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The Daily

Statistics Canada

Friday, January 3, 1992 For release at 8:30 a.m.

MAJOR RELEASES

DATA AVAILABILITY ANNOUNCEMENT

MAJOR RELEASES

Employment, Earnings and Hours

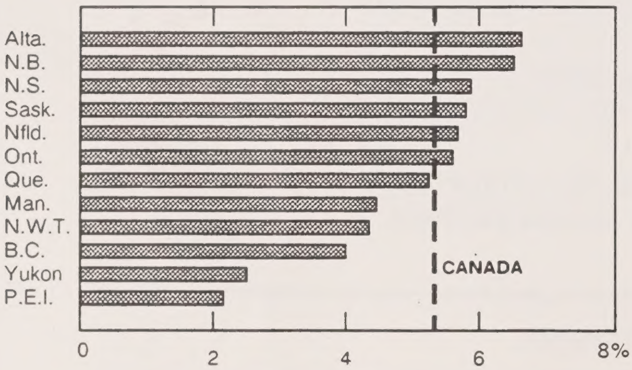
October 1991
(Unadjusted data)

Industrial Aggregate Summary

In October, the preliminary estimate of average weekly earnings for all employees in the industrial aggregate[1] was $551.35, up 0.8% from September. Earnings increased 5.3%[2] ($27.94) compared to October 1990.

Canada industrial aggregate employment was estimated at 9,399,000, down 0.4% from the September 1991 level. On a year-over-year basis, employment decreased for the 22nd consecutive month.

Percentage Changes in Average Weekly Earnings
October 1990 – October 1991



National Highlights

Average Weekly Earnings

- For the goods-producing industries, the year-over-year growth in earnings for the January to October period was 4.8% compared to a growth of 5.7% for the same period in 1990. Manufacturing and construction contributed to the slower growth in earnings.

- The year-over-year increase in earnings in the service-producing industries averaged 6.6% from January to October 1991 compared to 5.7% over the same period in 1990. Non-commercial services and transportation, communication and other utilities contributed to this strength.

- In commercial services[3], the year-over-year growth in earnings for the January to October period was 4.2% compared to 8.1% for the same period in 1990. Services to business management and accommodation and food services were primarily responsible for the slower growth in earnings.

Number of Employees

- Employment in the goods-producing industries has declined for 23 consecutive months on a year-over-year basis, led by declines in both durable and non-durable goods manufacturing.

- In construction, employment dropped 16.7% from October 1990, continuing a generally declining trend evident since the beginning of last year. The year-over-year declines were widespread with only the Yukon and the Northwest Territories showing gains.

- On a year-over-year basis, the number of employees in the service-producing industries declined for the 16th consecutive month and was down 7.0% from October 1990.

- Wholesale trade (-12.8%) and retail trade (-11.9%) have shown year-over-year employment declines for 10 and 16 months, respectively.

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1 *The industrial aggregate is the sum of all industries with the exception of agriculture, fishing and trapping, religious organizations, private households and military personnel.*
2 *Not adjusted for inflation.*
3 *Commercial services comprise amusement and recreation services, services to business management, personal services, accommodation and food services and miscellaneous services. Non-commercial services include education and health and welfare.*

- Services to business management (-13.5%) and accommodation and food services (-17.4%) were the major contributors to the October employment decline in commercial services (-14.1%). The commercial services sector has shown year-over-year employment declines since February 1990.

Hours and Hourly Earnings

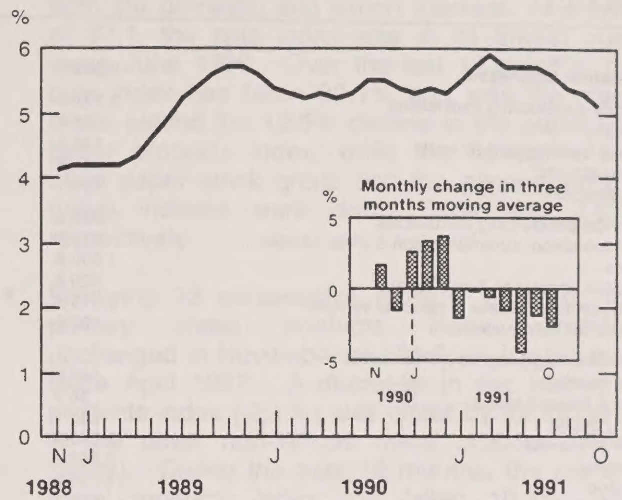
- In October 1991, average weekly hours for employees paid by the hour[4] were estimated at 31.3, down from 31.6 a year ago. On a year-over-year basis, the average weekly hours have generally been declining since November 1989.
- In the goods-producing industries, average weekly hours for hourly-paid employees were estimated at 38.5, compared to 38.8 in October 1990. This decrease was in part due to declines in paid hours in the non-durable goods manufacturing and construction industries.
- Average hourly earnings for employees paid by the hour were estimated at $13.88 in October 1991, up 5.7% from a year earlier. Hourly earnings were estimated at $16.18 in the goods-producing and $12.43 in the service-producing industries.

Provincial and Territorial Highlights

- In October 1991, year-over-year declines in employment occurred in all provinces and territories except the Yukon (+8.8%), the Northwest Territories (+2.4) and Prince Edward Island (+1.5). The largest decreases were noted in Ontario (-10.0%), Quebec (-9.2%), Alberta (-8.0%) and Nova Scotia (-7.4%).

[4] *Employees paid by the hour account for approximately half of industrial aggregate employment.*

Three-month Moving Average of the Year-over-year Percentage Change in Average Weekly Earnings
Industrial Aggregate – Canada



- In October, Alberta (+6.6%), New Brunswick (+6.5) and Nova Scotia (+5.9) had the highest year-over-year growth in average weekly earnings, while Prince Edward Island (+2.2%) recorded the lowest year-over-year growth.

Available on CANSIM: matrices 8003-9000 and 9584-9638.

Data are available from the Employment, Earnings and Hours (72-002, $38.50/$385) and by special tabulation. For further information on this release or on the program, products and services, contact Sylvie Picard (613-951-4090) FAX (613-951-4087), Labour Division. □

Employment, Earnings and Hours,

October 1991 (data not seasonally adjusted)

Industry Group – Canada (1970 S.I.C.)	October 1991 p	September 1991 r	October 1990	October 1991/1990	Jan.-Dec. 1990/1989	Jan.-Dec. 1989/1988
	Number of employees *					
	(Thousands)			Year-over-year % change		
Industrial aggregate	**9,399.0**	**9,439.0**	**10,245.9**	**-8.3**	**-1.8**	**2.3**
Goods-producing industries	**2,178.4**	**2,217.0**	**2,484.8**	**-12.3**	**-7.0**	**1.6**
Forestry	56.8	59.7	57.3	-0.7	-11.7	-0.3
Mines, quarries and oil wells	146.8	150.3	148.3	-1.0	-2.4	-3.6
Manufacturing	1,538.6	1,569.2	1,755.6	-12.4	-7.3	0.8
Construction	436.1	437.8	523.6	-16.7	-6.4	6.6
Service-producing industries	**7,220.6**	**7,222.0**	**7,761.1**	**-7.0**	**-0.0**	**2.5**
Transportation, communication & other utilities	835.9	842.9	865.6	-3.4	0.8	3.4
Trade	1,630.8	1,629.4	1,856.1	-12.1	-0.3	1.3
Finance, insurance & real estate	629.9	639.9	664.0	-5.1	0.6	0.4
Community, business & personal services	3,416.6	3,398.0	3,676.3	-7.1	-0.5	3.4
Public administration	707.5	711.8	699.0	1.2	1.3	2.7
Industrial aggregate – Provinces						
Newfoundland	140.0	141.5	148.0	-5.4	-1.1	2.9
Prince Edward Island	38.7	39.8	38.1	1.5	1.9	1.2
Nova Scotia	280.4	284.0	302.7	-7.4	-0.8	4.9
New Brunswick	225.4	230.1	226.7	-0.6	-0.5	3.4
Quebec	2,252.8	2,289.2	2,481.3	-9.2	-3.0	1.0
Ontario	3,745.8	3,750.1	4,162.6	-10.0	-3.0	2.3
Manitoba	369.3	366.9	393.1	-6.1	-0.4	-0.1
Saskatchewan	296.4	291.6	308.2	-3.9	-0.4	0.8
Alberta	909.4	913.1	988.5	-8.0	0.7	3.6
British Columbia	1,109.2	1,101.1	1,166.4	-4.9	1.6	4.5
Yukon	11.4	11.4	10.4	8.8	-7.0	6.8
Northwest Territories	20.2	20.1	19.7	2.4	-2.6	2.1
	Average weekly earnings *					
	(Dollars)			Year-over-year % change		
Industrial aggregate	**551.35**	**546.95**	**523.41**	**5.3**	**5.3**	**5.0**
Goods-producing industries	**670.82**	**665.28**	**644.62**	**4.1**	**5.8**	**5.4**
Forestry	696.69	691.30	702.55	-0.8	3.3	6.4
Mines, quarries and oil wells	924.55	914.54	877.06	5.4	5.4	6.5
Manufacturing	648.32	642.29	616.17	5.2	5.5	5.2
Construction	661.44	658.55	667.84	-1.0	6.6	6.4
Service-producing industries	**515.31**	**510.62**	**484.61**	**6.3**	**5.8**	**4.8**
Transportation, communication & other utilities	699.06	692.37	663.72	5.3	4.2	4.1
Trade	392.29	394.01	381.68	2.8	4.8	5.6
Finance, insurance & real estate	573.14	563.28	543.48	5.5	1.5	4.1
Community, business & personal services	479.55	477.07	444.90	7.8	6.9	4.9
Public administration	703.02	675.19	689.04	2.0	7.5	4.6
Industrial aggregate - Provinces						
Newfoundland	517.71	517.11	489.79	5.7	4.0	4.9
Prince Edward Island	436.68	434.12	427.43	2.2	4.7	5.7
Nova Scotia	489.60	482.58	462.46	5.9	5.9	3.6
New Brunswick	500.80	492.58	470.21	6.5	4.7	5.1
Quebec	540.26	535.41	513.26	5.3	6.2	4.1
Ontario	576.49	572.23	545.79	5.6	5.3	5.5
Manitoba	489.87	483.67	468.89	4.5	4.0	5.5
Saskatchewan	482.56	476.39	456.14	5.8	4.7	3.6
Alberta	554.68	548.22	520.17	6.6	5.2	4.7
British Columbia	554.40	554.48	533.14	4.0	4.9	5.4
Yukon	646.31	644.72	630.44	2.5	4.5	5.3
Northwest Territories	763.66	763.57	731.81	4.4	6.3	6.9

p *preliminary estimates.*
r *revised estimates.*
* *for all employees.*

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Industrial Product Price Index

November 1991

According to preliminary figures, the Industrial Product Price Index (IPPI, 1986 = 100) edged down to 107.5 in November 1991 from October's level of 107.6. Of the 21 indexes for major groups of products, eight decreased while seven increased and six remained unchanged. Decreases in the indexes for paper and paper products (-0.3%) and chemical and chemical products (-0.8%) were partially offset by price increases for lumber, sawmill and other wood products (1.1%).

Since November 1990, the IPPI has decreased 3.1%, the lowest year-to-year rate of change registered since the introduction in 1956 of the complete set of price indexes for manufactured goods; this contrasts with the positive year-to-year rate shown in January 1991 (2.2%). The major contributors to the yearly change were the indexes for primary metal products (-10.3%), paper and paper products (-12.6%) and petroleum and coal products (-19.8%). The primary metals and the paper and paper products groups were also the main cause of the change in the year-to-year rate for first stage intermediate goods, which went from -2.5% in January 1991 to -13.6% in November. Of indexes that increased over the year, those which had the biggest impact on the overall change were autos, trucks and other transport equipment (1.0%), tobacco and tobacco products (10.2%) and printing and publishing (3.1%). Despite these increases, the year-to-year rate for finished goods has also decelerated, from 4.0% in January 1991 to 0.1% in November. This is the lowest year-to-year change for finished goods since July 1988. Excluding petroleum and coal products, the IPPI 12-month change was -1.9% in November.

Highlights

- The index for chemical and chemical products decreased by 0.8% in November due mainly to a drop of 4.8% for organic industrial chemicals. Over the last 12 months, the chemical and chemical products index has declined by 3.9% mainly as a result of a decrease in prices for synthetic resins (-14.3%), more specifically polyethylene resins (-23.4%) and organic industrial chemicals (-15.2%).

- For the 14th consecutive month, the paper and paper products index fell, by 0.3% in November 1991, due mainly to the effect of a 0.5% drop in pulp prices as well as a 0.5% drop for newsprint and paper. Lower prices were experienced on both the domestic and export markets. At a level of 97.1, the pulp index was at its lowest point since June 1986. Over the last 12 months, the pulp index has fallen 32.1% and was the major factor behind the 12.6% decline in the paper and paper products index, while the newsprint and other paper stock group and the paper products group indexes were down 7.0% and 2.5%, respectively.

- Following 13 consecutive monthly declines, the primary metal products index remained unchanged in November at 101.7, its lowest level since April 1987. A decrease in the aluminum products index (-2.1%) was offset by an increase in the other non-ferrous metal products index (2.7%). During the past 12 months, the primary metal products index has fallen 10.3%, with declines ranging from 27.1% for aluminum products to 11.8% for copper and copper alloy products and 1.0% for iron and steel products. No component has registered an increase.

- The lumber, sawmill and other wood products index showed an increase of 1.1% in November due primarily to higher prices for softwood lumber and ties (1.9%) as well as for plywood, softwood excluding douglas fir (9.5%). Over the last 12 months, increases for softwood lumber and ties products (3.5%) were mainly responsible for the 0.8% increase in the lumber, sawmill and other wood products index.

Available on CANSIM: matrices 2000-2008.

The November 1991 issue of *Industry Price Indexes* (62-011, $18.20/$182) will be available towards the end of January 1992. See "How to Order Publications".

For further information on this release, contact the Information and Current Analysis Section (613-951-9607), Prices Division. □

Industrial Product Price Indexes

(1986 = 100)

Index	Relative Importance [1]	Index November 1991 [2]	November 1991/ October 1991	November 1991/ November 1990
			% change	
Industrial Product Price Index – Total	**100.0**	**107.5**	**-0.1**	**-3.1**
Total IPPI excluding petroleum and coal products[3]	**93.6**	**108.5**	**-0.1**	**-1.9**
Intermediate goods	**60.4**	**106.0**	**-0.1**	**-5.2**
First stage intermediate goods	13.4	103.3	-0.6	-13.6
Second stage intermediate goods	47.0	106.8	0.1	-2.6
Finished goods	**39.6**	**109.7**	**0.0**	**0.1**
Finished foods and feeds	9.9	115.0	0.0	1.1
Capital equipment	10.4	108.7	0.0	1.5
All other finished goods	19.3	107.6	0.0	-1.1
Aggregation by commodities:				
Meat, fish and dairy products	7.4	109.0	-0.2	-0.9
Fruit, vegetable, feed, miscellaneous food products	6.3	112.8	0.1	0.6
Beverages	2.0	120.6	-0.1	2.9
Tobacco and tobacco products	0.7	146.4	0.3	10.2
Rubber,leather, plastic fabric products	3.1	114.5	0.0	-0.9
Textile products	2.2	109.5	-0.2	0.5
Knitted products and clothing	2.3	114.1	0.1	1.6
Lumber, sawmill, other wood products	4.9	104.7	1.1	0.8
Furniture and fixtures	1.7	118.4	0.1	0.9
Paper and paper products	8.1	104.7	-0.3	-12.6
Printing and publishing	2.7	126.0	-0.1	3.1
Primary metal products	7.7	101.7	0.0	-10.3
Metal fabricated products	4.9	112.6	0.0	0.4
Machinery and equipment	4.2	115.4	0.0	1.1
Autos, trucks, other transportation equipment	17.6	99.4	0.0	1.0
Electrical and communications products	5.1	109.9	-0.1	-0.5
Non-metallic mineral products	2.6	110.9	0.0	-0.4
Petroleum and coal products[3]	6.4	92.4	-0.2	-19.8
Chemical, chemical products	7.2	113.4	-0.8	-3.9
Miscellaneous manufactured products	2.5	111.3	0.1	1.4
Miscellaneous non-manufactured commodities	0.4	68.5	0.9	-17.5

1 *Weights are derived from the "make" matrix of the 1986 Input/Output table.*
2 *Indexes are preliminary.*
3 *This index is estimated for the current month.*

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Raw Materials Price Index

November 1991

Preliminary estimates for the Raw Materials Price Index (RMPI,1986 = 100) showed a 1.0% increase to 103.6 in November. The main contributors to this increase were the mineral fuels index, which rose by 3.3%, and the non-ferrous metals price index, up 1.3%. The 0.8% decline in the animal and animal products index moderated the overall increase. The RMPI excluding mineral fuels fell 0.2% between October and November 1991, the ninth consecutive drop in this index this year.

In November 1991, the RMPI was down 17.3% from November 1990. The decline was due to drops in six of seven components of the total index. The main changes were a 33.6% drop in mineral fuel prices and a 16.2% decrease in the non-ferrous metals index. Excluding the mineral fuels component, the RMPI was down 5.5% in November 1991 compared to November 1990.

Highlights

- The mineral fuels price index rose by 3.3% in November as a result of higher prices for crude mineral oils (3.4%). The price of natural gas was also up in November, by 5.2%. The mineral fuels index was down 33.6% from November 1990, due primarily to a 35.0% drop in the index for crude mineral oils which had peaked in November 1990 at 171.8. In November 1991, this index stood at 111.6.

- The non-ferrous metals index was up 1.3% from the previous month. This increase was mainly due to the 1.5% rise in copper concentrate prices and to the 7.0% increase in the zinc concentrates index. Over the past year, the non-ferrous metals index has dropped by 16.2%. The main contributions to this decline came from lower prices for aluminum materials (-33.0%) and concentrates of copper (-11.7%), zinc (-25.1%) and lead (-20.3%).

- The animal and animal products index was down 0.8% in November. This decline was largely the result of offsetting movements in hog prices (which dropped 13.5%) and in the prices of cattle for slaughter (which rose by 4.7%). The animal and animal products index was down 5.1% from the same period last year, due primarily to a 24.7% drop in hog prices and a 10.1% decrease in the prices of cattle for slaughter. However, fish prices were up 15.7% in November 1991 compared to the same period last year.

- The wood price index fell 0.6% from October to November 1991. Prices of logs and bolts dropped 0.5%. Prices of softwood pulpwood dipped by 0.9% but prices of hardwood pulpwood went up 1.5%. On a year-to-year basis, the wood price index was up 2.6%. As in October, this index was the only major component of the RMPI to show an increase compared to the same period last year.

Available on CANSIM: matrix 2009.

For further information on this release, contact the Information and Current Analysis Section at (613-951-9607), Prices Division.

Raw Materials Price Index
(1986 = 100)

	Relative Importance	Index November 1991[1]	November 1991/ October 1991	November 1991/1990
			% Change	
Raw Materials total	**100**	**103.6**	**1.0**	**-17.3**
Mineral fuels	32	110.0	3.3	-33.6
Vegetable products	10	87.8	-0.3	-5.1
Animal and animal products	25	100.6	-0.8	-5.1
Wood	13	121.7	-0.6	2.6
Ferrous materials	4	88.1	-0.3	-5.2
Non-ferrous metals	13	92.9	1.3	-16.2
Non-metallic minerals	3	101.0	0.0	-2.9
Total excluding mineral fuels	68	100.6	-0.2	-5.5

[1] *These indexes are preliminary.*

Sales of Refined Petroleum Products

November 1991

Highlights

Seasonally Adjusted Sales

- Preliminary estimates indicate that sales of refined petroleum products totalled 6.4 million cubic metres in November 1991, a decrease of 2.2% from October.

- All four major products contributed to this decrease in sales: motor gasoline (-4.4%), diesel fuel oil (-3.7%), light fuel oil (-5.5%) and heavy fuel oil (-4.6%).

Unadjusted Sales

- Total sales of refined petroleum products declined 5.7% from November 1990 to a level of 6.4 million cubic metres in November 1991. All four main products registered decreases: diesel fuel oil (-6.1%), light fuel oil (-4.4%), motor gasoline (-3.8%) and heavy fuel oil (-1.3%).

- Cumulative sales of refined petroleum products for the first 11 months of 1991 amounted to 72.2 million cubic metres, down 6.9% from the corresponding period in 1990. Within this total, heavy fuel oil decreased 18.3%, light fuel oil 10.5%, diesel fuel oil 5.4% and motor gasoline 3.3%.

Available on CANSIM: matrices 628-642 and 644-647.

The November 1991 issue of *Refined Petroleum Products* (45-004, $18.20/$182) will be available the third week of February 1992. See "How to Order Publications".

For more detailed information on this release, contact Gérard O'Connor (613-951-3562), Energy Section, Industry Division.

Sales of Refined Petroleum Products

	August 1991 r	September 1991 r	October 1991 r	November 1991 p	November 1991/ October 1991
	Adjusted for Seasonal Variation				
	(thousands of cubic metres)				%
Total, All Products	**6 452.7**	**6 549.8**	**6 561.0**	**6 413.6**	**-2.2**
Main Products:					
Motor Gasoline	2 673.0	2 771.5	2 792.6	2 669.2	-4.4
Diesel Fuel Oil	1 321.3	1 362.4	1 354.8	1 304.0	-3.7
Light Fuel Oil	527.7	513.5	509.3	481.4	-5.5
Heavy Fuel Oil	699.1	641.4	683.4	651.7	-4.6
			Total		
	November 1990	November 1991	January-November 1990	January-November 1991	Cumulative 1991/1990
	Unadjusted for Seasonal Variation				
	(thousands of cubic metres)				%
Total, All Products	**6 812.3**	**6 420.9**	**77 574.6**	**72 219.7**	**-6.9**
Main Products:					
Motor Gasoline	2 725.3	2 622.3	31 277.8	30 244.3	-3.3
Diesel Fuel Oil	1 393.6	1 308.5	15 665.3	14 820.3	-5.4
Light Fuel Oil	581.9	556.4	5 661.0	5 067.8	-10.5
Heavy Fuel Oil	747.6	737.6	8 899.3	7 273.1	-18.3

p *Preliminary*
r *Revised*

DATA AVAILABILITY ANNOUNCEMENT

Restaurants, Caterers and Taverns

October 1991

Restaurant, caterer and tavern receipts totalled $1,363 million for October 1991, a decrease of 5.6% from the $1,443 million reported for the same period of last year.

Available on CANSIM: matrix 52.

The October 1991 issue of *Restaurants, Caterers and Taverns* (63-011, $6.10/$61) will be available in approximately three weeks time. See "How to Order Publications".

For more detailed information on this release, contact William Birbeck, Services, Science and Technology Division (613-951-3506). ■

PUBLICATIONS RELEASED

The Sugar Situation, November 1991.
Catalogue number 32-013
(Canada: $5.00/$50.00; United States: US$6.00/US$60.00; Other Countries: US$7.00/US$70.00).

Corrugated Boxes and Wrappers, November 1991.
Catalogue number 36-004
(Canada: $5.00/$50.00; United States: US$6.00/US$60.00; Other Countries: US$7.00/US$70.00).

Gypsum Products, November 1991.
Catalogue number 44-003
(Canada: $5.00/$50.00; United States: US$6.00/US$60.00; Other Countries: US$7.00/US$70.00).

Asphalt Roofing, November 1991.
Catalogue number 45-001
(Canada: $5.00/$50.00; United States: US$6.00/US$60.00; Other Countries: US$7.00/US$70.00).

Retail Chain and Department Stores, Fiscal year ended March 31, 1990.
Catalogue number 63-210
(Canada: $34.00; United States: US$41.00; Other Countries: US$48.00).

Imports by Commodity, October 1991.
Catalogue number 65-007
(Canada: $55.10/$551.00; United States: US$66.10/US$661.00; Other Countries: US$77.10/US$771.00).

The paper used in this publication meets the minimum requirements of American National Standard for Information Sciences – Permanence of Paper for Printed Library Materials, ANSI Z39.48 – 1984.

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A national toll-free telephone order service is in operation at Statistics Canada. The toll-free line (1-800-267-6677) can be used by Canadian customers for the ordering of Statistics Canada products and services.

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Senior Editor: Greg Thomson (613-951-1116)
Editor: Tim Prichard (613-951-1103)

MAJOR RELEASE DATES

Week of January 6-10, 1992

(Release dates are subject to change)

Anticipated date(s) of release	Title	Reference period
January		
6	**Building Permits**	October 1991
7	**Canadian Composite Leading Indicator**	October 1991
8	**Help-wanted Index**	December 1991
9	**New Motor Vehicle Sales**	November 1991
10	**Labour Force Survey**	December 1991
10	**New Housing Price Index**	November 1991
10	**Department Store Sales by Province and Metropolitan Area**	November 1991

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Statistics Canada

Index to Data Releases

December 1991

Subject	Reference Period	Release Date
A Portrait of Children in Canada: Statistical Supplement		December 12, 1991
Adult Correctional Services in Canada	1990-91	December 20, 1991
Aggregate Labour Productivity Measures and Unit Labour Cost	1990	December 16, 1991
Air Carrier Fare Basis Statistics	First Quarter 1991	December 12, 1991
Aircraft and Aircraft Parts Industry	1989 Annual Survey of Manufactures	December 20, 1991
Annual Retail Sales by Province	1989	December 20, 1991
Asphalt Roofing	October 1991	December 3, 1991
	November 1991	December 24, 1991
Aviation Statistics Centre Service Bulletin	September 1991	December 16, 1991
Blow-Moulded Plastic Bottles	Third Quarter 1991	December 10, 1991
Boatbuilding and Repair Industry	1989 Annual Survey of Manufactures	December 20, 1991
Canada's International Transactions in Securities	October 1991	December 23, 1991
Canadian Civil Aviation Statistics	October 1991	December 18, 1991
Canadian Coal Production	1991	December 23, 1991
Canadian Social Trends	Winter 1991	December 12, 1991
Capacity Utilization in Canadian Manufacturing Industries	Third Quarter 1991	December 10, 1991
Cement	October 1991	December 5, 1991
Charitable Donations Data for Postal Areas	1990	December 3, 1991
Commercial Refrigeration and Air Conditioning Equipment Industry	1989 Annual Survey of Manufactures	December 6, 1991
Commercial Trailer Industry	1989 Annual Survey of Manufactures	December 13, 1991
Communications and Energy Wire and Cable Industry	1989 Annual Survey of Manufactures	December 20, 1991

Index to Data Releases, December 1991

Subject	Reference Period	Release Date
Composite Leading Indicator	September 1991	December 2, 1991
Compressor, Pump and Industrial Fan Industry	1989 Annual Survey of Manufactures	December 13, 1991
Construction and Mining Machinery and Materials Handling Equipment Industry	1989 Annual Survey of Manufactures	December 6, 1991
Construction Type Plywood	October 1991	December 16, 1991
Construction Union Wage Rate Index	October 1991	December 2, 1991
	November 1991	December 20, 1991
Corrugated Boxes and Wrappers	November 1991	December 24, 1991
Crude Petroleum and Natural Gas Industry – Volume and Value of Marketable Production	1991 Preliminary and 1990 Final	December 23, 1991
Deliveries of Major Grains	October 1991	December 13, 1991
Department Store Sales and Stocks	October 1991	December 23, 1991
Department Store Sales by Province and Metropolitan Area	October 1991	December 10, 1991
Electric Lamps	November 1991	December 16, 1991
Electric Power Statistics	September 1991	December 5, 1991
Electric Storage Batteries	October 1991	December 6, 1991
Elementary-Secondary School Enrolment	1989-90	December 16, 1991
Estimates of Labour Income	September 1991	December 9, 1991
Estimates of Population for Census Divisions and Census Metropolitan Area	June 1, 1991 (Regression Method)	December 10, 1991
Export and Import Price Indexes	October 1991	December 19, 1991
Farm Product Price Index	October 1991	December 11, 1991
Feed Industry	1989 Annual Survey of Manufactures	December 20, 1991
Financial Statistics of Education	1987-88	December 13, 1991
Fish Products Industry	1989 Annual Survey of Manufactures	December 6, 1991
FLUX: Two Years in the Life of the Canadian Labour Market, Findings of the Statistics Canada Labour Market Activity Survey	1986-87	December 20, 1991
Focus on Culture	Winter 1991	December 19, 1991
Footwear Statistics	October 1991	December 9, 1991
General Social Survey Analysis Series – Up and Down on the Ladder of Success: Social Mobility in Canada		December 11, 1991
Gypsum Products	October 1991	December 2, 1991
	November 1991	December 24, 1991
Help-wanted Index	November 1991	December 4, 1991
Heritage Institutions	1989-90	December 24, 1991

Index to Data Releases, December 1991

Subject	Reference Period	Release Date
Highway Construction Price Indexes	1990-91	December 17, 1991
Income Distributions by Size in Canada	1990	December 18, 1991
Industrial Chemicals and Synthetic Resins	October 1991	December 10, 1991
Industrial Research and Development	1989 (with 1990 and 1991 estimates)	December 24, 1991
Labour Force Survey	November 1991	December 6, 1991
Leisure and Personal Services	1989	December 20, 1991
List of Hospitals	1991	December 16, 1991
Local Government Long-term Debt	November 1991	December 19, 1991
Meat and Meat Products Industry (Except Poultry)	1989 Annual Survey of Manufactures	December 20, 1991
Metal Closure and Container Industry	1989 Annual Survey of Manufactures	December 6, 1991
Metal Dies, Moulds and Patterns Industry	1989 Annual Survey of Manufactures	December 6, 1991
Milling and Crushing Statistics	October 1991	December 11, 1991
Mineral Wool Including Fibrous Glass Insulation	November 1991	December 20, 1991
Minority and Second Language Education, Elementary and Secondary Levels	1989-90	December 17, 1991
Monthly Survey of Manufacturing	October 1991	December 13, 1991
Motor Carrier Freight Quarterly Survey	First Quarter 1991	December 16, 1991
Motor Carrier Freight Quarterly Survey, Large Carriers	Second Quarter 1991	December 10, 1991
Motor Vehicle Plastic Parts Industry	1989 Annual Survey of Manufactures	December 13, 1991
Motor Vehicle Stampings Industry	1989 Annual Survey of Manufactures	December 20, 1991
New Housing Price Index	October 1991	December 10, 1991
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Non-standard Work Arrangements		December 5, 1991
Oil Pipeline Transport	September 1991	December 10, 1991
Oils and Fats	October 1991	December 12, 1991
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Other Communication and Electronic Equipment Industries	1989 Annual Survey of Manufactures	December 6, 1991
Other Dairy Products Industries	1989 Annual Survey of Manufactures	December 6, 1991
Other Food Products Industries Including Malt and Malt Flour Industry	1989 Annual Survey of Manufactures	December 20, 1991
Other Machinery and Equipment Industries n.e.c.	1989 Annual Survey of Manufactures	December 20, 1991
Other Motor Vehicle Accessories, Parts and Assemblies Industry	1989 Annual Survey of Manufactures	December 20, 1991
Other Rolled, Cast and Extruded Non-Ferrous Metal Products Industries	1989 Annual Survey of Manufactures	December 6, 1991
Other Wire Products, Upholstery and Coil Spring Industries	1989 Annual Survey of Manufactures	December 20, 1991

Index to Data Releases, December 1991

Subject	Reference Period	Release Date
Pack of Processed Peaches	1991	December 20, 1991
Particleboard, Waferboard and Fibreboard	October 1991	December 12, 1991
Passenger Bus and Urban Transit Statistics	September 1991	December 4, 1991
Performing Arts	1989-90	December 20, 1991
Perspectives on Labour and Income	Winter 1991	December 2, 1991
Preliminary Statement of Canadian International Trade	October 1991	December 19, 1991
Process Cheese and Instant Skim Milk Powder	October 1991	December 3, 1991
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Production and Sales of Major Appliances	October 1991	December 2, 1991
	November 1991	December 24, 1991
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Production of Eggs	October 1991	December 12, 1991
Production, Shipments and Stocks of Sawmills East of the Rockies	October 1991	December 24, 1991
Production, Shipments and Stocks on Hand of Sawmills in British Columbia	October 1991	December 18, 1991
Provincial Government Enterprise Finance	1989 Actual	December 19, 1991
Provincial Government Finance – Financial Management System Basis	1991/92 Estimates and 1990/91 Revised Estimates	December 16, 1991
Pulpwood and Wood Residue Statistics	October 1991	December 10, 1991
Quarterly Demographic Statistics for Canada, the Provinces and Territories	July-September 1991	December 20, 1991
Railway Carloadings	October 1991	December 10, 1991
	Seven-day Period Ending December 7, 1991	December 20, 1991
	Seven-day Period Ending December 14, 1991	December 24, 1991
Railway Operating Statistics	September 1991	December 23, 1991
Real Gross Domestic Product at Factor Cost by Industry	October 1991	December 24, 1991
Report on the Demographic Situation in Canada	1991	December 17, 1991
Restaurants, Caterers and Taverns	September 1991	December 9, 1991
Retail Trade	October 1991	December 23, 1991
Rigid Insulating Board	October 1991	December 2, 1991
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RRSP and Investment Statistics	1990	December 4, 1991
Sales of Natural Gas	October 1991	December 19, 1991
Sales of Refined Petroleum Products	October 1991	December 2, 1991
Sawmill and Woodworking Machinery Industry	1989 Annual Survey of Manufactures	December 20, 1991

Index to Data Releases, December 1991

Subject	Reference Period	Release Date
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Selected Financial Indexes	November 1991	December 20, 1991
Shipbuilding and Repair Industry	1989 Annual Survey of Manufactures	December 20, 1991
Shipments of Rolled Steel	October 1991	December 17, 1991
Short-term Expectations Survey		December 3, 1991
Soft Drink Industry	1989 Annual Survey of Manufactures	December 20, 1991
Soft Drinks	November 1991	December 18, 1991
Specified Domestic Electrical Appliances	October 1991	December 3, 1991
Steel Pipe and Tubing	October 1991	December 11, 1991
Steel, Primary Forms	October 1991	December 13, 1991
	Week Ending November 30, 1991	December 5, 1991
	Week Ending December 7, 1991	December 13, 1991
	Week Ending December 14, 1991	December 20, 1991
Steel Wire and Specified Wire Products	October 1991	December 10, 1991
Stocks of Frozen Meat Products	December 1, 1991	December 23, 1991
Stocks of Frozen Poultry Products	December 1, 1991	December 17, 1991
Sugar Sales	November 1991	December 6, 1991
Taxicab Industry Study	1989	December 10, 1991
Telephone Statistics	October 1991	December 17, 1991
The Canadian Economic Observer	December 1991	December 18, 1991
The Consumer Price Index	November 1991	December 20, 1991
The Dairy Review	October 1991	December 12, 1991
Tobacco Products	November 1991	December 17, 1991
Travel Between Canada and Other Countries	October 1991	December 13, 1991
Travel-log – Older Canadians: A Market of Opportunity	Fall 1991	December 11, 1991
Traveller Accommodation Statistics	1989	December 23, 1991
Unemployment Insurance Statistics	October 1991	December 20, 1991
Unemployment – Occupation Makes a Difference		December 2, 1991
University Enrolment	1991-92	December 17, 1991
Vegetable Oil Mills (Except Corn Oil)	1989 Annual Survey of Manufactures	December 20, 1991
Wholesale Trade	October 1991	December 23, 1991
Work Injuries Statistics	1990	December 6, 1991
Youth Custody in Canada	1990-91	December 13, 1991

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Statistics Canada

Monday, January 6, 1992 — For release at 8:30 a.m.

MAJOR RELEASE

DATA AVAILABILITY ANNOUNCEMENTS

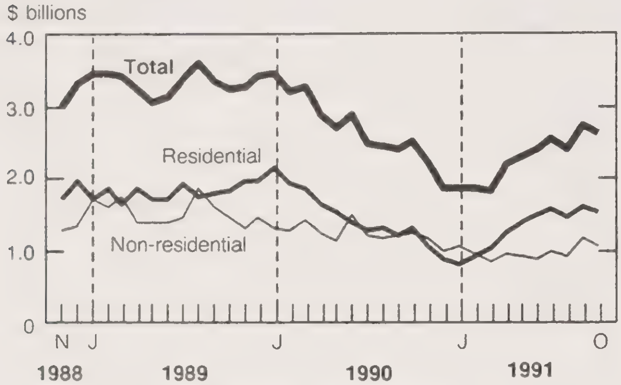
MAJOR RELEASE

Building Permits
October 1991
(Seasonally Adjusted Data)

Summary

The preliminary value of building permits issued in Canada declined 4.3% in October to a level of $2,611 million, down from the $2,728 million issued in September. Declines were reported for both the residential and non-residential construction sectors.

Value of Building Permits Issued in Canada
Seasonally adjusted

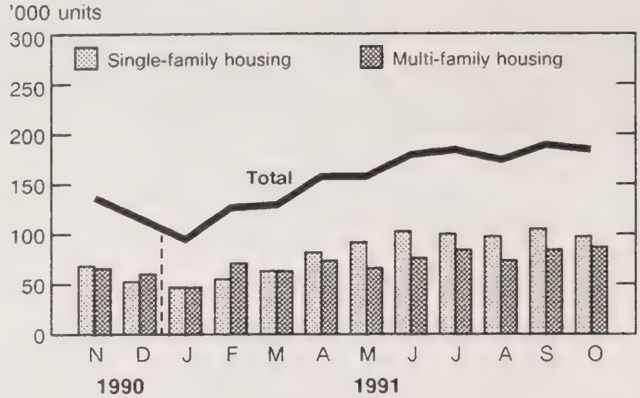


Note: Revised data for September, preliminary data for October.

Residential Sector

- The preliminary value of residential building permits fell to $1,542 million in October, down 2.5% from $1,582 million in September.
- The value of building permits in the single-family dwelling sector decreased by 8.6% to a level of $1.038 million, while the multi-family dwelling sector showed an increase of 13.0% to $504 million.
- British Columbia (+13.4%) and Ontario (+4.1%) were the only regions to report gains in the value of residential building permits in October. The Quebec region recorded the largest decline with a 24.8% drop, thereby offsetting the increase made in the preceding month.

Dwelling Units Authorized in Canada
Seasonally adjusted at annual rates



Note: Revised data for September, preliminary data for October.

- The preliminary total number of dwelling units authorized in October was down 4.1% to 182,000 units at an annual rate. The number of single-detached dwellings decreased 9.2% to 96,000 units, while the number of multiple-dwelling units increased 2.2% to 86,000 units.

Advance Estimate of the Residential Sector for November 1991

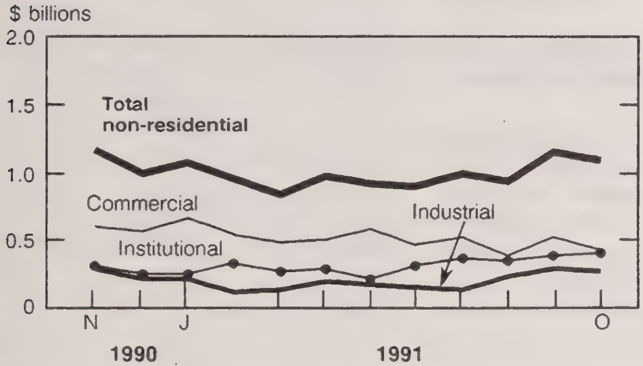
- The advance estimate for November indicated that the value of residential building permits issued in Canada rose to $1,815 million, up 16.9% from the revised value[1] for October ($1,553 million).
- The advance estimate of dwelling units authorized in November showed an increase of 12.6% to 206,000 units at an annual rate, from the revised level of 183,000 units reported in October.

[1] *The addition of data due to the advance estimate for November results in the revision of seasonally adjusted figures for previous months (including October).*

Non-residential Sector

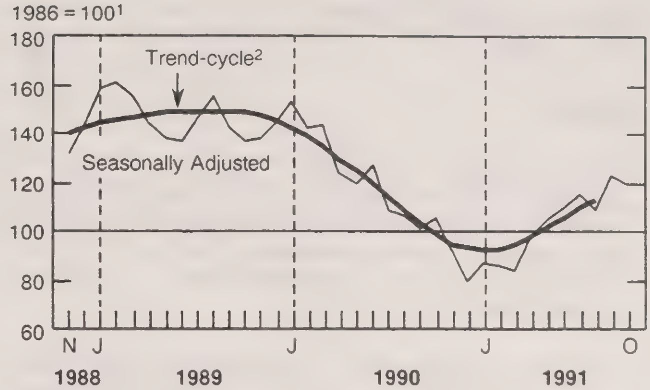
- The preliminary value of non-residential building permits declined 6.8% in October to the level of $1,069 million, down from $1,146 million in September.
- The value of building permits fell 16.4% in the commercial sector (to $420 million) and 6.8% in the industrial sector (to $251 million). The Atlantic region was entirely responsible for the 6.2% increase (to $398 million) recorded in the institutional sector.
- The Atlantic region (+59.5%) and Quebec (+9.4%) were the only regions to report increases in the value of non-residential building permits in October.

Value of Non-residential Permits Issued in Canada
Seasonally adjusted



Note: Revised data for September, preliminary data for October.

Building Permits Indices



[1] *This series is deflated by using the construction input price index which includes cost of material and labor.*
[2] *The trend-cycle shows the seasonally-adjusted value of building permits without irregular influences which can obscure the short-term trend. In order to reduce the number of false signals in the construction activity series, the trend-cycle is published with a two-month lag.*

Short-term Trend

- The short-term trend (excluding engineering projects) increased 3.4% in August (to 112.4). This increase pushed the short-term trend to its highest level since July 1990.
- The trend index of residential permits was up 4.6% in August (to 120.0), while the non-residential trend index gained 1.3% (to 102.0).

Available on CANSIM: matrices 80 (levels 3-7, 16-22), 129, 137, 443, 989-992, 994, 995 and 4073.

The October issue of *Building Permits* (64-001, $22/$220) is scheduled for release the second week of January.

For further information on statistics, contact Pierre Pichette (613-951-2585) or Marcel Poirier (613-951-2026). For analytical information, contact Paul Gratton (613-951-2025), Current Investment Indicators Section, Investment and Capital Stock Division. ■

DATA AVAILABILITY ANNOUNCEMENTS

Electric Power Statistics

October 1991

Highlights

- Net generation of electric energy in Canada in October 1991 increased to 40 201 gigawatt hours (GWh), up 4.7% from the corresponding month last year. Exports increased 28.2% to 2 963 GWh, while imports decreased from 1 016 GWh to 412 GWh.

- Year-to-date figures for 1991 show net generation at 399 944 GWh, up 5.7% over the previous year's period. Exports were up 37.5% (to 20 287 GWh), while imports were down 66.4% (to 5 421 GWh).

Available on CANSIM: matrices 3987-3999.

The October 1991 issue of *Electric Power Statistics* (57-001, $9/$90) will be available the second week of January. See "How to Order Publications".

For more detailed information on this release, contact Dave Madsen (613-951-9823), Energy Section, Industry Division. ■

Road Motor Vehicles – Registrations 1990

Highlights

- Total road motor vehicle registrations of 17.0 million for the 1990 licence year were reported by Canada's provincial and territorial governments. This was an increase of 1.6% over the 16.7 million registrations reported for 1989.

- Passenger automobile registrations, the largest component of the total registrations (75.1%), were 12.8 million in 1990, an increase of 1.7% over the 1989 revised total of 12.5 million.

- Truck and truck-tractor registrations totalled 3.8 million (22.2%). The remaining registrations (2.7%) consisted of buses, motorcycles, mopeds, etc.

Available on CANSIM: matrices 356, 359, 360, 363, 364, 367, 368, 371, 372, 375, 376, 379 and 380.

The 1990 issue of *Road Motor Vehicles – Registrations* (53-219, $17) will be available at the end of January.

For further information on this release, contact Yasmin Sheikh (613-951-2518), Transportation Division. ■

Grain Marketing Situation Report
November 1991

This report, now available, presents up-to-date information on the Canadian and world grain supply and market situation.

For further detailed information on this release, contact Karen Gray (204-983-2856), Agriculture Division. ■

The paper used in this publication meets the minimum requirements of American National Standard for Information Sciences – Permanence of Paper for Printed Library Materials, ANSI Z39.48 – 1984.
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The Daily

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Tuesday, January 7, 1992 **For release at 8:30 a.m.**

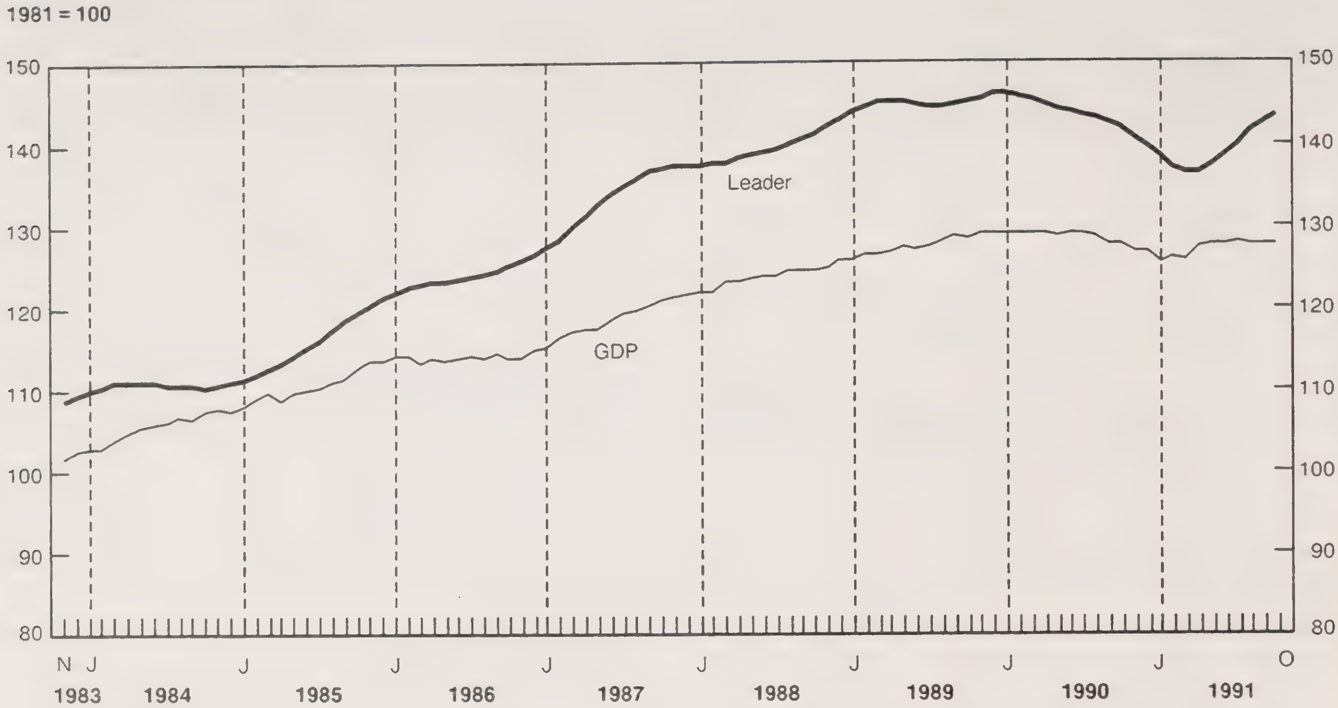
MAJOR RELEASES

DATA AVAILABILITY ANNOUNCEMENT

PUBLICATIONS RELEASED — 8

MAJOR RELEASES

Composite Leading Indicator and GDP



Composite Leading Indicator

October 1991

The leading indicator posted a seventh straight gain in October, largely due to the upward trend of demand for manufactured goods. However, the 0.6% gain in October represents a further loss of momentum in recent months, and this is the weakest of any recent recovery after seven months. Five of the 10 components posted only marginal gains or were unchanged, while a drop in auto sales pulled down consumer spending on durable goods.

The indicators of household demand were mixed in October. The housing index slowed to only a 0.1% gain, down from a peak growth rate of 6.2% in June. However, sales of existing homes picked up in November, their first gain since March, as interest rates fell again. The weakening of durable goods sales was entirely attributable to weak auto sales figures.

Demand continued to grow for manufacturers. New orders for durable goods posted their sixth increase in a row, led by transportation equipment and construction materials. Similarly, shipments recorded a sixth straight gain relative to inventories of finished goods. The average workweek was steady after three consecutive increases.

The financial market indicators were sluggish in October. The levelling-off of the money supply, however, accompanied heavy demand for Canada Savings Bonds in October. The stock market rose slightly, before posting sharp gains at the end of the year.

The U.S. leading indicator also continued to decelerate, from 0.6% in September to 0.5% in October, partly due to weak consumer confidence. Consumers did increase spending by 0.7% in November, while orders for durable goods also strengthened.

Available on CANSIM: matrix 191.

For further information on this release, or about the next release dates, contact Francine Roy (613-951-3627), Current Economic Analysis Division. For more information on the economy, order the January issue of the *Canadian Economic Observer* (11-010, $22/$220), available the week of January 20-24. See "How to Order Publications".

Canadian Leading Indicators

	Percentage Change			Level	
	August	September	October	September	October
Composite Leading Indicator (1981 = 100)	**1.0**	**0.8**	**0.6**	**142.7**	**143.5**
(Unsmoothed)	0.1	-0.1	-0.4	144.0	143.4
Retail trade					
Furniture and appliance sales	0.3	0.2	0.1	985[4]	986[4]
Other durable goods sales	0.3	0.1	-0.8	3,591[4]	3,563[4]
Housing index[1]	3.0	1.0	0.1	129.0	129.1
Manufacturing					
New orders – durables	1.9	2.3	1.9	9,139[4]	9,311[4]
Shipment to inventory ratio (finished goods)[2]	0.03	0.02	0.02	1.43	1.45
Average workweek (hours)	0.3	0.3	0.0	37.9	37.9
Business and personal services employment (thousands)	0.5	0.5	0.4	1,793	1,801
United States composite leading index (1967 = 100)	0.7	0.6	0.5	192.5	193.4
TSE300 stock price index (1975 = 1000)	0.8	0.0	0.1	3,509	3,511
Money supply (MI) ($1981)[3]	0.1	0.3	0.0	23,967[4]	23,967[4]

1 *Composite index of housing starts (units) and house sales (MLS).*
2 *Difference from previous month.*
3 *Deflated by the consumer price index for all items.*
4 *Millions of 1981 dollars.*

Short-term Expectations Survey

Forecasts of the year-over-year changes in the Consumer Price Index and in the unemployment rate for December 1991, of merchandise exports and imports for November 1991, and of the October to November 1991 change in the Gross Domestic Product are released in this issue.

The mean forecast of the year-to-year increase in the Consumer Price Index for December was 4.2%, with minimum and maximum values of 3.8% and 4.5%, respectively. The mean forecast for November overestimated the outcome slightly (0.1%).

The mean forecast of the unemployment rate in December was 10.4% (minimum 10.1%, maximum 10.5%). For November, the mean forecast matched the actual rate (10.3%).

November merchandise exports were forecast to be $11.7 billion (minimum $11.3 billion, maximum $12.2 billion). The forecast of imports for the same period was $11.4 billion (minimum $10.8 billion, maximum $11.8 billion).

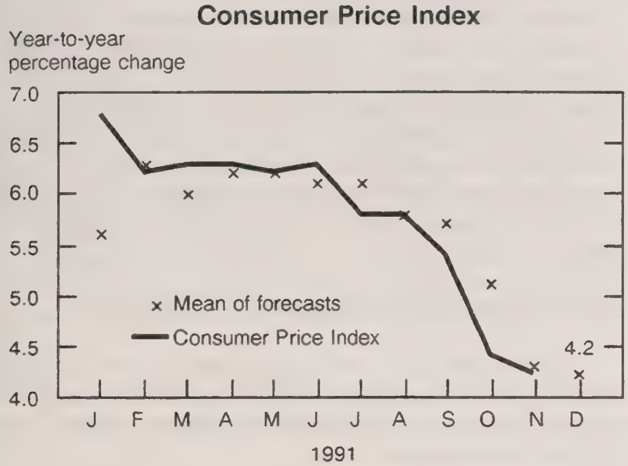
Note to users:

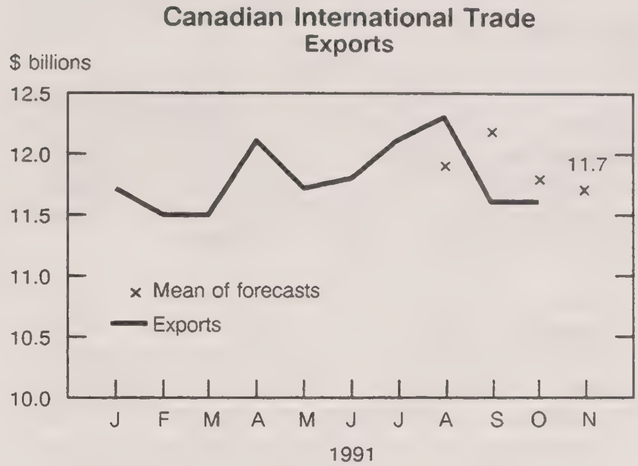
Since April 1990, Statistics Canada has been canvassing a small group of economic analysts (an average of 23 participants) and requesting from them a one-month-ahead forecast of key economic indicators. The experience to date suggests that the results of this survey are found useful by the public at large. This month, participants were asked for their monthly forecasts of the year-to-year change in the Consumer Price Index, the unemployment rate, merchandise exports and imports (replacing the trade balance) and the monthly change in the Gross Domestic Product.

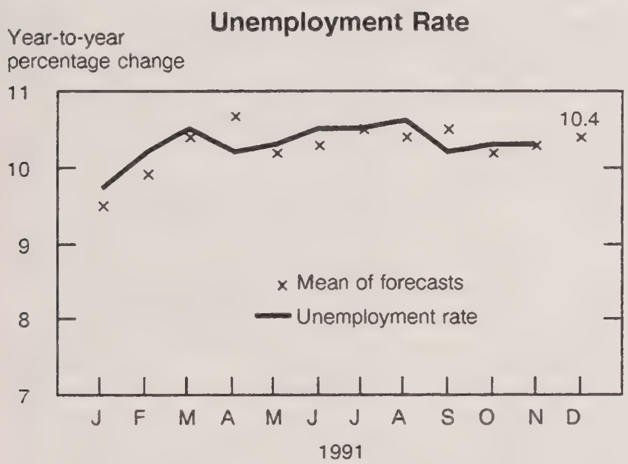
Gross Domestic Product was forecast to have shown no change between October and November 1991. Minimum and maximum rates of change were -0.3% and 0.3%, respectively.

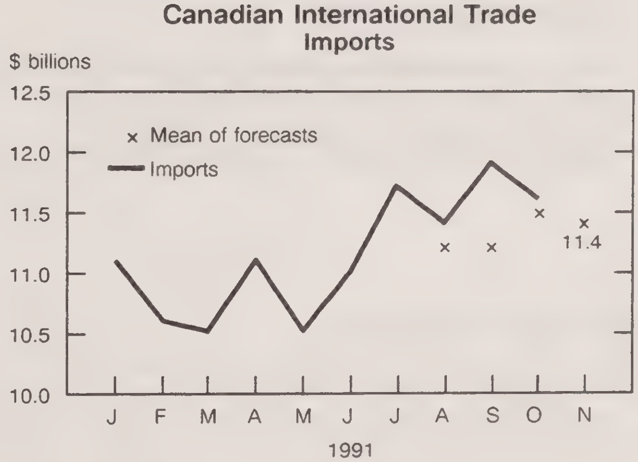
Next month, data will be released on February 4, 1992. For a complete set of tables or more information concerning this survey, contact Diane Lachapelle (613-951-0568). □

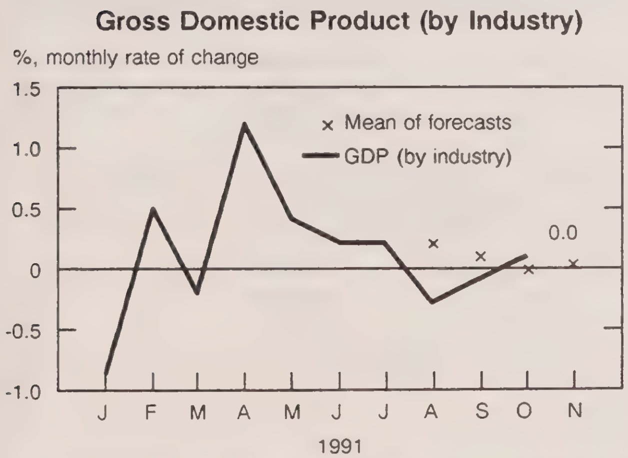
FORECASTS VS. ACTUAL











Crude Oil and Natural Gas

September 1991

Highlights

- Preliminary figures indicate that production of crude oil and equivalent hydrocarbons in September amounted to 7.9 million cubic metres, a decrease of 1.3% from September 1990. Year-to-date production at 72.0 million cubic metres recorded a 0.6% increase over 1990.
- Imports of crude oil increased 4.2% from September 1990 to 2.7 million cubic metres. Year-to-date imports of 22.7 million cubic metres were 1.2% behind the previous year. Exports of 3.6 million cubic metres represented a 12.6% increase over September 1990, bringing the year-to-date exports to 33.2 million cubic metres, an 18.6% increase over 1990.
- Deliveries to refineries were 7.1 million cubic metres, a 5.4% decrease from September 1990. Year-to-date deliveries were 62.2 million cubic metres, a 7.2% decrease compared to 1990.
- Marketable production of natural gas, at 7.7 billion cubic metres, rose 5.3% over September 1990, the 12th consecutive increase over the same period of the previous year. Exports of natural gas, at 3.7 billion cubic metres, increased 10.8% over September 1990, the 18th consecutive monthly increase. Exports to the end of September 1991 were 33.4 billion cubic metres, a 14.5% increase over 1990. Domestic sales of natural gas, including direct sales, at 3.1 billion cubic metres were up 5.8% over September 1990.

Available on CANSIM: matrices 127 and 128.

The September 1991 issue of *Crude Oil and Natural Gas Production* (26-006, $10/$100) will be available during the third week of January. See "How to Order Publications".

For more detailed information on this release, contact Gerry O'Connor (613-951-3562), Energy Section, Industry Division.

Crude Oil and Natural Gas

	September 1991	% Change from September 1990	January - September 1991	% Change from January - September 1990
		(thousands of cubic metres)		
Crude oil and equivalent				
Production	7 912.9	-1.3	71 986.9	0.6
Exports	3 568.3	12.6	33 151.4	18.6
Imports	2 658.5	4.2	22 733.9	-1.2
Refinery receipts	7 051.1	-5.4	62 234.3	-7.2
		(millions of cubic metres)		
Natural gas				
Marketable production	7 741.7	5.3	75 878.9	6.5
Exports	3 651.5	10.8	33 426.6	14.5
Canadian sales	3 080.0	5.8	38 889.8	-0.1

■

DATA AVAILABILITY ANNOUNCEMENT

Cement

November 1991

Canadian manufacturers shipped 747 992 tonnes of cement in November 1991, a decrease of 11.4% from the 844 504 tonnes shipped a year earlier and a decrease of 23.4% from the 976 931 tonnes shipped in October 1991.

January to November 1991 shipments totalled 8 953 753 tonnes, down 14.4% from the 10 463 739 tonnes shipped during the same period in 1990.

Available on CANSIM: matrices 92 and 122 .

The November 1991 issue of Cement (44-001, $5/$50) will be available at a later date.

For more detailed information on this release, contact Roland Joubert (613-951-3527), Industry Division. ■

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Editor: Tim Prichard (613-951-1103)

PUBLICATIONS RELEASED

Capacity Utilization Rates in Canadian Manufacturing Industries, Third Quarter 1991.
Catalogue number 31-003
(Canada: $11/$44; United States: US$13.25/US$53; Other Countries: US$15.50/US$62).

Production and Inventories of Process Cheese and Instant Skim Milk Powder, October 1991.
Catalogue number 32-024
(Canada: $5/$50; United States: US$6/US$60; Other Countries: US$7/US$70).

Service Industry Service Bulletin, Vol.3, No. 3 – **Traveller Accommodation Statistics Preliminary Estimates**, 1989.
Catalogue number 63-015
(Canada: $7.20/$43; United States: US$8.65/US$52; Other Countries: US$10/US$60).

Summary of Canadian International Trade, October 1991.
Catalogue number 65-001
(Canada: $18.20/$182; United States: US$21.80/US$218; Other Countries: US$25.50/US$255).

The paper used in this publication meets the minimum requirements of American National Standard for Information Sciences – Permanence of Paper for Printed Library Materials, ANSI Z39.48 – 1984.
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The Daily

Statistics Canada

Wednesday, January 8, 1992 **For release at 8:30 a.m.**

MAJOR RELEASE

DATA AVAILABILITY ANNOUNCEMENTS

PUBLICATION RELEASED

MAJOR RELEASE

Help-wanted Index
December 1991

The Help-wanted Index serves as an early indicator of the demand for labour by monitoring changes in the number of help-wanted ads published in 20 major metropolitan areas.

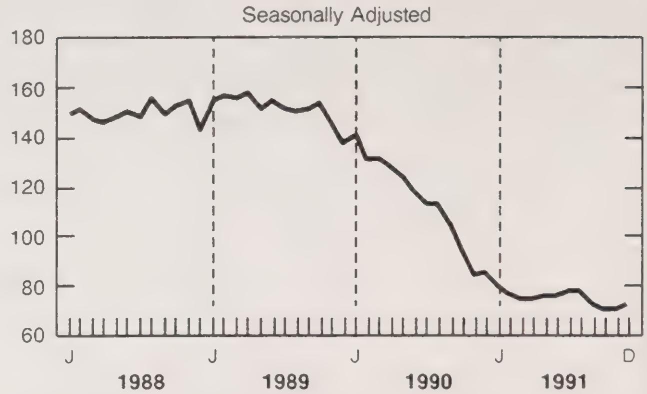
Highlights – Seasonally Adjusted

- After reaching a peak of 157 in April 1989, the Help-wanted Index for Canada (1981 = 100) started a decline which accelerated in 1990. In 1991, the trend slowed and the index stabilized at 75 in the second quarter. After increasing to 77 in July, the index then declined again in September and October and remained unchanged at 70 in November. In December, the index advanced two points to 72.

Changes by Region

- Between November and December 1991, the Help-wanted Index increased 6.3% in Ontario (to 67 from 63), 4.2% in British Columbia (to 75 from 72), 3.0% in the Atlantic provinces (to 102 from 99) and 2.3% in Quebec (to 89 from 87). In the Prairie provinces, the index declined 3.9% (to 49 from 51).

Help-wanted Index, Canada (1981 = 100)



- Compared with December 1990, the Help-wanted Index was lower in all regions: down 28% in the Prairie provinces, 24% in the Atlantic provinces, 14% in British Columbia, 13% in Ontario and 7% in Quebec.

Available on CANSIM: matrix 105 (levels 5 and 7).

Users interested in trend-cycle estimates, or indices for metropolitan areas surveyed, please contact Carole Lacroix (613-951-4039) or André Picard (613-951-4045), Labour Division (FAX: 613-951-4087). □

Help-wanted Index (1981 = 100), Canada and Regions – Seasonally Adjusted

Year and month	Canada	Atlantic Region	Quebec	Ontario	Prairie Region	British Columbia
1990						
December	**85**	135	96	77	68	87
1991						
January	**79**	117	88	73	63	85
February	**76**	120	84	70	57	79
March	**74**	114	78	71	56	78
April	**74**	107	86	67	55	80
May	**75**	118	89	66	52	78
June	**75**	109	82	70	53	82
July	**77**	104	86	74	51	85
August	**77**	114	83	74	54	82
September	**72**	109	82	67	47	81
October	**70**	106	82	66	49	72
November	**70**	99	87	63	51	72
December	**72**	102	89	67	49	75
Annual Average	**75**	110	85	69	53	80

■

DATA AVAILABILITY ANNOUNCEMENTS

Canadian Mining

1989

The value of Canada's mineral production in 1989 was $33,544.9 million, up 5.6% from 1988. The metal mining, structural materials and fuels industries all showed gains over their 1988 values. The non-metal mining industry recorded a modest decline, mostly caused by a decrease in the value of potash production.

Summary statistics of the Canadian mineral industry will be released in the 1989 edition of the *General Review of the Mineral Industries* (26-201, $22). The data are based on the *1989 Annual Census of Mines, Quarries and Sand Pits.* Publications detailing individual sections of this industry are available in the 26-000 series catalogues.

Available on CANSIM: matrices 7950-7969.

For further information on the fuels industry, coal mines, crude petroleum and natural gas (conventional, non-conventional), please contact R. Rasia (613-951-3569), Industry Division, Statistics Canada. For information on all other mineral industries, please contact T. Newman (613-992-6439), Mineral and Metal Statistics Division, Energy, Mines and Resources Canada.

Canadian Mining

1989

Mining Industry	1980 SIC	CANSIM Matrix	Value of Production 1988	1989	Percentage Change
			($ millions)		
Metal mines	061	**7956**	12,456.5	12,902.1	3.6
Gold mines	0611	**7951**	2,013.7	2,079.6	3.3
Silver-lead-zinc mines	0614	**7952**	1,593.9	1,749.4	9.8
Nickel-copper-zinc mines	0612-0613	**7953**	6,324.6	6,617.3	4.6
Iron mines	0617	**7954**	1,283.0	1,351.1	5.3
Other miscellaneous metal mines	0615-0616-0619	**7955**	1,241.3	1,104.7	-11.0
Non-metal mines (except coal)	062	**7962**	1,987.9	1,953.4	-1.7
Asbestos mines	0621	**7957**	241.4	303.7	25.8
Peat industry	0622	**7959**	105.6	120.3	13.9
Gypsum mines	0623	**7958**	88.0	90.8	3.2
Potash mines	0624	**7960**	1,212.1	1,074.2	-11.4
Other miscellaneous non-metal mines (except coal)	0625-0629	**7961**	340.9	364.3	6.9
Fuels industry[1]	063 + 0711	**7969**	16,436.3	17,771.7	8.1
Coal mines	063	**7967**	1,719.3	1,662.0	-3.3
Crude petroleum and natural gas industry[1]	0711	**7968**	14,717.0	16,109.7	9.5
Quarry and sand pit industries	08	**7965**	896.7	917.7	2.3
Stone quarries	081	**7963**	506.8	513.9	1.4
Sand and gravel pits	082	**7964**	389.9	403.8	3.6
Industrial minerals sector	062 + 08	**7966**	2,884.6	2,871.1	-0.5
Mining industry total[1]		**7950**	**31,777.4**	**33,544.9**	**5.6**

[1] *Excludes non-conventional crude oil industry (SIC 0712)* ■

Industrial Chemicals and Synthetic Resins

November 1991

Canadian chemical firms produced 131 214 tonnes of polyethylene synthetic resins in November 1991, an increase of 3.9% from the 126 231[r] (revised) tonnes produced in November 1990.

January to November 1991 production totalled 1 420 333 tonnes, up 2.0% from the 1 392 269[r] tonnes produced during the same period in 1990.

Data are also available on Canadian production of three other types of synthetic resins and 24 industrial chemicals for November 1991, November 1990, and corresponding cumulative figures.

Available on CANSIM: matrix 951.

The November 1991 issue of *Industrial Chemicals and Synthetic Resins* (46-002, $5.60/$56) will be available at a later date. See "How to Order Publications".

For more detailed information on this release, contact Raj Sehdev (613-951-3513), Industry Division.

■

PUBLICATION RELEASED

Gross Domestic Product by Industry, October 1991.
Catalogue number 15-001
(Canada: $12.70/$127; United States: US$15.20/US$152; Other Countries: US$17.80/US$178).

The paper used in this publication meets the minimum requirements of American National Standard for Information Sciences – Permanence of Paper for Printed Library Materials, ANSI Z39.48 – 1984.
∞

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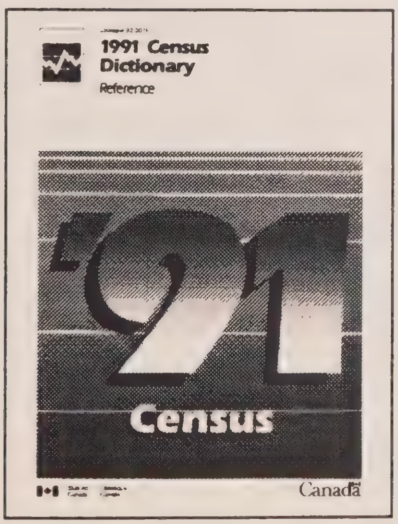
MAJOR RELEASE

DATA AVAILABILITY ANNOUNCEMENTS

(Continued on page 2)



The 1991 Census Dictionary

The *1991 Census Dictionary* (92-301E, $40), the first of the 1991 Census products to be released, is now available. The Dictionary provides detailed information on terms and variables commonly used by the Census, as well as explanations of geographic terminology. Like all reference products, the *1991 Census Dictionary* is a valuable tool for accessing and understanding information more quickly and easily.

For easy reference, the Dictionary is divided into five major sections – one section for each census universe (population, family, household and dwelling) and one section for geography. Each section alphbetically presents terms and definitions, as well as diagrams to illustrate the concepts and variables. Users will find a new and improved index comprised of an alphabetical list of terms and variables, as well as cross-references from commonly used terms and their synonyms to census terminology, including the equivalent term in the other official language.

The *1991 Census Dictionary* (92-301E, $40) is now available. See "How to Order Publications". For further information, contact your nearest statistical reference centre.

DATA AVAILABILITY ANNOUNCEMENTS – Concluded

MAJOR RELEASE

New Motor Vehicle Sales
November 1991

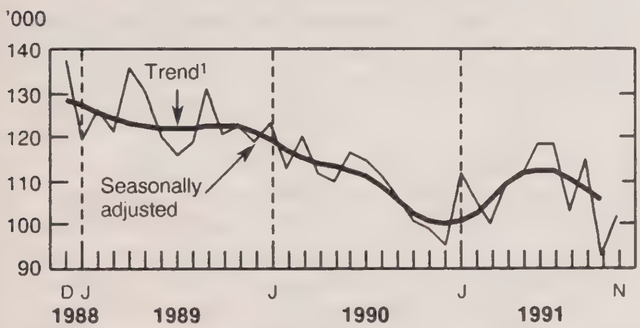
Highlights

Seasonally Adjusted Sales

- Preliminary estimates indicate that sales of new motor vehicles totalled 101,000 units in November 1991, an increase of 9.6% from the revised October figure. In November, truck sales increased by 12.3%, while passenger car sales rose by 8.3%.

- The 9.6% increase in sales in November followed a decrease of 19.3% in October and a gain of 11.3% in September. Monthly motor vehicle sales fluctuated considerably during the first 11 months of 1991. New motor vehicle sales have experienced a general downward trend since February 1991.

Monthly Sales of New Motor Vehicles, Canada, Seasonally Adjusted, in Units, 1988-1991



[1] *The short-term trend represents a moving average of the data.*

> ***Note to Users:***
>
> *North American vehicles: motor vehicles manufactured or assembled in North America. These vehicles may be built by domestic or foreign-owned companies.*
>
> *Imported vehicles: motor vehicles manufactured or assembled overseas and marketed in Canada by domestic or foreign-owned companies.*

Unadjusted Sales

- Sales of all new motor vehicles totalled 89,000 units in November 1991, unchanged from the November 1990 level. Sales of passenger cars recorded a decline of 3.2%, while truck sales increased by 6.5%.

- The November decrease in passenger car sales was evenly distributed among both North American and imported passenger cars.

- The Japanese share of the Canadian passenger car market remained stable at 27.3% in November 1991, compared to the November 1990 share of 27.1%.

Available on CANSIM: matrix 64.

The November 1991 issue of *New Motor Vehicle Sales* (63-007, $9/$90) will be available in February. See "How to Order Publications".

For more detailed information on this release, contact David Roeske (613-951-3559) or Tom Newton (613-951-9693), Retail Trade Section, Industry Division. □

New Motor Vehicle Sales – Canada

November 1991

	Seasonally Adjusted Data			
	August 1991[r]	September 1991[r]	October 1991[r]	November 1991[p]
	Units % Change	Units % Change	Units % Change	Units % Change
Total New Motor Vehicles	**102,968** **-12.9**	**114,601** **+11.3**	**92,448** **-19.3**	**101,308** **+9.6**
Passenger Cars by Origin:				
North America	45,436 -17.9	50,230 +10.6	39,368 -21.6	43,976 +11.7
Overseas	24,440 -5.0	25,917 +6.0	23,245 -10.3	23,833 +2.5
Total	**69,876** **-13.8**	**76,147** **+9.0**	**62,613** **-17.8**	**67,809** **+8.3**
Trucks, Vans and Buses	**33,092** **-10.9**	**38,453** **+16.2**	**29,834** **-22.4**	**33,499** **+12.3**

	Unadjusted Sales			
	November 1991	Change 1991/90	January-November 1991	Change 1991/90
	Units	%	Units	%
Total New Motor Vehicles	**88,967**	**--**	**1,214,313**	**-2.6**
Passenger Cars by Origin:				
North America	37,358	-3.1	544,135	-1.3
Japan	15,901	-2.5	224,873	-0.9
Other Countries (Including South Korea)	5,026	-6.2	57,865	-4.7
Total	**58,285**	**-3.2**	**826,873**	**-1.4**
Trucks, Vans and Buses by Origin:				
North America	25,717	+7.1	325,159	-4.5
Overseas	4,965	+3.5	62,281	-7.7
Total	**30,682**	**+6.5**	**387,440**	**-5.0**

p *Preliminary.*
r *Revised.*
-- *Too small to be expressed.*

■

DATA AVAILABILITY ANNOUNCEMENTS

Motor Carrier Freight Quarterly Survey

Second Quarter 1991

Highlights

- During the second quarter of 1991, for-hire trucking carriers earning $1 million or more annually generated total operating revenues of $2,012.3 million. This was an increase of 1.5% from first quarter of 1991, when the total operating revenues were $1,981.1 million.

- During the second quarter, domestic movements accounted for 80.4% of the total operating revenues, while international movements generated 19.6%. International movements into Canada (northbound movements) accounted for 51.5% of total international revenues, while the remaining 48.5% of the international revenues were from movements originating in Canada (southbound movements).

- Total operating expenses recorded in the second quarter of 1991 were $1,943.6 million, down 0.5% from the first quarter 1991 level of $1,954.6 million. Salaries and wages accounted for 31.0% of total operating expenses, fuel for 7.2%, payments to owner-operators (including their fuel) 26.3%, and other purchased transportation expenses 5.8%.

- The ratio of total operating expenses to total operating revenues was 0.966 for the 1991 second quarter. This was an improvement over the operating ratio recorded in the second quarter of 1990 (0.973), as well as an improvement over the 0.987 recorded in the first quarter of 1991.

- The distance travelled by company drivers in the second quarter of 1991 was 688.1 million kilometres while owner-operators drove 667.0 million kilometres. Revenue per kilometre for the second quarter was $1.48, a slight decrease of $0.01 from the first quarter of 1991.

For further information, contact Robert Larocque (613-951-2486), Transportation Division. ■

Sugar Sales

December I991

Canadian sugar refiners reported total sales of 63 212 tonnes for all types of sugar in December 1991: 57 744 tonnes in domestic sales and 5 468 tonnes in export sales. The 1991 year-to-date sales reported for all types of sugar totalled 939 323 tonnes: 862 914 tonnes in domestic sales and 76 409 tonnes in export sales.

This compares to total sales of 63 959 tonnes in December 1990, of which 56 660 tonnes were domestic sales and 7 299 tonnes were export sales. The 1990 year-to-date sales reported for all types of sugar totalled 930 771 tonnes: 869 353 tonnes in domestic sales and 61 418 tonnes in export sales.

The December 1991 issue of *The Sugar Situation* (32-013, $5/$50) will be available at a later date. See "How to Order Publications".

For more detailed information on this release, contact Peter Zylstra (613-951-3511), Industry Division. ■

Steel Wire and Specified Wire Products

November 1991

Factory shipments of steel wire and specified wire products for November 1991 are now available, as are production and export market data for selected commodities.

Shipments totalled 49 198 tonnes in November 1991, a decrease of 13.5% from the 56 884 tonnes shipped during the previous month.

Available on CANSIM: matrix 122 (series 19).

The November 1991 issue of *Steel Wire and Specified Wire Products* (41-006, $5/$50) will be available at a later date. See "How to Order Publications".

For more detailed information on this release, contact Bruno Pépin (613-951-9837), Industry Division. ■

Steel Primary Forms

Week Ending January 4, 1992

Preliminary estimates indicate that Canadian steel primary forms production for the week ending January 4, 1992 totalled 203 927 tonnes, an increase of 3.8% from the preceding week's total of 196 391 tonnes but down 0.7% from the year-earlier level of 205 446 tonnes.

For more detailed information on this release, contact Greg Milsom (613-951-9827), Industry Division. ■

Steel Primary Forms

Week Ending December 28, 1991

Preliminary estimates indicate that Canadian steel primary forms production for the week ending December 28, 1991 totalled 196 391 tonnes, a decrease of 23.4% from the preceding week's total of 256 249 tonnes but up 8.0% from the year-earlier level of 181 927 tonnes. The cumulative total in 1991 was 12 810 782 tonnes, an increase of 6.1% from 12 075 385 tonnes for the same period in 1990.

For more detailed information on this release, contact Greg Milsom (613-951-9827), Industry Division. ■

Steel Primary Forms

Week Ending December 21, 1991

Preliminary estimates indicate that Canadian steel primary forms production for the week ending December 21, 1991 totalled 256 249 tonnes, down 0.5% from the preceding week's total of 257 585 tonnes but up 14.0% from the year-earlier level of 224 692 tonnes. The cumulative total in 1991 was 12 614 391 tonnes, an increase of 6.1% from 11 893 458 tonnes for the same period in 1990.

For more detailed information on this release, contact Greg Milsom (613-951-9827), Industry Division. ■

Passenger Bus and Urban Transit Statistics

October 1991

In October 1991, a total of 73 Canadian urban transit systems with gross annual total operating revenues of $1 million or more (subsidies included) carried 125.5 million fare passengers, an increase of 7.4% from the previous month. Operating revenues from urban and suburban services totalled $108.5 million, up 5.3% over September 1991.

During the same period, 22 passenger bus carriers earning $1 million or more annually from inter-city and rural bus operations carried one million fare passengers, down 8.1% from the previous month. Earnings from these operations were $18.3 million, an 8.1% decrease from the September 1991 operating revenues. All 1990 figures and 1991 cumulative data have been revised.

Available on CANSIM: matrices 351 and 352.

The October 1991 issue of *Passenger Bus and Urban Transit Statistics* (53-003, $7.10/$71) is now available. See "How to Order Publications".

For further information on this release, contact Angus MacLean (613-951-2484), Transportation Division. ■

PUBLICATIONS RELEASED

Labour Force Information, December 1991.
Catalogue number 71-001P
(Canada: $6.30/$63; United States: US$7.60/US$76; Other Countries: US$8.80/US$88).
Available Friday, January 10 at 7:00 a.m.

Quarterly Demographic Statistics, July-September 1991.
Catalogue number 91-002
(Canada: $7.50/$30; United States: US$9/US$36; Other Countries: US$10.50/US$42).

Census Dictionary, 1991.
Catalogue number 92-301E
(Canada: $40; United States: US$48; Other Countries: US$56).

The paper used in this publication meets the minimum requirements of American National Standard for Information Sciences – Permanence of Paper for Printed Library Materials, ANSI Z39.48 – 1984.

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MAJOR RELEASES

DATA AVAILABILITY ANNOUNCEMENTS

MAJOR RELEASES

Labour Force Survey

December 1991

Overview

Seasonally adjusted estimates from Statistics Canada's Labour Force Survey showed little change in the labour market for the month of December. While the seasonally adjusted level of employment decreased slightly, the unemployment rate was unchanged at 10.3.

Employment and Employment/Population Ratio

For the week ending December 14, 1991, the seasonally adjusted level of employment decreased slightly (-24,000) to 12,317,000. The employment/population ratio decreased by 0.2 following a drop of 0.3 in November.

- The decrease in employment was mainly among men aged 25 and over (-21,000) and represents the second consecutive monthly decline for this group. Full-time employment was affected most by the decrease.
- Manufacturing employment decreased by 17,000, bringing the total decline over the past three months to 68,000.
- The seasonally adjusted estimate of employment was down 24,000 (-0.5%) in Ontario, 16,000 (-0.5%) in Quebec, and 5,000 (-2.5%) in Newfoundland. Following a decrease in November, the employment level in Alberta gained 14,000 (+1.1%). The seasonally adjusted level of employment increased 4,000 (+1.1%) in Nova Scotia and showed little change in the other provinces.

Unemployment and Participation Rate

In December 1991 the seasonally adjusted level of unemployment was almost unchanged at 1,420,000. The unemployment rate was 10.3 for the third consecutive month, and the participation rate decreased (-0.2) to 65.8.

Notes to Users

1. *Labour Force Annual Averages 1991 (catalogue no. 71-220) will be available at the end of February. This publication contains annual averages for those estimates published monthly in The Labour Force (catalogue no. 71-001). It also contains a broader range of provincial and sub-provincial annual average estimates.*

2. *The publication Historical Labour Force Statistics (Catalogue 71-201), containing revised seasonally adjusted data and other historical series, will be published towards the beginning of February 1992. The publication's data will also be available on diskette. Contact Labour Force Survey Sub-division.*

3. *The release dates for 1992 will be:*

February 7	*August 7*
March 6	*September 4*
April 10	*October 9*
May 8	*November 6*
June 5	*December 4*
July 10	*January 8/93*

4. *Monthly data are available on CANSIM on the day of release at 7 a.m. E.S.T.*

For further information call:

Doug Drew	*613-951-4720*
Jean-Marc Lévesque	*613-951-2301*
Vincent Ferrao	*613-951-4750*
Micheal Sheridan	*613-951-9480*
General Inquiries	*613-951-9448*

- The unemployment rate for men 25 years and over increased 0.1 to 9.5, while the participation rate for this group decreased 0.3 to 75.5. Among women 25 years and over, both the unemployment rate and participation rate decreased 0.1 to 8.7 and 56.5, respectively.
- The seasonally adjusted unemployment rate among young people dropped by 0.3 to 15.7, which is 2.0 less than six months ago. This decrease is largely the result of a withdrawal from the labour market by many young people who had previously been looking for work.
- The seasonally adjusted estimate of unemployment was down slightly in Manitoba (-3,000), and little or no change occurred in the other provinces.

- By province, the seasonally adjusted unemployment rates and the monthly changes were as follows:

	December	Month-to-Month Change
Newfoundland	16.7	...
Prince Edward Island	16.8	0.1
Nova Scotia	12.3	-0.3
New Brunswick	13.1	0.2
Quebec	11.8	-0.1
Ontario	9.7	0.1
Manitoba	8.2	-0.5
Saskatchewan	7.2	-0.3
Alberta	9.1	0.2
British Columbia	10.0	0.1

Changes since December 1990 (Unadjusted estimates)

- The overall estimate of employment was down by 119,000 (-1.0%) from a year earlier. Employment decreased by 91,000 (-4.4%) for youths and by 61,000 (-1.1%) for adult men. Employment increased by 34,000 (+0.7%) for adult women.

- Full-time employment declined by 126,000 (-1.2%), while part-time employment showed little change. Decreases in full-time employment were noted among youths (-91,000 or -7.7%) and men aged 25 and over (-69,000 or -1.3%).

- Employment decreased by 149,000 (-4.4%) in the goods-producing sector, and increased by 30,000 (+0.3%) in the services sector.

- The estimated level of employment decreased by 93,000 (-4.9%) in manufacturing, by 70,000 (-3.1%) in trade, and by 42,000 (-6.1%) in construction. Employment rose by 69,000 (+1.6%) in community, business and personal services and by 40,000 (+5.0%) in public administration.

- The estimated number of unemployed increased by 122,000 (+9.7%) to 1,384,000.

- The unemployment rate increased by 0.9 to 10.2.

- The participation rate declined by 1.0 to 64.7.

- The employment/population ratio decreased to 58.1 (-1.4). The ratio fell to 53.0 (-2.3) for youths, 67.4 for adult men (-2.1) and it declined to 51.5 (-0.5) for adult women.

Comparison of Annual Averages between 1991 and 1990

Overview

Compared to 1990, annual average employment declined by 232,000 (-1.8%) and the level of unemployment increased by 308,000 (+27.7%). This brought the employment/population ratio to 59.5 (-2.0) and the unemployment rate to 10.3 (+2.2). Employment fell in all provinces except British Columbia, Alberta and Saskatchewan. The number of unemployed increased in all provinces, with Ontario accounting for more than half of the increase at the national level.

Available on CANSIM: matrices 2074-2075, 2078-2099, 2101-2107 and table 00799999.

Order the December 1991 issue of *The Labour Force* (71-001, $17.90/$179), available the third week of January 1992, or contact Doug Drew (613-951-4720), Household Surveys Division.

For summary information, available on the day of release, order *Labour Force Information* (71-001p, $6.30/$63). □

Labour Force Characteristics, Canada

	December 1991	November 1991	December 1990
	Seasonally Adjusted Data		
Labour Force ('000)	13,737	13,765	13,721
Employment ('000)	12,317	12,341	12,440
Unemployment ('000)	1,420	1,424	1,281
Unemployment Rate (%)	10.3	10.3	9.3
Participation Rate (%)	65.8	66.0	66.7
Employment/Population Ratio (%)	59.0	59.2	60.5
	Unadjusted Data		
Labour Force ('000)	13,513	13,644	13,510
Employment ('000)	12,129	12,269	12,248
Unemployment ('000)	1,384	1,375	1,262
Unemployment Rate (%)	10.2	10.1	9.3
Participation Rate (%)	64.7	65.4	65.7
Employment/Population Ratio (%)	58.1	58.8	59.5

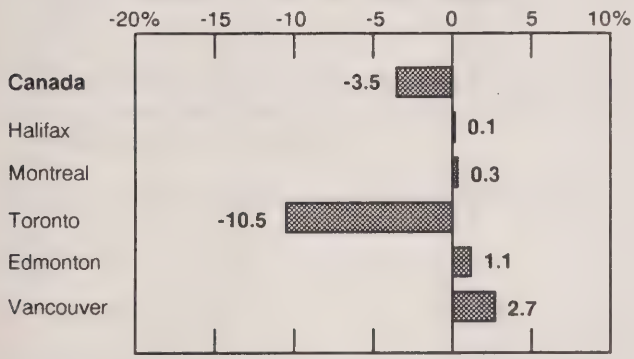
■

New Housing Price Index

November 1991

The New Housing Price Index (1986 = 100) for Canada stood at 133.9 in November, its lowest level since April 1991. The estimated house only index decreased 0.5%, while the land only index decreased 0.3%.

Percentage Change in New Housing Price Index from Same Month of the Previous Year, Canada and Selected Cities, November 1991



The largest monthly decreases in new housing prices were registered in Toronto (-1.3%) and London (-1.1%), while the largest monthly increase was recorded in Victoria (0.8%).

This index of Canadian housing contractors' selling prices now stands 3.5% lower than the year-earlier level. Toronto was mainly responsible for this downward movement with a yearly decrease of 10.5% since November 1990.

Prices Division has calculated an analytical index in which current regulations concerning the GST and relevant new housing and federal sales tax rebates are applied to the current price sample to calculate an index that includes the estimated net effect of the GST on purchasers of these houses. In November 1991, this index was 139.5, down 0.4% from the Canada total of 140.0 for October 1991.

Users should note that the NHPI reflects selling price changes from the contractor's perspective rather than the purchaser's. The analytical index more closely follows a purchase-price concept, although it has not been adjusted for all possible costs.

Available on CANSIM: matrix 2032.

The fourth quarter 1991 issue of *Construction Price Statistics* (62-007, $18/$72) will be available in March. See "How to Order Publications".

For more detailed information on this release, please contact the Information and Current Analysis Unit (613-951-9607), Prices Division. □

New Housing Price Indexes

1986 = 100

	November 1991	October 1991	November 1990	% change November 1991/ October 1991	% change November 1991/ November 1990
Canada Total	**133.9**	**134.4**	**138.8**	**-0.4**	**-3.5**
Canada (House Only)	**125.0**	**125.6**	**128.6**	**-0.5**	**-2.8**
Canada (Land Only)	**160.1**	**160.6**	**165.6**	**-0.3**	**-3.3**
St. John's	126.5	126.5	119.1	–	6.2
Halifax	109.4	109.5	109.3	-0.1	0.1
Saint John-Moncton-Fredericton	114.4	114.2	113.5	0.2	0.8
Quebec City	134.7	134.4	132.9	0.2	1.4
Montreal	134.8	135.0	134.4	-0.1	0.3
Ottawa-Hull	122.4	123.0	123.9	-0.5	-1.2
Toronto	144.5	146.4	161.4	-1.3	-10.5
Hamilton	134.4	133.9	140.0	0.4	-4.0
St. Catharines-Niagara	133.1	133.5	137.0	-0.3	-2.8
Kitchener-Waterloo	128.6	128.8	134.8	-0.2	-4.6
London	145.7	147.3	146.1	-1.1	-0.3
Windsor	127.6	127.1	128.8	0.4	-0.9
Sudbury-Thunder Bay	132.8	132.3	133.0	0.4	-0.2
Winnipeg	108.4	108.0	109.1	0.4	-0.6
Regina	112.9	112.1	109.3	0.7	3.3
Saskatoon	106.7	106.7	107.7	–	-0.9
Calgary	131.5	132.2	136.7	-0.5	-3.8
Edmonton	141.5	141.2	139.9	0.2	1.1
Vancouver	127.7	127.1	124.4	0.5	2.7
Victoria	123.1	122.1	117.6	0.8	4.7

– *Nil or zero.*

DATA AVAILABILITY ANNOUNCEMENTS

Department Store Sales by Province and Metropolitan Area

November 1991

- Department stores sales including concessions totalled $1,420 million in November 1991. After removing federal sales tax from the 1990 data and allowing for differences in trading days, department store sales decreased 5.1% from November 1990. Concessions sales totalled $75.6 million, 5.3% of total department store sales.

- Department store sales during November 1991 for the provinces and the 10 metropolitan areas surveyed were as follows:

Department Stores Sales Including Concessions

Province

- Newfoundland $22.5 million;
- Prince Edward Island $6.3 million;
- Nova Scotia $54.3 million;
- New Brunswick $36.4 million;
- Quebec $252.6 million;
- Ontario $591.0 million;
- Manitoba $58.2 million;
- Saskatchewan $41.9 million;
- Alberta $154.5 million;
- British Columbia $202.3 million.

Metropolitan Area

- Calgary $56.7 million;
- Edmonton $66.1 million;
- Halifax-Dartmouth $28.8 million;
- Hamilton $41.5 million;
- Montreal $138.1 million;
- Ottawa-Hull $68.4 million;
- Quebec City $33.7 million;
- Toronto $227.7 million;
- Vancouver $107.6 million;
- Winnipeg $51.6 million.

Department Stores Sales Excluding Concessions

Province

- Newfoundland $20.3 million;
- Prince Edward Island $6.1 million;
- Nova Scotia $51.8 million;
- New Brunswick $34.5 million;
- Quebec $241.1 million;
- Ontario $559.1 million;
- Manitoba $53.9 million;
- Saskatchewan $39.4 million;
- Alberta $146.6 million;
- British Columbia $191.6 million.

Metropolitan Area

- Calgary $53.3 million;
- Edmonton $63.0 million;
- Halifax-Dartmouth $27.6 million;
- Hamilton $39.0 million;
- Montreal $131.9 million;
- Ottawa-Hull $65.3 million;
- Quebec City $32.2 million;
- Toronto $216.5 million;
- Vancouver $102.0 million;
- Winnipeg $48.1 million.

Available on CANSIM: matrices 111 and 112 (series 10 to 12).

The November 1991 issue of *Department Store Monthly Sales, by Province and Selected Metropolitan Area* (63-004, $2.70/$27) will be available the fourth week of January. Contact David Roeske (613-951-3559) or Maurice Massaad (613-951-9682), Retail Trade Section, Industry Division. ■

Note to Users:

Department store sales estimates for 1991 exclude the Goods and Services Tax (GST), as well as provincial sales taxes. Prior to January 1991, sales data included the Federal Sales Tax (FST). Due to this change in indirect taxes, data for 1991 are not strictly comparable with those of previous years. For users interested in deriving comparable data, it is estimated that the amount of FST included in department store sales for Canada in 1990 represented 3.5% of total sales. The reliability of this estimate does not permit adjustments at the provincial or metropolitan area level.

Users should note that the year-over-year movement for Prince Edward Island has been affected by a major structural change. The comparisons should therefore be used with caution.

Information on department store sales and stocks by major commodity lines and seasonally adjusted estimates will be released in The Daily *on January 22.*

Steel Pipe and Tubing

November 1991

Steel pipe and tubing production for November 1991 totalled 149 242 tonnes, an increase of 34.8% from the 110 751 tonnes produced a year earlier.

Year-to-date production totalled 1 597 066 tonnes, up 17.0% from the 1 365 298 tonnes produced during the same period in 1990.

Available on CANSIM: matrix 35.

The November 1991 issue of *Steel Pipe and Tubing* (41-011, $5/$50) will be available at a later date. See "How to Order Publications".

For more detailed information on this release, contact Gerry Barrett (613-951-3515), Industry Division. ■

Coal and Coke Statistics

October 1991

Highlights

- Canadian production of coal totalled 6 295 kilotonnes in October 1991, down 0.1% from the corresponding month last year. The year-to-date production figure stands at 58 761 kilotonnes, up 3.1%.
- Exports in October fell 6.1% from October 1990 to 2 868 kilotonnes, while imports decreased 7.7% to 1 352 kilotonnes. Cumulative figures for the year show exports of 28 361 kilotonnes, 5.4% above last year's level.
- Coke production increased to 326 kilotonnes, up 44% over October 1990.

Available on CANSIM: matrix 9.

The October 1991 issue of *Coal and Coke Statistics* (45-002, $10/$100) will be available the second week of January. See "How to Order Publications".

For more detailed information on this release, contact Dave Madsen (613-951-9823), Energy Section, Industry Division. ■

Characteristics of International Travellers

First and Second Quarters of 1990

Preliminary data on the characteristics (age groups, purpose of trip, countries/states visited, etc...) of Canadians travelling abroad during the first and second quarters of 1990 are now available.

Similar data for the last two quarters of 1990 and the first two quarters of 1991 should become available within the next four months.

For more detailed information on this release, contact Paul L. Paradis (613-951-8933), International Travel Section, Education, Culture and Tourism Division. ■

Fruit and Vegetable Production

December 1991

The most recent updates to production and value of fruits and to area, production and value of vegetables in Canada are now available.

Available on CANSIM: matrices 1371-1373, 1375-1381, 1383-1386, 1388-1390, 1392-1395, 1397-1399, 1401-1406, 5587, 5588, 5614, 5615, 5617, 5619, 5620, 5623.

The December issue of *Fruit and Vegetable Production* (22-003, $18/72) will be available in late January. For more detailed information on this release, contact L. Brazeau (613- 951-0574), Agriculture Division. ■

PUBLICATIONS RELEASED

Canned and Frozen Fruits and Vegetables – Monthly, October 1991.
Catalogue number 32-011
(Canada: $5/$50; United States: US$6/US$60; Other Countries: US$7/US$70).

Production, Shipments and Stocks on Hand of Sawmills East of the Rockies, October 1991.
Catalogue number 35-002
(Canada: $10/$100; United States: US$12/US$120; Other Countries: US$14/US$140).

Production, Sales and Stocks of Major Appliances, November 1991.
Catalogue number 43-010
(Canada: $5/$50; United States: US$6/US$60; Other Countries: US$7/US$70).

Cement, November 1991.
Catalogue number 44-001
(Canada: $5/$50; United States: US$6/US$60; Other Countries: US$7/US$70).

Industrial Chemicals and Synthetic Resins, November 1991.
Catalogue number 46-002
(Canada: $5.60/$56; United States: US$6.70/US$67; Other Countries: US$7.80/US$78).

Science Statistics Service Bulletin, Vol. 15, No. 9 – **The Provincial Research Organizations**, 1990.
Catalogue number 88-001
(Canada: $7.10/$71; United States: US$8.50/US$85; Other Countries: US$9.90/US$99).

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Publications may also be ordered through Statistics Canada's offices in St. John's, Halifax, Montreal, Ottawa, Toronto, Winnipeg, Regina, Edmonton, Calgary and Vancouver, or from authorized bookstore agents or other booksellers.

A national toll-free telephone order service is in operation at Statistics Canada. The toll-free line (1-800-267-6677) can be used by Canadian customers for the ordering of Statistics Canada products and services.

MAJOR RELEASE DATES

Week of January 13-17

(Release dates are subject to change)

Anticipated date(s) of release	Title	Reference period
January		
13	Estimates of Labour Income	October 1991
14	Farm Product Price Index	November 1991
16	Monthly Survey of Manufacturing	November 1991
17	Preliminary Statement of Canadian International Merchandise Trade	November 1991
17	Travel Between Canada and Other Countries	November 1991

Catalogue 11-001E (Français 11-001F) ISSN 0827-0465

The Daily

Statistics Canada

Monday, January 13, 1992 **For release at 8:30 a.m.**

MAJOR RELEASE

DATA AVAILABILITY ANNOUNCEMENTS

MAJOR RELEASE

Estimates of Labour Income

October 1991

The October 1991 preliminary estimate of labour income[1], which comprises approximately 50% of Gross Domestic Product (GDP) in the National Income and Expenditure Accounts, was $33.2 billion, an increase of 3.3% from October 1990. The year-to-date growth in labour income was 3.6%, compared to the 1990 annual gain of 6.7%.

Highlights – Wages and Salaries

Seasonally Adjusted

- Seasonally adjusted wages and salaries grew slightly (0.2%) in October, following a decline of 0.2% in September.
- Federal administration wages and salaries recorded a substantial increase of 9.8% in October following a decrease in September of 8.0%. This industry was affected in September by the labour dispute with the Public Service Alliance of Canada (PSAC).
- Increases in wages and salaries were also noted in transportation, communications and other utilities (0.7%) and commercial and personal services (0.7%).
- Manufacturing (-0.4%), construction (-0.8%), and forestry (-2.9%) all recorded declines in October.
- Increases in wages and salaries occurred in Newfoundland (0.9%), Manitoba (0.8%), British Columbia (1.0%), and the Yukon, Northwest Territories and Abroad (0.8%). The remaining provinces showed little change between September and October.

[1] *Labour income is composed of two components – wages and salaries and supplementary labour income. Wages and salaries account for 90% of labour income.*

Unadjusted

- In October 1991, wages and salaries advanced by 2.7% from October 1990. This was the lowest rate of growth in 1991 and brought the year-to-date growth rate to 3.3%.
- The highest year-over-year growth rates in October were noted in health and welfare services (8.0%), finance, insurance and real estate (6.8%), local administration (6.6%), and education and related services (6.4%).
- Weakness in wages and salaries occurred in construction (-8.2%) and manufacturing (-0.1%).
- The year-over-year growth rates decelerated in October compared to September in mines, quarries and oil wells, trade, and finance, insurance and real estate.
- New Brunswick (4.5%), Alberta (4.2%), British Columbia (4.6%), and the Yukon, Northwest Territories and Abroad (4.2%) continued to record larger year-over-year increases in wages and salaries in October than the national growth rate (+2.7%). These increases were moderated by weaker growth in the remaining provinces.

Available on CANSIM: matrices 1791 and 1792.

The October-December 1991 issue of *Estimates of Labour Income* (72-005, $22.50/$90) will be available in April. See "How to Order Publications".

For further information on the monthly estimates contact Georgette Gauthier (613-951-4051) or Katherine Fraser (613-951-4049). For information on the annual estimates of labour income contact Jean-Pierre Maynard (613-951-4050) or Sylvia Reid-Hibbert (613-951-4054), Labour Division (FAX: 613-951-4087). □

Wages and Salaries and Supplementary Labour Income
(millions of dollars)

	October 1991[p]	September 1991[r]	August 1991[f]	October 1990
	Unadjusted for Seasonal Variation			
Agriculture, fishing and trapping	262.8	336.6	375.9	255.9
Forestry	228.8	241.4	246.2	225.1
Mines, quarries and oil wells	707.2	714.9	716.4	674.5
Manufacturing industries	5,194.6	5,238.1	5,265.2	5,197.1
Construction industry	2,070.6	2,121.2	2,166.3	2,256.5
Transportation, communications and other utilities	2,865.5	2,835.0	2,867.1	2,742.9
Trade	4,120.9	4,124.6	4,149.5	4,065.4
Finance, insurance and real estate	2,700.1	2,718.2	2,747.7	2,528.6
Commercial and personal services	4,163.9	4,149.5	4,223.7	4,000.1
Education and related services	2,587.1	2,525.3	2,046.8	2,431.0
Health and welfare services	2,477.7	2,470.3	2,519.8	2,294.5
Federal administration and other government offices	922.0	848.2	950.8	911.1
Provincial administration	683.2	693.1	703.5	654.6
Local administration	634.4	644.6	643.5	595.0
Total wages and salaries	**29,618.9**	**29,661.1**	**29,622.4**	**28,832.3**
Supplementary labour income	3,533.8	3,476.2	3,450.7	3,255.9
Labour income	**33,152.7**	**33,137.3**	**33,073.1**	**32,088.2**
	Adjusted for Seasonal Variation			
Agriculture, fishing and trapping	231.2	233.4	233.4	225.4
Forestry	204.5	210.5	218.1	201.0
Mines, quarries and oil wells	709.3	712.4	707.0	676.2
Manufacturing industries	5,201.0	5,223.9	5,237.9	5,192.8
Construction industry	1,826.9	1,842.4	1,881.5	1,980.2
Transportation, communications and other utilities	2,838.3	2,818.1	2,826.0	2,712.8
Trade	4,129.6	4,135.3	4,133.8	4,073.6
Finance, insurance and real estate	2,721.1	2,718.2	2,701.3	2,537.7
Commercial and personal services	4,089.0	4,062.1	4,057.1	3,921.9
Education and related services	2,507.3	2,508.3	2,479.9	2,355.4
Health and welfare services	2,503.2	2,501.6	2,501.8	2,319.2
Federal administration and other government offices	940.5	857.7	931.0	928.9
Provincial administration	683.6	683.8	679.3	655.2
Local administration	639.2	639.8	627.8	599.5
Total wages and salaries	**29,280.1**	**29,208.5**	**29,258.3**	**28,383.2**
Supplementary labour income	3,494.7	3,424.8	3,411.5	3,207.6
Labour income	**32,774.8**	**32,633.3**	**32,669.8**	**31,590.8**

p *Preliminary estimates.*
r *Revised estimates.*
f *Final estimates.*

DATA AVAILABILITY ANNOUNCEMENTS

Railway Carloadings

Seven-day Period Ending December 21, 1991

Highlights

- Revenue freight loaded by railways in Canada during the period totalled 4.9 million tonnes, an increase of 4.3% over the same period last year.
- Piggyback traffic decreased 1.7% from the same period last year. The number of cars loaded increased 1.0% during the same period.
- The tonnage of revenue freight loaded to date this year increased 0.6% from the previous year.

Note: Piggyback traffic includes trailers and containers on flat cars. Piggyback traffic numbers are included in total carload traffic. All 1990 figures and 1991 cumulative data have been revised.

For more detailed information on this release, contact Angus MacLean (613-951-2484), Surface Transport Unit, Transportation Division. ■

Steel, Primary Forms

November 1991

Steel, primary forms, production for November 1991 totalled 1 144 941 tonnes, an increase of 49.1% from 767 792 tonnes the previous year.

Year-to-date production reached 11 843 900 tonnes, up 5.2% from 11 257 215 tonnes a year earlier.

Available on CANSIM: matrix 58 (level 2, series 3).

The November 1991 issue of *Primary Iron and Steel* (41-001, $5/$50) will be available at a later date. See "How to Order Publications".

For more detailed information on this release, contact Gerry Barrett (613-951-3515), Industry Division. ■

Particleboard, Waferboard and Fibreboard

November 1991

Canadian firms produced 145 765 cubic metres of waferboard in November 1991, an increase of 34.7% from the 108 181 cubic metres produced in November 1990. Particleboard production reached 85 150 cubic metres, up 8.7% from 78 341 cubic metres the previous year. Fibreboard production for November 1991 was 6 385 thousand square metres, basis 3.175mm, a decrease of 16.1% from the 7 610 thousand square metres, basis 3.175mm, of fibreboard produced in November 1990.

Cumulative waferboard production during the year 1991 totalled 1 455 866 cubic metres, down 22.1% from the 1 868 835 cubic metres produced during 1990. Particleboard production was 959 153 cubic metres, down 11.0% from the 1 078 166 cubic metres in January to November 1990. Year-to-date fibreboard production was 86 730 thousand square metres, basis 3.175mm, down slightly from the 86 766 thousand square metres, basis 3.175mm, for the same period in 1990.

Available on CANSIM: matrices 31 (series 2, 3 and 4) and 122 (series 8 and 34).

The November 1991 issue of *Particleboard, Waferboard and Fibreboard* (36-003, $5/$50) will be available at a later date. See "How to Order Publications".

For more detailed information on this release, contact Jacques Lepage (613-951-3516), Industry Division. ■

Specified Domestic Electrical Appliances

November 1991

Canadian electrical appliance manufacturers produced 80,911 kitchen appliances in November 1991, down 8.4% from the 88,293 appliances produced a year earlier.

Production of home comfort products totalled 24,593 in November 1991, a decrease of 3.3% from the previous year.

Year-to-date kitchen appliances production amounted to 799,269 units. Corresponding data for the same period in 1990 amounted to 824,576 units.

The November 1991 issue of *Specified Domestic Electrical Appliances* (43-003, $5/$50) will be available at a later date. See "How to Order Publications".

For more detailed information on this release, contact J.P. Beauparlant (613-951-3526), Industry Division. ■

Footwear Statistics

November 1991

Canadian manufacturers produced 1,823,838 pairs of footwear in November 1991, a decrease of 18.4% from the 2,235,602[r] (revised) pairs produced a year earlier.

Year-to-date production for January to November 1991 totalled 22,627,982[r] pairs, down 22.4% from the 29,151,913[r] pairs produced during the same period in 1990.

Available on CANSIM: matrix 8.

The November 1991 issue of *Footwear Statistics* (33-002, $5/$50) will be available at a later date. See "How to Order Publications".

For more detailed information on this release, contact Don Grant (613-951-5998), Industry Division. ■

Electric Storage Batteries

November 1991

Canadian manufacturers of electric storage batteries sold 306,990 automotive and heavy duty commercial replacement batteries in November 1991, a decrease of 26.2% from 415,811 batteries sold in the same month a year earlier.

Cumulative sales amounted to 2,229,759 automotive and heavy duty commercial replacement batteries from January to November 1991, down 12.5% from the 2,549,264 units sold the previous year.

Information on sales of other types of storage batteries is also available.

The November 1991 issue of *Factory Sales of Electric Storage Batteries* (43-005, $5/$50) will be available at a later date. See "How to Order Publications".

For more detailed information on this release, contact L. Vincent (613-951-3523), Industry Division. ■

Production of Eggs

November 1991

Canadian egg production in November 1991 was 38.0 million dozen, a 1.0% decrease from November 1990. The average number of layers decreased 0.3% between November 1990 and 1991, while the number of eggs per 100 layers decreased to 2,172 from 2,188.

Available on CANSIM: matrices 1145, 1146 and 5689-5691.

To order *Production and Stocks of Eggs and Poultry* ($115/year), contact Guy Gervais (613-951-2453).

For further information on this release contact Benoit Levesque (613-951-2550), Livestock and Animal Products Section, Agriculture Division. ■

PUBLICATION RELEASED

Consumer Prices and Price Indexes,
July-September 1991.
Catalogue number 62-010
(Canada: $18/$72; United States: US$21.50/US$86; Other Countries: US$25.25/US$101).

The paper used in this publication meets the minimum requirements of American National Standard for Information Sciences – Permanence of Paper for Printed Library Materials, ANSI Z39.48 – 1984.
♾

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The Daily

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The Daily

Statistics Canada

Tuesday, January 14, 1992 **For release at 8:30 a.m.**

MAJOR RELEASE

DATA AVAILABILITY ANNOUNCEMENTS

PUBLICATIONS RELEASED 5

MAJOR RELEASE

Farm Product Price Index

November 1991

The Farm Product Price Index (1986 = 100) for Canada fell to 90.3 in November, a 2.1% drop from the revised October level of 92.2. The livestock and animal products index fell 2.5%, while the crops index registered a 1.0% decline. The overall index remained at its lowest level since 1979, mainly due to sharply lower Canadian Wheat Board (CWB) initial prices for wheat and barley which became effective August 1, the beginning of the 1991-92 crop year.

The percentage changes in the index between October and November 1991, by province, were as follows:

• Newfoundland	-0.7%
• Prince Edward Island	-0.1%
• Nova Scotia	-0.9%
• New Brunswick	+0.3%
• Quebec	-2.8%
• Ontario	-1.9%
• Manitoba	-1.3%
• Saskatchewan	-1.9%
• Alberta	-2.2%
• British Columbia	-1.4%
• **Canada**	**-2.1%**

Livestock and Animal Products

The livestock and animal products index declined 2.5% in November because of lower cattle and hog prices. The index fell to 97.8, 7.1% below the November 1990 level of 105.3 . The livestock index has registered declines in nine of the past 12 months, mainly as a result of falling hog prices.

- The cattle index decreased 3.4% in November to a level of 100.7. Cattle prices, which have fallen during five of the past six months, were 9.8% lower than the May 1991 level.
- The hogs index fell 11.4% in November, the fifth straight monthly decline. The index stood at 64.8, 30.4% below the level recorded in June. Slaughter in the United States during the past four months was 10% higher than during the same period in 1990, while Canadian slaughter for the August-November period was unchanged from one year earlier.

Crops

The crops index fell 1.0% in November to a level of 78.2, as the cereals, oilseeds and potatoes indexes all declined. The crops index stood 19.2% below the year-earlier level of 96.8, largely due to lower CWB initial prices for wheat and barley. The drop in initial prices for the 1991-92 crop year reflects the lower prices expected in export markets over the next year.

- The oilseeds index decreased 3.3% to 90.1, as prices for soybeans, canola and flaxseed all declined. The index was 16.5% below the year-earlier total of 107.9, its lowest level since 1987.
- The potatoes index fell 2.0% in November following a 23.4% decrease in September and a 1.9% decrease in October. Despite these declines, the index stood at 123.1, 1.0% higher than the previous year's level of 121.9. Potato prices tend to drop in the fall as supplies from the new harvest become available.

Available on CANSIM: matrix 176.

The November issue of *Farm Product Price Index* (62-003, $7.10/$71) is scheduled for release on January 20. See "How to Order Publications".

For further information on this release, contact Steven Danford (613-951-0375), Farm Income and Prices Section, Agriculture Division. ■

DATA AVAILABILITY ANNOUNCEMENTS

Air Carrier Operations in Canada

January-March 1991

Highlights

- There were declines in five operating indicators (passengers, goods, passenger-kilometres, goods tonne-kilometres and hours flown) for the combined charter and scheduled services of the Canadian commercial aviation industry (Levels I-IV) from the first quarter 1990 to the first quarter 1991. These indicators have now fallen below 1988 first quarter levels.

- Canadian air carriers (Levels I-III) reported an operating loss of $197 million in the first quarter of 1991, up 94% from the $101 million operating loss reported in the same period of 1990. The slight decline (3%) in total operating revenue has ended the steady increase in first quarter total operating revenues which has occurred since 1983. Total operating expenses have increased since 1987.

- Total operating revenue decreased 10% for Air Canada and 4% for Canadian Airlines International Limited. Total operating expenses decreased by less than 1% for Air Canada and by over 1% for Canadian Airlines. This resulted in a first quarter 1991 over first quarter 1990 increase in operating loss of 167% for Air Canada and 59% for Canadian Airlines. Air Canada's first quarter 1991 net loss increased 625%, while Canadian's increased 44%. Air BC (an affiliate of Air Canada) and Time Air (an affiliate of Canadian Airlines) posted much smaller first quarter 1991 net losses of $2.4 million and $1.9 million, respectively.

- Air BC and Time Air became Level 1 carriers in 1991. Carriers numbered 303 in the first quarter of 1991, up from 281 in the same period in 1990.

- The cost of turbine fuel increased in Levels I-III, from 26.5 cents a litre in the fourth quarter of 1990 to 32.0 cents a litre in the first quarter of 1991. The Persian Gulf War caused fuel prices to rise dramatically.

- During the first quarter of 1991, 62% of domestic scheduled passengers travelled on discount fares, up from 58% in 1990. For the international markets, 74% of scheduled passengers flew on discount fares.

- During the first quarter of 1991, the average fare paid by domestic passengers amounted to $178, down 1% from the previous year. The average fare paid by the international passengers totalled $318, an increase of 7% from the previous year.

The January-March 1991 issue of *Air Carrier Operations in Canada* (51-002) will be released shortly.

For more information on this release, contact T. Horricks (819-997-6190), Aviation Statistics Centre, Transportation Division. ■

Milling and Crushing Statistics

November 1991

Milling

The total amount of wheat milled in November 1991 was 223 026 tonnes, up 15% from the 194 763 tonnes milled in November 1990.

The resulting wheat flour production increased 15%, from 143 639 tonnes in November 1990 to 165 636 tonnes in November 1991.

Crushing

The canola crushings for November 1991 amounted to 139 026 tonnes, up 6% from the 130 916 tonnes crushed in November 1990. The resulting oil production increased 9% to 56 805 tonnes from 52 036 tonnes in November 1990. Meal production increased 4% to 83 528 tonnes from 80 614 tonnes in November 1990.

Soybean crushings for November 1991 were down 3% to 82 735 tonnes from 85 533 tonnes a year earlier. As a result, oil production decreased 1% to 14 660 tonnes in November 1991 from 14 881 tonnes in November 1990. Meal production decreased 5% to 62 763 tonnes from 65 894 tonnes in November 1990.

Available on CANSIM: matrix 5687.

The November 1991 issue of *Cereals and Oilseeds Review* (22-007, $13.80/$138) is scheduled for release in February. See "How to Order Publications".

For further information on this release, contact A.Y. Bertrand (613-951-3859), Agriculture Division.

■

Pulpwood and Wood Residue Statistics
November 1991

Pulpwood receipts amounted to 3 691 924 cubic metres in November 1991, a decrease of 10.4% from 4 118 765r (revised) cubic metres a year earlier. Receipts of wood residue totalled 4 906 273 cubic metres, up 9.4% from 4 486 569r cubic metres in November 1990. Consumption of pulpwood and wood residue was reported at 8 153 262 cubic metres, an increase of 9.1% from 7 475 271r cubic metres reported the previous year. The closing inventory of pulpwood and wood residue decreased 12.5% to 18 781 648 cubic metres from 21 471 700r cubic metres a year earlier.

Year-to-date receipts of pulpwood totalled 37 372 565 cubic metres, a decrease of 3.1% from 38 576 106r cubic metres a year earlier. Receipts of wood residue increased 6.8% to 55 096 264 cubic metres from the year-earlier level of 51 591 601r cubic metres. Consumption of pulpwood and wood residue, at 92 824 189 cubic metres, was up 3.5% from 89 664 808r cubic metres a year earlier.

Available on CANSIM: matrix 54.

The November 1991 issue of *Pulpwood and Wood Residue Statistics* (25-001, $5.80/$58) will be available at a later date. See "How to Order Publications".

For more detailed information on this release contact Jacques Lepage (613-951-3516), Industry Division. ■

Oils and Fats
November 1991

Production by Canadian manufacturers of all types of deodorized oils in November 1991 totalled 67 740 tonnes, an increase of 2.7% from the 65 949 tonnes produced in October 1991. The 1991 year-to-date production totalled 661 916 tonnes, an increase of 14.1% from the corresponding 1990 figure of 579 981r (revised) tonnes.

Manufacturers' packaged sales of shortening totalled 11 098 tonnes in November 1991, down from the 12 035 tonnes sold the previous month. The cumulative sales to date were 116 894 tonnes compared to the cumulative sales of 109 393r (revised) tonnes in 1990.

Sales of packaged salad oil increased to 8 954 tonnes in November 1991 from 6 694 tonnes in October 1991. The cumulative sales to date in 1991 were 69 418 tonnes, compared to the cumulative sales of 64 223r tonnes in 1990. ■

Available on CANSIM: matrix 184.

The November 1991 issue of *Oils and Fats* (32-006, $5/$50) will be available at a later date.

For more detailed information on this release, contact Peter Zylstra (613-951-3511), Industry Division. ■

Railway Carloadings
10-day Period Ending December 31, 1991

Highlights

- Revenue freight loaded by railways in Canada during the 10-day period totalled 4.3 million tonnes, an increase of 24.4% over the same period last year.
- Piggyback traffic increased 17.2% from the same period last year. The number of cars loaded increased 17.9% during the same period.
- The tonnage of revenue freight loaded to date this year is 0.9% higher than that loaded in the previous year.

Note: Piggyback traffic includes trailers and containers on flat cars. Piggyback traffic numbers are included in total carload traffic. All 1990 figures and 1991 cumulative data have been revised.

For more detailed information on this release, contact Angus MacLean (613-951-2484), Surface Transport Unit, Transportation Division. ■

Statement of Farming Income and Expenses
1990

Preliminary provincial estimates of 1990 farming income and expenses from the Farm Tax Data Base for the Atlantic provinces, Quebec, Ontario and British Columbia are now available. Estimates covering the Prairie provinces as well as detailed data by type and size of farms will be available in early 1992.

Final estimates for a wide range of cross-tabulations by type and size of farms for 1987, 1988 and 1989 are also available.

For further information on these statistics or on concepts, definitions and methods used, contact Mario Ménard (613-951-2446), Farm Income and Prices Section, Agriculture Division. ■

PUBLICATIONS RELEASED

Production, Shipments and Stocks on Hand of Sawmills in British Columbia, October 1991.
Catalogue number 35-003
(Canada: $7.10/$71; United States: US$8.50/US$85; Other Countries: US$9.90/US$99).

Steel Wire and Specified Wire Products, November 1991.
Catalogue number 41-006
(Canada: $5/$50; United States: US$6/US$60; Other Countries: US$7/US$70).

The paper used in this publication meets the minimum requirements of American National Standard for Information Sciences – Permanence of Paper for Printed Library Materials, ANSI Z39.48 – 1984.
∞

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The Daily

Statistics Canada

Wednesday, January 15, 1992 **For release at 8:30 a.m.**

DATA AVAILABILITY ANNOUNCEMENTS

PUBLICATIONS RELEASED

DATA AVAILABILITY ANNOUNCEMENTS

Department Store Sales

December 1991

Department stores sales, including concessions, for the month of December are now available.

For more detailed information on this release, contact David Roeske (613-951-3559), Retail Trade Section, Industry Division. ■

The Dairy Review

November 1991

Creamery butter production in Canada totalled 7 300 tonnes in November, a 7.4% increase from a year earlier. Production of cheddar cheese amounted to 9 600 tonnes, an increase of 7.8% over November 1990.

An estimated 584 000 kilolitres of milk were sold by Canadian farms for all purposes in October 1991, an increase of 1.4% from October 1990. This brought the total estimate of milk sold by farms during the first 10 months of 1991 to 6 084 000 kilolitres, a decrease of 1.7% from the January-October 1990 period.

Available on CANSIM: matrices 3428, 5632-5638, 5650-5661, 5664-5667 and 5673.

The November 1991 issue of *The Dairy Review* (23-001, $12.20/$122) is scheduled for release on January 27. See "How to Order Publications".

For further information, contact David Burroughs (613-951-2511), Agriculture Division. ■

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PUBLICATIONS RELEASED

Footwear Statistics, November 1991.
Catalogue number 33-002
(Canada: $5/$50; United States: US$6/US$60; Other Countries: US$7/US$70).

Particleboard, Waferboard and Fibreboard, November 1991.
Catalogue number 36-003
(Canada: $5/$50; United States: US$6/US$60; Other Countries: US$7/US$70).

Production and Shipments of Steel Pipe and Tubing, November 1991.
Catalogue number 41-011
(Canada: $5/$50; United States: US$6/US$60; Other Countries: US$7/US$70).

Specified Domestic Electrical Appliances, November 1991.
Catalogue number 43-003
(Canada: $5/$50; United States: US$6/US$60; Other Countries: US$7/US$70).

Factory Sales of Electric Storage Batteries, November 1991.
Catalogue number 43-005
(Canada: $5/$50; United States: US$6/US$60; Other Countries: US$7/US$70).

Passenger Bus and Urban Transit Statistics, October 1991.
Catalogue number 53-003
(Canada: $7.10/$71; United States: US$8.50/US$85; Other Countries: US$9.90/US$99).

Electric Power Statistics, October 1991.
Catalogue number 57-001
(Canada: $10/$100; United States: US$12/US$120; Other Countries: US$14/US$140).

The paper used in this publication meets the minimum requirements of American National Standard for Information Sciences – Permanence of Paper for Printed Library Materials, ANSI Z39.48 – 1984.

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Statistics Canada

Thursday, January 16, 1992

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MAJOR RELEASE

DATA AVAILABILITY ANNOUNCEMENTS

MAJOR RELEASE

Monthly Survey of Manufacturing

November 1991

Seasonally Adjusted

Shipments increased 0.6% in November, partially offsetting the combined decline of 2.2% recorded over the previous two months. In terms of value, the largest increases in November shipments were in non-durable goods industries – such as food, tobacco, and refined petroleum and coal products industries. Unfilled orders declined 0.3%, resuming the pattern of monthly decreases evident since April 1989 with a few minor exceptions – such as the slight increase last month. After 10 monthly declines, inventory levels for November showed no change from the previous month. New orders increased 0.2%, largely due to increases in the non-durable goods industries noted above.

The **short-term trend** smooths out irregular month-to-month movements which are not sustained over a longer period. After increasing in April, May and June, the short-term trend for shipments showed no change in July and August and then declined in the two most recent periods (September and October). The shipments trend for the motor vehicle, parts and accessories industries declined for the first time since January 1991. The trend for unfilled orders has declined since April 1989 and the decline in the inventory trend has lasted almost two years.

Highlights

- Preliminary estimates indicate that manufacturers' **shipments** were $23.1 billion in November, an increase of 0.6% from October. Thirteen of the 22 major groups recorded increases with the food (3.4%) and refined petroleum and coal products (4.1%) industries reporting the largest increases in value.

- The **trend** for shipments declined over the two most recent periods. Shipments trends for 10 of the 22 major groups (accounting for 51% of shipment values) fell over the three most recent periods. The largest industries, in value terms, included the food, paper and allied products, chemicals, and refined petroleum and coal products industries. Partially offsetting these declines were the trends for eight major groups (accounting for 20% of shipment values) which continued to increase in the three most recent periods but generally at a slower pace. These industries, in terms of largest value, included the primary metals and wood industries. Industries for which the trend had been increasing but began to decrease in the most recent month included the transportation equipment and primary textiles industries.

- **Inventories** (owned) remained unchanged in November at $34.5 billion, following 10 monthly declines. Higher levels in the transportation equipment industries (2.9%) were partially offset by decreases in 15 of the remaining 21 major groups. The **trend** for inventories (owned) has been declining since January 1990.

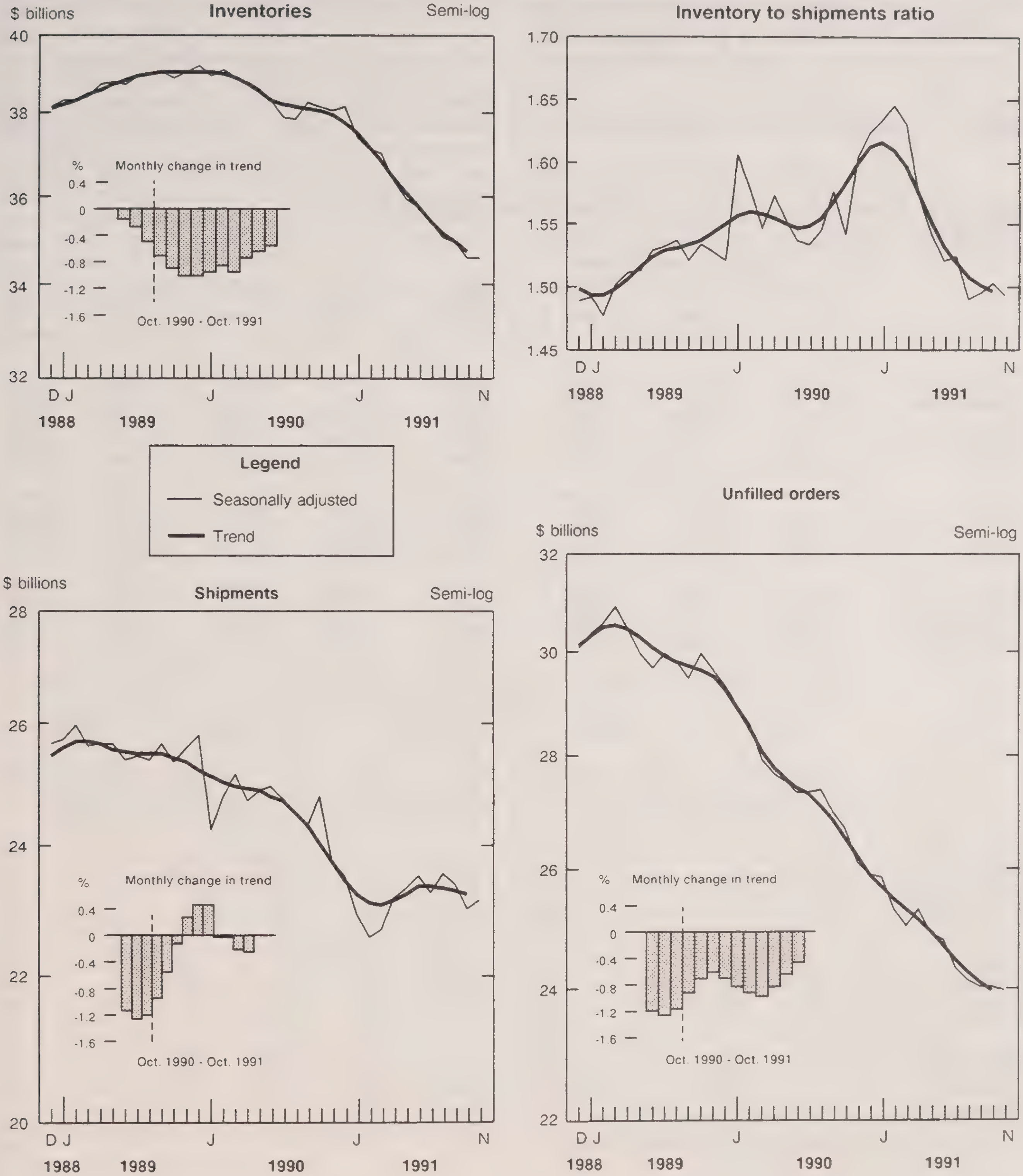
- The **inventories to shipments ratio** declined from 1.50 in October to 1.49 in November. The **trend,** which had been declining since February 1991, remained unchanged in the two most recent periods.

- **Unfilled orders** decreased 0.3% to $24.0 billion in November, resuming the pattern of monthly decreases evident since April 1989 with a few minor exceptions – such as the slight increase in October. An increase in the transportation equipment industries (0.7%) was more than offset by decreases in the machinery (-3.4%), electrical and electronic products (-1.3%), and fabricated metals (-2.6%) industries. The **trend** for unfilled orders continued to fall but at a slower pace in recent months.

  Unfilled orders are the stock of orders which will generate future shipments, assuming that orders are not cancelled. New orders are defined as the sum of shipments for the current month (i.e., orders received this month and shipped within the same month) plus the change in unfilled orders.

- **New orders** increased 0.2% to $23.1 billion following two monthly decreases. The **trend** for new orders declined in the most recent period.

Manufacturers' Inventories, Shipments and Unfilled Orders, Seasonally Adjusted, November 1991



Year-to-date

- Manufacturers' shipments for the first 11 months of 1991 were estimated at $254.3 billion, 6.0% lower than the value for the corresponding period in 1990.

Available on CANSIM: matrices 9550-9580.

For more information, please consult the November 1991 issue of *Monthly Survey of Manufacturing* (31-001, $17.30/$173), available shortly. Data for shipments by province in greater detail than normally published may be available on request.

For further information, please contact Bob Traversy (613-951-9497) or the Monthly Survey of Manufacturing Section (613-951-9832), Industry Division.

Shipments, Inventories and Orders in all Manufacturing Industries
November 1991

Period	Not seasonally adjusted				Seasonally adjusted			
	Shipments	Inventories	Unfilled orders	New orders	Shipments	Inventories	Unfilled orders	New orders
	$ millions							
November 1990	24,359	37,749	25,831	23,603	23,716	38,037	26,076	23,100
December 1990	21,354	37,411	25,267	20,790	23,492	38,118	25,830	23,245
January 1991	21,544	37,613	25,631	21,908	22,898	37,393	25,806	22,874
February 1991	20,950	37,789	25,215	20,533	22,564	37,106	25,277	22,036
March 1991	22,990	37,683	25,083	22,858	22,700	36,991	24,997	22,420
April 1991	23,526	36,914	25,335	23,778	23,138	36,377	25,271	23,412
May 1991	25,065	36,147	25,189	24,919	23,312	35,953	24,875	22,916
June 1991	24,451	35,497	24,867	24,128	23,503	35,718	24,754	23,381
July 1991	21,560	35,027	24,377	21,070	23,249	35,397	24,283	22,778
August 1991	23,179	34,850	24,222	23,024	23,516	35,040	24,095	23,329
September 1991	24,221	34,516	24,024	24,022	23,366	34,914	24,007	23,278
October 1991	24,964	34,194	23,994	24,935	22,986	34,536	24,025	23,004
November 1991	23,337	34,218	23,707	23,050	23,119	34,519	23,965	23,058

Period	Seasonally Adjusted									
	Shipments		Inventories		Inventory to shipments ratio		Unfilled orders		New orders	
	S.A.	Trend	S.A.	Trend	S.A.	Trend	S.A.	Trend	S.A.	Trend
	Month-to-month % change				Ratio		Month-to-month % change			
November 1990	-4.2	-1.3	-0.4	-0.3	1.60	1.60	-2.3	-1.3	-5.7	-1.4
December 1990	-0.9	-1.2	0.2	-0.5	1.62	1.61	-0.9	-1.2	0.6	-1.1
January 1991	-2.5	-0.9	-1.9	-0.7	1.63	1.61	-0.1	-0.9	-1.6	-0.7
February 1991	-1.5	-0.6	-0.8	-0.9	1.64	1.61	-2.0	-0.7	-3.7	-0.3
March 1991	0.6	-0.1	-0.3	-1.0	1.63	1.60	-1.1	-0.6	1.7	0.0
April 1991	1.9	0.3	-1.7	-1.0	1.57	1.57	1.1	-0.7	4.4	0.2
May 1991	0.8	0.5	-1.2	-1.0	1.54	1.55	-1.6	-0.8	-2.1	0.3
June 1991	0.8	0.5	-0.7	-0.9	1.52	1.53	-0.5	-0.9	2.0	0.4
July 1991	-1.1	0.0	-0.9	-0.9	1.52	1.52	-1.9	-1.0	-2.6	-0.1
August 1991	1.2	0.0	-1.0	-0.8	1.49	1.51	-0.8	-0.8	2.4	0.2
September 1991	-0.6	-0.2	-0.4	-0.6	1.49	1.50	-0.4	-0.6	-0.2	0.0
October 1991	-1.6	-0.3	-1.1	-0.6	1.50	1.50	0.1	-0.5	-1.2	-0.1
November 1991	0.6	*	0.0	*	1.49	*	-0.3	*	0.2	*

* *The short-term trend represents a weighted average of the data.*

DATA AVAILABILITY ANNOUNCEMENTS

Steel Primary Forms

Week Ending January 11, 1992

Preliminary estimates indicate that Canadian steel primary forms production for the week ending January 11, 1992 totalled 254 014 tonnes, up 24.6% from the preceding week's total of 203 927 tonnes but down 2.4% from the year-earlier level of 260 200 tonnes. The cumulative total in 1992 was 370 544 tonnes, a decrease of 1.9% from 377 598 tonnes for the same period in 1991.

For more detailed information on this release, contact Greg Milsom (613-951-9827), Industry Division. ■

Soft Drinks

December 1991

Data on soft drinks for December 1991 are now available.

Available on CANSIM: matrix 196.

The publication *Monthly Production of Soft Drinks* (32-001,$2.70/$27) will be released at a later date.

For further information, contact Peter Zylstra (613-951-3511), Industry Division. ■

PUBLICATIONS RELEASED

Cereals and Oilseeds Review, October 1991.
Catalogue number 22-007
(Canada: $13.80/$138; United States: US$16.60/US$166; Other Countries: US$19.30/US$193).

Crude Petroleum and Natural Gas Production, September 1991.
Catalogue number 26-006
(Canada: $10/$100; United States: US$12/US$120; Other Countries: US$14/US$140).

Industry Price Indexes, October 1991.
Catalogue number 62-011
(Canada: $18.20/$182; United States: US$21.80/US$218; Other Countries: US$25.50/US$255).

Canada's International Transactions in Securities, October 1991.
Catalogue number 67-002
(Canada: $15.80/$158; United States: US$19/US$190; Other Countries: US$22.10/US$221).

Salaries and Salary Scales of Full-time Teaching Staff at Canadian Universities, 1991-92 Preliminary.
Catalogue number 81-258P
(Canada: $22; United States: US$26; Other Countries: US$31).

The paper used in this publication meets the minimum requirements of American National Standard for Information Sciences – Permanence of Paper for Printed Library Materials, ANSI Z39.48 – 1984.

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Editor: Tim Prichard (613-951-1103)

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Statistics Canada

Friday, January 17, 1992

For release at 8:30 a.m.

MAJOR RELEASES

DATA AVAILABILITY ANNOUNCEMENTS

MAJOR RELEASES

Preliminary Statement of Canadian International Trade

November 1991

Canada's merchandise trade balance improved from $147 million recorded in October to $294 million in November 1991. However, not only was this substantially lower than the average monthly balance of $689 million recorded for the first 10 months of 1991, but it resulted from imports falling even faster than exports.

Exports fell by $178 million to $11.6 billion in November, more than offsetting the month-to-month increase recorded in October, and marking the lowest level posted since March 1991. A number of key commodity groups showed either a slowdown in their rate of increase or reversed upward movements. For instance, exports of both agricultural and energy products remained practically at the same level as in October (with increases of $3 million and $5 million, respectively). Exports of aircraft showed a sharper decline ($61 million compared to a previous decline of $18 million). Automotive products exports switched from an increase of $100 million in October to a decline of $162 million. Exports of industrial goods and materials continued to drop (-$33 million), while machinery and equipment other than aircraft dropped by $84 million. In contrast, exports of forestry products were up by $63 million, and exports of consumer goods showed a slight increase.

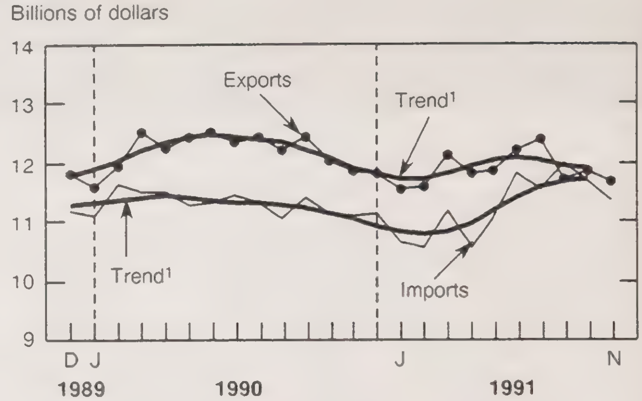
Imports dropped for the second consecutive time, falling by $325 million in November to $11.3 billion. Imports of agricultural goods, aircraft, and imports on account of special transactions all showed positive changes ($12 million, $55 million, and $48 million, respectively). But these changes were more than offset by declines in imports of both energy ($74 million) and automotive products ($102 million). Industrial goods and materials showed a drop of $139 million. Machinery and equipment other than aircraft decreased by $108 million and imports of consumer goods by $30 million. Only imports of forestry products went up by a marginal $6 million.

Available on CANSIM: matrices 3620-3629, 3651, 3685-3713, 3718, 3719, 3887-3913.

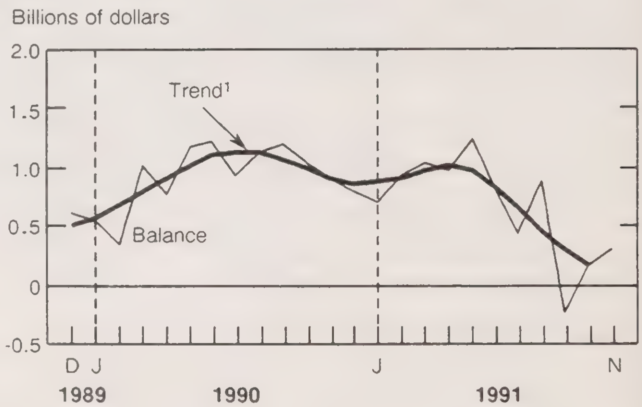
Current account data, which incorporate merchandise trade statistics as well as data concerning trade in services and capital account movements, are available on a quarterly basis in *Canada's Balance of International Payments* (67-001).

For further information on international trade statistics (detailed tables, charts and a more complete analysis) order *Preliminary Statement of Canadian International Trade* (65-001P, $10/$100), now available. See "How to Order Publications".

Merchandise Trade
Seasonally Adjusted
Balance of Payments Basis



Merchandise Trade Balance
Seasonally Adjusted
Balance of Payments Basis



[1] *The short-term trend represents a weighted average of the data.*

For more detailed information on statistics, concepts and definitions, order the November 1991 issue of *Summary of Canadian International Trade* (65-001, $18.20/$182), available the first week of February, or contact Gordon Blaney (613-951-9647), Trade Information Unit, or Marlene Sterparn (613-951-1711) (for analysis information), or Denis Pilon (613-951-4808) (for price index information), Trade Measures and Analysis Section, International Trade Division. ■

Travel Between Canada and Other Countries

November 1991

Seasonally Adjusted Data

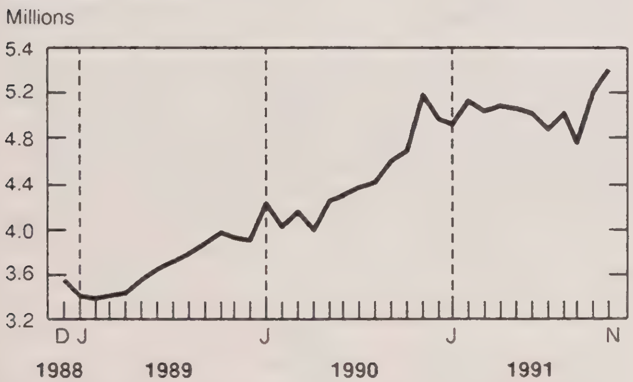
Seasonally adjusted data, which highlight trends in international travel, show that the volume of outbound Canadian travellers increased in November. Meanwhile, the slight downward trend in non-resident travel to Canada, evident throughout 1991, persisted.

Highlights

- November same-day automobile trips by Canadian residents to the United States increased 3.8% over October, reaching a record seasonally adjusted level of 5.22 million trips. In 1990, this type of travel also peaked in November.

Same-Day Trips by Canadian Residents to the United States, by Automobile

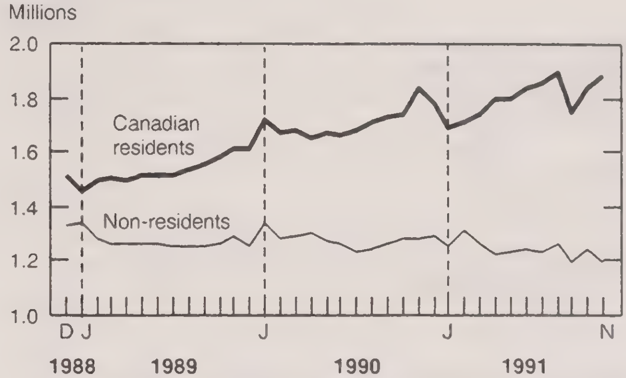
Seasonally adjusted



- Travel of one or more nights to the United States (by all modes of travel) increased 2.0% to a seasonally adjusted level of 1.62 million trips. Meanwhile, the recent upward trend in travel to all other countries continued as the number of trips rose 5.2% to 256,000 in November.

Trips of One or More Nights between Canada and Other Countries

Seasonally adjusted



- Trips of one or more nights to Canada by residents of the United States dropped 4.3% in November to 953,000. At the same time, comparable trips by residents of all other countries also dropped, down 1.2% to 236,000.

Unadjusted Data

- In terms of actual counts, same-day trips by Canadian residents to the United States by automobile totalled 4.95 million, an 8.5% increase over November 1990.
- Trips of one or more nights by Canadian residents to the United States (by all modes of travel) in November 1991 totalled 1.30 million, up 6.6% from November 1990. Similar trips to all other countries also increased, up 8.0% to 195,000.
- Trips of one or more nights by United States residents to Canada showed a year-over-year decrease of 9.0% to 531,000, while comparable trips by residents of all other countries decreased 2.8% to 119,000.

Available on CANSIM: matrices 2661-2697.

The November 1991 issue of *International Travel - Advance Information* (66-001P, $6.10/$61) will be available shortly. See "How to Order Publications".

For further information on this release, contact Paul L. Paradis (613-951-8933), International Travel Section, Education, Culture and Tourism Division. □

International Travel Between Canada and Other Countries

November 1991

	1991			
	August r	September r	October r	November p
	Seasonally Adjusted			
	('000)	('000)	('000)	('000)
One-or-more Nights Trips[1]				
Non-resident Travellers:				
United States	1,013	943	995	953
Other Countries[2]	245	243	239	236
Residents of Canada:				
United States	1,658	1,503	1,593	1,626
Other Countries	237	238	244	256
Total Trips				
Non-resident Travellers:				
United States	2,794	2,692	2,735	2,676
Other Countries	271	268	263	260
Residents of Canada:				
United States	6,600	6,179	6,754	7,033
Auto Re-entries				
Same-day	4,852	4,626	5,031	5,220
One-or-more Nights	1,202	1,103	1,182	1,230

	November 1991 p	% Change 1991/1990	Jan.-Nov. 1991 p	% Change 1991/1990
	Unadjusted			
	('000)		('000)	
One-or-more Nights Trips[1]				
Non-resident Travellers:				
United States	531	-9.0	11,502	-1.9
Other Countries[2]	119	-2.8	2,774	-2.0
Residents of Canada:				
United States	1,296	6.6	17,850	9.5
Other Countries	195	8.0	2,634	-10.7
Same-day Trips				
Residents of Canada:				
United States[1]	5,027	8.1	55,430	14.0
Auto Re-entries	4,948	8.5	54,255	14.4

1 *Estimates for the United States include counts of auto and bus, and estimated numbers for plane, train, boat and other methods.*
2 *Figures for "Other Countries" exclude same-day entries by land only, via the United States.*
p *Preliminary.*
r *Revised*

■

DATA AVAILABILITY ANNOUNCEMENTS

Export and Import Price Indexes

November 1991

Current and fixed weighted export and import price indexes, on a balance of payments basis, are now available on a 1986 = 100 basis. Price indexes are listed from January 1986 to November 1991 for the five commodity sections and 62/61 major commodity groups.

Customs-based current and fixed weighted U.S. price indexes are also available. Price indexes are listed from January 1986 to November 1991 on a 1986 = 100 basis. Included with the U.S. commodity indexes are the 10 "All Countries" and "U.S. only" SITC section indexes.

Available on CANSIM: matrices 3620-3629, 3651, 3685.

The November 1991 issue of *Summary of Canadian International Trade* (65-001, $18.20/$182) will be available the first week of February. See "How to Order Publications".

For further information on this release, contact Denis Pilon (613-951-4808), Price Index Unit, International Trade Division. ■

Cancer in Canada

1987-88

Cancer incidence data for 1987 and 1988 are now available in advance of the upcoming publication. The 1987 data set contains the number of new cases of cancer diagnosed in 1987, as reported by all 10 provincial and the two territorial cancer registries. The 1988 data set excludes cancer incidence data for Prince Edward Island and New Brunswick; data for these two provinces will be available at a later date.

Provincial and territorial cancer registries reported a total of 96,258 new cases of cancer diagnosed in 1987, an increase of 4.1% over the 92,480 cancers diagnosed in 1986. The number of new cases diagnosed and reported so far for 1988 has shown an increase of 3.3% over 1987.

For additional information, please contact Eva Illing (613-951-1775) or Nelson Nault (613-951-2990), Canadian Centre for Health Information. ■

Oil Pipeline Transport

October 1991

Highlights

- In October, net receipts of crude oil and refined petroleum products into Canadian pipelines decreased 7.4% from October 1990 to 14 539 283 cubic metres (m^3) . Year-to-date receipts were 143 093 365 m^3, up 0.6% from 1990.

- Pipeline exports of crude oil increased 6.4% compared to October 1990, while pipeline imports rose 25.3% for the same period. On a cumulative basis, exports in 1991 were up 17.6% from 1990 levels, while imports were up 36.6%.

- Deliveries of crude oil by pipeline to Canadian refineries in November declined 5.9% from 1990, while deliveries of liquid petroleum gases and refined petroleum products decreased 23.7%.

Available on CANSIM: matrix 181.

The October 1991 issue of *Oil Pipeline Transport* (55-001, $10/$100) will be available the last week of January. See "How to Order Publications".

For more detailed information on this release, contact G. O'Connor (613-951-3562), Energy Section, Industry Division. ■

Telephone Statistics

November 1991

Canada's 13 major telephone systems reported monthly revenues of $1,096 million in November 1991, down 1.7% from November 1990.

Operating expenses were $765.1 million, a decrease of 7.4% from November 1990. Net operating revenue was $330.9 million, an increase of 14.6% from November 1990.

Available on CANSIM: matrix 355.

The November 1991 issue of *Telephone Statistics* (56-002, $8.30/$83) is scheduled for release the week of January 27. See "How to Order Publications".

For more detailed information on this release, contact J.R. Slattery (613-951-2205), Services, Science and Technology Division. ■

Shipments of Rolled Steel

November 1991

Rolled steel shipments for November 1991 totalled 997 353 tonnes, a decrease of 8.4% from October's total of 1 088 461 tonnes but an increase of 28.5% from the year-earlier level of 776 090 tonnes. Year-to-date shipments totalled 10 411 255 tonnes, a decrease of 4.7% compared to 10 920 553 tonnes in 1990.

Available on CANSIM: matrices 58 and 122 (series 22-25).

The November 1991 issue of *Primary Iron and Steel* (41-001, $5/$50) will be available at a later date. See "How to Order Publications".

For more detailed information on this release, contact Gerry Barrett (613-951-3515), Industry Division. ■

Stocks of Frozen Poultry Products

January 1, 1992

Preliminary cold storage of frozen poultry products at January 1, 1992 and revised figures for December 1, 1991 are now available.

Available on CANSIM: matrices 5675-5677.

To order *Production and Stocks of Eggs and Poultry* ($115/year), contact Guy Gervais (613-951-2453).

For more detailed information on this release contact Benoit Lévesque (613-951-2550), Livestock and Animal Products Section, Agriculture Division. ■

The Daily

Statistics Canada's Official Release Bulletin for Statistical Information

Catalogue 11-001E. Price: Canada: $120.00 annually; United States: US$144.00 annually; Other Countries: US$168.00 annually

Published by the Communications Division
Statistics Canada, 10-L, R.H. Coats Bldg., Ottawa K1A 0T6.

Senior Editor: Greg Thomson (613-951-1116)
Editor: Tim Prichard (613-951-1103)

PUBLICATIONS RELEASED

Standard Classification of Goods, 1988, Amendments for 1991.
Catalogue number 12-580E
(Canada: $39; United States: US$47; Other Countries: US$55).

Pulpwood and Wood Residue Statistics, November 1991.
Catalogue number 25-001
(Canada: $6.10/$61; United States: US$7.30/US$73; Other Countries: US$8.50/US$85).

Oils and Fats, November 1991.
Catalogue number 32-006
(Canada: $5/$50; United States: US$6/US$60; Other Countries: US$7/US$70).

Coal and Coke Statistics, October 1991.
Catalogue number 45-002
(Canada: $10/$100; United States: US$12/US$120; Other Countries: US$14/US$140).

Gas Utilities, September 1991.
Catalogue number 55-002
(Canada: $12.70/$127; United States: US$15.20/US$152; Other Countries: US$17.80/US$178).

Department Store Sales and Stocks, August 1991.
Catalogue number 63-002
(Canada: $14.40/$144; United States: US$17.30/US$173; Other Countries: US$20.20/US$202).

Department Store Monthly Sales by Province and Metropolitan Area, October 1991.
Catalogue number 63-004
(Canada: $2.70/$27; United States: US$3.20/US$32; Other Countries: US$3.80/US$38).

Preliminary Statement of Canadian International Trades, November 1991.
Catalogue number 65-001P
(Canada: $10/$100; United States: US$12/US$120; Other Countries: US$14/US$140).

International Travel, July-September 1991.
Catalogue number 66-001
(Canada: $38.50/$154; United States: US$46.25/US$185; Other Countries: US$54/US$216).

The paper used in this publication meets the minimum requirements of American National Standard for Information Sciences – Permanence of Paper for Printed Library Materials, ANSI Z39.48 – 1984.

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MAJOR RELEASE DATES

Week of January 20-24

(Release dates are subject to change)

Anticipated date(s) of release	Title	Reference period
January		
21	Consumer Price Index	December 1991
21	Retail Trade	November 1991
21	Sales of Natural Gas	November 1991
22	Department Store Sales and Stocks	November 1991
23	Wholesale Trade	November 1991
23	Canada's International Transactions in Securities	November 1991

Catalogue 11-001E (Français 11-001F) ISSN 0827-0465

The Daily

Statistics Canada

Monday, January 20, 1992 **For release at 8:30 a.m.**

MAJOR RELEASE

DATA AVAILABILITY ANNOUNCEMENTS

PUBLICATIONS RELEASED

MAJOR RELEASE

Quarterly Report on Energy Supply-Demand in Canada

Second Quarter 1991

Highlights

- During the second quarter of 1991, Canadian production of primary energy reached 2 846 petajoules (PJ)[1], up 5% from the second quarter of 1990. Production of most primary energy forms increased from first quarter 1990 levels; hydro and nuclear generation advanced by 9%, natural gas and natural gas liquids (NGLs) by 8%, and coal by 5%. Crude oil production declined by less than 1% from the second quarter of 1990. Natural gas and NGLs accounted for 42% of production in the second quarter of 1991, crude oil for 31%, coal for 15% and electricity for 11%.

- Canada's positive trade balance in primary energy products for the second quarter of 1991 was higher than for the the second quarter of 1990, increasing by 2 623 PJ to a level of 8 342 PJ. Within this trade balance exports increased 17%, while imports declined 21%. Exports of all primary energy forms increased: hydro and nuclear generation rose 46%, natural gas and NGLs 19%, crude oil 15% and coal 14%. Imports of both coal and crude oil declined from levels recorded in the first quarter of 1990, with coal down by 30% and crude oil by 12%.

- The amount of energy available for Canadian domestic consumption declined by 24 PJ from the second quarter of 1990, to 1 802 PJ. Per-capita domestic consumption (based on population estimates at the beginning of the quarter) was 67 gigajoules[2], the lowest level for a second quarter since 1987.

- Energy consumption was lower in all sectors except transportation. The slight increase in the transportation sector (including all aviation fuel uses) was due to the increased use of natural gas in gas turbines for the movement of natural gas. Residential and farm use (excluding motor gasoline and diesel use) was down by 6%, industrial use (including non-energy uses) was down 2%, and commercial and government use was down 2%.

Available on CANSIM: matrices 4950-4962 and 7976-8001.

The second quarter 1991 issue of *Quarterly Report on Energy Supply/Demand in Canada* (57-003, $31.75/$127) will be available the last week of January. See "How to Order Publications".

For more detailed information on this release, contact Don Wilson (613-951-3566), Energy Section, Industry Division.

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1 *Petajoules (PJ) are a unit of measure of heat-equivalent used to enable the comparison of different fuels. One PJ is equal to the energy required to drive 13,800 cars for a year, if each car used 40 litres of gasoline a week.*

2 *72 gigajoules is roughly the equivalent to the energy required to run the average car for a year.* ■

DATA AVAILABILITY ANNOUNCEMENTS

Aviation Statistics Centre Service Bulletin

October 1991

Highlights

- In October 1991, a large increase in domestic passenger numbers failed to result in an increase in total passenger-kilometres logged.

Available on CANSIM: matrix 385.

- Preliminary second quarter 1991 data showed that the top three city-pairs were still Montreal-Toronto, Ottawa-Toronto and Toronto-Vancouver. These city-pairs reported decreases in traffic of 23%, 16% and 16%, respectively, from the second quarter of 1990.

- Total passengers enplaned and deplaned during the second quarter of 1991 decreased by 11% from the same period of 1990.

- Preliminary second quarter 1991 data indicated that the number of passengers travelling on international charter services was down 9% from the 1990 figure to 918,000.

- The most important increase in aircraft movements at Lester B. Pearson International and Vancouver International has been in the turboprop category. These airports recorded increases between 1989 and 1990 of 15% and 13%, respectively.

The Vol. 24, No. 1 issue of *Aviation Statistics Centre Service Bulletin* (51-004, $9.30/$93) will be available shortly. See "How to Order Publications".

For more detailed information on this release, contact the Aviation Statistics Centre (819-997-1986), Transportation Division. ■

Air Charter Statistics

1990

Highlights

- The domestic charter market increased by 257% from 92,000 passengers in 1989 to 329,000 passengers in 1990. This marked a continuation of the upturn in the domestic charter market that started in 1989.

- The total number of charter passengers travelling to and from Canada decreased by 4% between 1989 and 1990, from 5.2 million to 5.0 million. This was the first decrease in international charter data since the 4% decrease between 1985 and 1986.

The 1990 edition of *Air Charter Statistics* (51-207, $36) is now available. See "How to Order Publications".

For more detailed information on this publication, contact Katerina Tieman (819-997-6173), Aviation Statistics Centre, Transportation Division. ■

Construction Type Plywood

November 1991

Canadian firms produced 147 248 cubic metres of construction type plywood during November 1991, an increase of 10.2% from the 133 606 cubic metres produced during November 1990.

January to November 1991 production totalled 1 578 817 cubic metres, a decrease of 14.9% from the 1 855 696 cubic metres produced during the same period in 1990.

Available on CANSIM: matrix 122 (level 1).

The November 1991 issue of *Construction Type Plywood* (35-001, $5/$50) will be available at a later date. See "How to Order Publications".

For more detailed information on this release, contact Jock Dobie (604-666-2671), Pacific Region, Statistics Canada, Sinclair Centre, 757 West Hastings Street, Vancouver, B.C. V6C 3C9. ■

Processed Fruits And Vegetables

November 1991

Data on processed fruits and vegetables for November 1991 are now available.

The publication *Canned and Frozen Fruits and Vegetables-Monthly* (32-011, $5/$50) will be released at a later date. See "How to Order Publications".

For further information, contact Peter Zylstra (613-951-3511), Industry Division. ■

PUBLICATIONS RELEASED

Consumer Price Index, December 1991.
Catalogue number 62-001
(Canada: $9.30/$93; United States: US$11.20/$112; Other Countries: US$13/$130).
Available at 7:00 a.m. on Tuesday, January 21.

Retail Trade, October 1991.
Catalogue number 63-005
(Canada: $18.20/$182; United States: US$21.80/US$218; Other Countries: US$25.50/US$255).

New Motor Vehicle Sales, June 1991.
Catalogue number 63-007
(Canada: $14.40/$144; United States: US$17.30/US$173; Other Countries: US$20.20/US$202).

Wholesale Trade, October 1991.
Catalogue number 63-008
(Canada: $14.40/$144; United States: US$17.30/US$173; Other Countries: US$20.20/US$202).

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The Daily

Statistics Canada

Tuesday, January 21, 1992 **For release at 8:30 a.m.**

MAJOR RELEASES

DATA AVAILABILITY ANOUNCEMENT

MAJOR RELEASES

Consumer Price Index

December 1991

National Highlights

All-items

The All-items Consumer Price Index (CPI) for Canada fell by 0.5% between November and December to a level of 126.4 (1986 = 100), following a rise of 0.4% in November and declines of 0.2% in both September and October. The latest monthly decrease of 0.5% resulted from declines in four of the major component indexes: Transportation (-1.0%), Food (-0.8%), Clothing (-0.9%) and Housing (-0.2%). There was no change in the remaining three major component indexes.

The year-over-year increase in the CPI between December 1990 and December 1991 was 3.8%, the lowest rate of inflation since July 1988, continuing a downward trend since the sharp rise of 6.8% posted when the GST was introduced in January 1991. The increase calculated from the annual average for 1991 was 5.6% compared to the annual average increase of 4.8% for 1990.

In seasonally adjusted terms, the All-items index remained unchanged in December compared to a revised 0.2% increase observed in November. (See Note to Users box on page four, which explains the revision made to the seasonally adjusted data.)

The compound annual rate of increase, based on the seasonally adjusted index levels over the latest three-month period (September to December), was zero. This followed a revised increase of 0.3% for the three months ending in both October and November.

Food

The Food index fell each month from July to October, rose 0.2% in November and declined again by 0.8% in December. The latest movement resulted from a fall of 1.2% in the index for Food Purchased from Stores that was offset, minimally, by a rise of 0.1% in the index for Food Purchased from Restaurants.

A major proportion of the 1.2% drop in the index for Food Purchased from Stores resulted from declines of 6.8% and 3.4% in the indexes for Fresh Fruit and Fresh Vegetables, respectively. Much of the weakness in the former was found in lower prices for bananas and oranges due to increased seasonal supplies. The drop in the prices of fresh vegetables resulted mainly from lower prices for lettuce, tomatoes and potatoes that were offset, in part, by higher prices for cabbages, carrots and onions. Prices of beef, pork and turkey products also fell in December, largely due to increased supplies. At the same time, chicken prices rose from the lower promotional prices observed in November. The Food index was driven down further by seasonally lower prices for soft drinks and snack food.

Over the 12-month period, December 1990 to December 1991, the Food index rose by 2.2%. This was the result of a 9.4% advance in the index for Food Purchased from Restaurants that was counterbalanced, to a large extent, by a decline of 0.9% in the index for Food Purchased from Stores.

All-items excluding Food

On a month-to-month basis, the All-items excluding Food index fell by 0.4% in December after rising by 0.4% in November. Declines in the indexes for Transportation (-1.0%), Clothing (-0.9%) and Housing (-0.2%) accounted for the latest overall fall.

Most of the 1.0% decline in the Transportation index was attributable to lower prices for gasoline (-3.5%) and new automobiles (-1.0%). December marked the third consecutive month in which gasoline prices fell. Continued downward pressures on crude oil prices accompanied by excess supplies and a slackening demand accounted for this performance. Automobile prices fell as manufacturers' rebates on selected North American model cars were increased over their November levels. Seasonally lower rental charges on automobiles also contributed to the overall downward pressure. This was partially offset by a seasonal rise in air fares to selected European and Southern destinations.

Declines in the Women's Wear and Men's Wear indexes of 0.7% and 1.8%, respectively, accounted for the bulk of the 0.9% fall in the Clothing index. December was the fourth month in a row in which this index has fallen, and altogether this index fell in seven months of 1991. This high frequency of declining price movements indicates the extent to which retailers resorted to promotional pricing to try to stimulate consumer spending in a sluggish market.

The Housing index fell by 0.2%, largely due to seasonally reduced rates for hotel/motel accommodation, lower owned accommodation charges and a drop in prices for selected household textiles and appliances. The Owned Accommodation index fell by 0.1% as the effect of lower mortgage interest costs and a drop in new house prices were partially offset by higher homeowners' maintenance and repair charges. The mortgage interest cost index has been declining since June, while new house prices fell in five months of 1991. Increased rental accommodation charges and higher prices for fuel oil, piped gas and furniture had a small restraining effect on the overall downward movement of the Housing index.

The Recreation, Reading and Education index remained unchanged as a fall in the prices of photographic goods and home entertainment equipment was completely offset by higher prices for reading material. The indexes for both Health and Personal Care and for Tobacco Products and Alcoholic Beverages also registered no change in December, and little variation was noted in their components.

Over the 12-month period, December 1990 to December 1991, the All-items excluding Food index increased by 4.1%, down from the advance of 4.5% reported for November. The latest rise was the smallest since September 1988.

All-items excluding Food and Energy

In December, the All-items excluding Food and Energy index fell by 0.3%, following three months of accelerated price increases. Over the 12-month period, December 1990 to December 1991, the index rose by 5.0%, down slightly from the 5.2% increase noted in both October and November.

Goods and Services

The Goods index fell by 0.8% in December, following a rise of 0.5% in November and four months of continuous decline between July and September. The latest drop resulted from a decline of 0.7% in the Durable Goods index and a drop of 0.8% in both the Semi-Durable and the Non-Durable Goods indexes. Over the 12-month period, December 1990 to December 1991, the Goods index rose by a 15-year record low of 2.7%. In December, the Services index fell by 0.2%, the first monthly drop in four years. Between December 1990 and December 1991, the index rose by 5.0%, less than the increase of 5.3% reported in November.

The Consumer Price Index and Major Components (Not Seasonally Adjusted), Canada
(1986 = 100)

	Indexes			Percentage change December 1991 from	
	December 1991	November 1991	December 1990	November 1991	December 1990
All-items	**126.4**	**127.0**	**121.8**	**-0.5**	**3.8**
Food	118.7	119.6	116.1	-0.8	2.2
Housing	125.5	125.7	121.4	-0.2	3.4
Clothing	127.1	128.3	117.3	-0.9	8.4
Transportation	119.3	120.5	122.2	-1.0	-2.4
Health and personal care	128.8	128.8	122.1	0.0	5.5
Recreation, reading and education	132.1	132.1	124.7	0.0	5.9
Tobacco products and alcoholic beverages	165.2	165.2	140.2	0.0	17.8
All-items excluding food	128.1	128.6	123.0	-0.4	4.1
All-items excluding food and energy	128.9	129.3	122.8	-0.3	5.0
Goods	122.0	123.0	118.8	-0.8	2.7
Services	131.6	131.8	125.3	-0.2	5.0
Purchasing power of the consumer dollar expressed in cents, compared to 1986	79.1	78.7	82.1		
All-items (1981 = 100)	167.4				

Percentage Change in the Annual Average, Canada and Cities, 1991

Quebec City	7.5	Ottawa	5.7
Montreal	7.5	Victoria	5.7
Charlottetown/Summerside	7.5	Edmonton	5.6
Saint John	6.5	Regina	5.4
St.John's	6.1	Vancouver	5.2
Calgary	6.0	Saskatoon	5.2
Halifax	5.8	Winnipeg	5.1
Thunder Bay	5.8	Toronto	4.2
Canada	5.6		

Annual Averages

The 1991 annual average in the All-items index for Canada was 5.6%, up sharply from the 1990 annual average of 4.8%. The higher annual average was essentially due to the introduction of the GST in January 1991, mitigated, to some extent, by lower rates of inflation in recent months. Increases in the major component indexes for 1991 ranged from 1.8% for Transportation to 17.2% for Tobacco Products and Alcoholic Beverages. In addition to the minimal rise noted in Transportation, lower than average increases were posted by the Housing (4.4%) and Food (4.8%) indexes. The large advance found in the Tobacco Products and Alcoholic Beverages index was accompanied by higher than average increases in the indexes for Clothing (9.5%), Recreation, Reading and Education (7.3%), and Health and Personal Care (7.0%).

In cities for which CPI's are published, annual averages for 1991 varied from 4.2% in Toronto to 7.5% in Quebec City, Montreal and Charlottetown/Summerside. In addition to Toronto, all the Western cities, with the exception of Calgary and Victoria, registered increases that were equal to or below the Canada average of 5.6%.

City Highlights

Between November and December, declines in the All-items indexes for cities for which CPIs are published fluctuated between -0.8% in Charlottetown/Summerside to -0.2% in Regina. In Charlottetown/Summerside significantly larger than average price declines were registered in the Food and Clothing indexes. In Regina a smaller drop was observed in the Food index, while increases were noted in the Health and Personal Care index, in the Recreation, Reading and Education index and in the Tobacco Products and Alcoholic Beverages index. These latter three indexes registered no change at the Canada level.

Between December 1990 and December 1991, increases in city CPIs ranged between a low of 2.3% in Saskatoon to a high of 5.5% in Montreal.

Note To Users

With the CPI for December 1991, a change in the seasonally adjusted procedure was introduced. Prior to this time, the All-items seasonally adjusted CPI was calculated as an aggregate of its seasonally adjusted major component indexes with the exception of the Transportation index, which was used in an unadjusted form. Recent examination of the Transportation index revealed the presence of some seasonality occurring, particularly in the month of November when new automobile models are introduced into the CPI. As a result, the revised procedure now incorporates this index in a seasonally adjusted form. Owing to noticeable differences to the adjusted movement for November, the revised adjusted indexes are released with the December data. This is a slight departure from past practices, when revised seasonally adjusted indexes were published with the release of the CPI for January.

Main Contributors to Monthly Changes in the All-items Index, by City

St. John's

The All-items index fell 0.7%. A decline in the Food index, reflecting lower prices for soft drinks, fresh fruit, chicken, dairy products and bakery products, accounted for a substantial portion of the overall decline. The Housing index also fell, largely due to decreased charges for traveller and owned accommodation, lower household operating expenses, and decreased prices for household furnishings and equipment. Lower prices for automotive vehicles were also noted. Since December 1990, the All-items index has risen 3.0%.

Charlottetown/Summerside

The All-items index fell 0.8%. Five of the major components declined, while two (Housing and Tobacco Products and Alcoholic Beverages) remained

unchanged. The largest downward impact originated in the Food index, where lower prices for fresh produce, soft drinks, sugar and pork were observed. Further downward pressure resulted from lower prices for clothing and decreased charges for both the purchase and rental of automotive vehicles. Lower prices for personal care supplies and home entertainment equipment were also noted. Since December 1990, the All-items index has risen 4.7%.

Halifax

Declines in the Food and Housing components were among the main contributors to the 0.6% decline in the All-items index. Within the Food index, lower prices were observed for fresh fruit, and, to a lesser extent, for fresh vegetables, soft drinks, cured meats and sugar. The fall in the Housing index was mainly due to decreased charges for owned and traveller accommodation, and lower prices for household textiles and equipment. Decreased transportation charges, most notably for the purchase and rental of automotive vehicles, and lower clothing prices also contributed notably to the overall downward movement. Since December 1990, the All-items index has risen 3.0%.

Saint John

A 0.4% fall in the All-items index resulted from declines in five of the seven major component indexes. The Food index declined, reflecting lower prices for fresh fruit, soft drinks, cured meats and sugar. Declines in the Clothing and Transportation indexes (the latter due to lower prices for automotive vehicles) also exerted a notable downward influence. In addition, price declines for home entertainment equipment and recreational equipment were reported. The Housing index declined slightly. Since December 1990, the All-items index has risen 4.2%.

Quebec City

The All-items index fell 0.7%, with the greatest downward contributions originating in the Food and Transportation indexes. Within the Food index, lower prices for fresh produce were largely responsible for the decline, while the fall in the Transportation index reflected lower prices for gasoline and automotive vehicles. Declines in the Clothing and the Recreation, Reading and Education indexes also exerted some downward impact. Since December 1990, the All-items index has risen 4.9%.

Montreal

Six of the seven major component indexes fell (Housing rose slightly), leading to a 0.3% decline in the All-items index. The greatest downward impact came from the Transportation index, and was due to lower prices for gasoline and decreased charges relating to the purchase and the rental of automotive vehicles. Lower prices for clothing and a decline in the Food index (the latter due mainly to lower prices for fresh produce) also exerted considerable downward pressure. The Housing index rose slightly, as increased charges for fuel oil, piped gas and owned accommodation were only partly offset by lower prices for household furnishings and equipment and by decreased charges for traveller accommodation. Since December 1990, the All-items index has risen 5.5%.

Ottawa

Lower overall food prices, most notably for fresh produce, soft drinks, cereal and bakery products, and beef, explained a large part of the 0.3% fall in the All-items index. Lower prices for clothing, automotive vehicles and personal care supplies also exerted a notable downward influence. The Housing index remained unchanged, as decreased charges for traveller and owned accommodation were offset by higher prices for furniture and by increased charges for piped gas. The overall decline was partially slowed by an advance in charges relating to recreation, reading and education. Since December 1990, the All-items index has risen 4.0%.

Toronto

The All-items index fell 0.5%. Lower prices for food, notably for fresh fruit, cured and prepared meats, beef and pork, had a considerable downward impact. Decreased transportation charges were also registered, particularly for vehicle purchases, gasoline and vehicle rentals. Further downward pressure was exerted by decreased charges for traveller and owned accommodation and by lower prices for household equipment and clothing. Since December 1990, the All-items index has risen 2.8%.

Thunder Bay

The 0.5% fall in the All-items index reflected declines in the Clothing, Food, Housing and Transportation indexes. The fall in the Food index was largely due to lower prices for poultry, fresh vegetables, cured and prepared meats, bakery products and soft drinks.

Within Housing, decreased charges for owned and traveller accommodation were noted, along with lower prices for textiles and household equipment. The decline in the Transportation index resulted from lower prices for automotive vehicles and gasoline. Since December 1990, the All-items index has risen 3.8%.

Winnipeg

Declines in the Transportation, Clothing and Housing indexes accounted for most of the 0.5% fall in the All-items index. Within Transportation, lower prices were recorded for gasoline and automotive vehicles. Lower prices for men's and women's wear caused the Clothing index to decline, while decreased charges for traveller accommodation and lower prices for household furnishings caused the fall in the Housing index. Decreased prices for fresh vegetables and soft drinks caused the Food index to fall slightly. Since December 1990, the All-items index has risen 3.3%.

Regina

Lower prices for clothing, automotive vehicles, gasoline and traveller accommodation were among the main contributors to the 0.2% fall in the All-items index. The Food index also fell overall, as lower prices for fresh produce and dairy products more than offset higher prices for beef, restaurant meals, chicken and pork. The overall decline was partially offset by increased charges for rented and owned accommodation, higher prices for furniture and personal care supplies, and by increased charges for alcoholic beverages purchased from stores. Since December 1990, the All-items index has risen 3.0%.

Saskatoon

The All-items index fell 0.6%. A large part of the downward impact came from the Transportation index, where lower prices were recorded for gasoline and automotive vehicles. Lower prices for men's and women's wear and decreased prices for fresh produce also had a notable dampening effect. Further downward pressure resulted from declines in charges for household furnishings, traveller accommodation, and household equipment. Partly offsetting these declines were increased charges for rented and owned accommodation and higher prices for alcoholic beverages. Since December 1990, the All-items index has risen 2.3%.

Edmonton

The All-items index fell 0.5%. Lower prices for automotive vehicles and gasoline, and decreased charges for vehicle rentals were among the main contributors. Lower prices for clothing, fresh vegetables, soft drinks and dairy products also had a notable downward influence. A decline in the Housing index was recorded, reflecting lower prices for traveller accommodation, and, to a lesser extent, decreased charges for household equipment, household textiles and owned accommodation. Lower prices for personal care supplies and non-prescribed medicines were also noted. Since December 1990, the all-items index has risen 3.4%.

Calgary

Declines in five of the seven major components explained the 0.5% fall in the All-items index. Within the Housing index, decreased charges were recorded for traveller accommodation, household furnishings and equipment, and owned acccommodation. Lower prices were also registered for men's and women's wear, fresh produce and soft drinks. The Transportation index fell overall, reflecting declines in charges relating to the purchase and rental of automotive vehicles. Prices for personal care supplies also fell. Since December 1990, the All-items index has risen 3.7%.

Vancouver

The 0.5% fall in the All-items index was largely due to a decline in the Transportation index. Lower prices for gasoline, decreased vehicle rental charges, and lower prices for automotive vehicles explained the drop in Transportation. The Food index also recorded a decrease, mainly due to lower prices for fresh produce, and to a lesser extent, soft drinks, poultry, bakery products and pork. The Housing index fell slightly, reflecting decreased charges for traveller accommodation. Since December 1990, the All-items index has risen 3.6%.

Victoria

The All-items index fell 0.5%. Lower transportation costs, most notably for vehicle rentals, gasoline and automotive vehicles, had a considerable downward impact. Decreased charges for traveller and owned accommodation and lower food prices also

contributed to the overall decline. Within Food, most of the decrease was due to lower prices for fresh produce and, to a lesser extent, poultry, bakery products and soft drinks. Declines in recreational expenses were also registered. Since December 1990, the All-items index has risen 3.6%.

Available on CANSIM: matrices 2201-2230.

Order the December 1991 issue of *Consumer Price Index* (62-001, $9.30/$93). For more detailed information on this release, contact Sandra Shadlock (613-951-9606), Prices Division.

Consumer Price Indexes for Urban Centres

The indexes in this table measure within each city the percentage change in consumer prices from the base period to subsequent time periods. They cannot be used to compare levels of prices between cities.[1]

	All-items	Food	Housing	Clothing	Transportation	Health and Personal care	Recreation Reading and Education	Tobacco Products and Alcoholic Beverages
St. John's								
December 1991 index	120.0	111.7	117.2	126.3	116.4	125.4	128.9	140.0
% change from November 1991	-0.7	-2.4	-0.5	0.2	-0.4	-0.2	-0.4	0.0
% change from December 1990	3.0	-1.2	2.7	8.0	-1.9	6.2	4.9	13.9
Charlottetown/Summerside								
December 1991 index	125.8	122.0	119.9	122.1	117.3	132.7	129.6	186.5
% change from November 1991	-0.8	-2.1	0.0	-2.2	-0.8	-0.7	-0.5	0.0
% change from December 1990	4.7	2.2	3.5	8.4	0.3	6.8	4.1	23.0
Halifax								
December 1991 index	125.2	126.7	119.2	125.3	117.3	127.1	126.8	171.7
% change from November 1991	-0.6	-1.2	-0.6	-1.4	-0.7	-0.6	0.6	0.1
% change from December 1990	3.0	2.1	1.9	9.0	-1.9	3.5	4.5	13.6
Saint John								
December 1991 index	124.8	121.7	119.8	125.6	119.1	126.6	125.0	182.1
% change from November 1991	-0.4	-0.7	-0.1	-1.4	-0.5	0.0	-0.6	0.0
% change from December 1990	4.2	1.9	2.9	9.1	0.8	5.1	3.1	21.8
Quebec City								
December 1991 index	125.4	115.8	125.7	131.9	112.7	130.0	134.6	161.6
% change from November 1991	-0.7	-1.5	0.1	-1.1	-1.7	0.2	-0.7	-0.3
% change from December 1990	4.9	1.7	4.0	15.0	-2.5	6.6	9.1	17.8
Montreal								
December 1991 index	127.5	118.1	128.4	131.8	115.5	129.8	138.2	165.1
% change from November 1991	-0.3	-0.3	0.1	-1.1	-0.9	-0.2	-0.4	-0.1
% change from December 1990	5.5	1.4	4.5	14.8	-1.1	7.1	9.4	20.5
Ottawa								
December 1991 index	126.3	118.0	124.8	126.6	121.9	132.7	132.5	162.3
% change from November 1991	-0.3	-1.7	0.0	-0.9	-0.2	-1.3	1.1	0.1
% change from December 1990	4.0	3.5	3.4	6.7	-0.7	3.2	5.7	17.0
Toronto								
December 1991 index	128.6	120.0	129.8	126.1	122.1	133.6	133.6	161.6
% change from November 1991	-0.5	-1.1	-0.3	-1.1	-0.7	0.6	-0.1	0.1
% change from December 1990	2.8	1.4	2.4	4.6	-2.0	5.9	5.5	17.4
Thunder Bay								
December 1991 index	125.0	116.1	122.3	125.6	121.8	124.9	130.4	170.4
% change from November 1991	-0.5	-0.9	-0.3	-1.5	-0.4	0.2	-0.1	0.0
% change from December 1990	3.8	2.2	4.4	5.5	-2.6	4.5	5.1	20.3

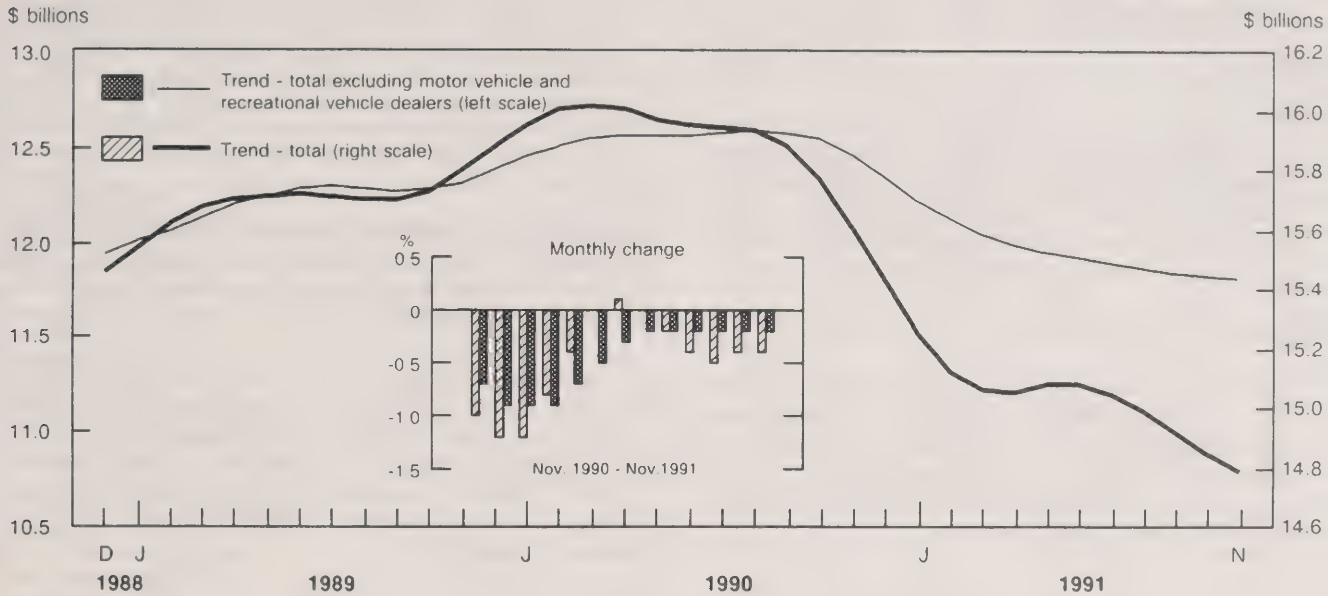
Consumer Price Indexes for Urban Centres – Concluded

The indexes in this table measure within each city the percentage change in consumer prices from the base period to subsequent time periods. They cannot be used to compare levels of prices between cities.[1]

	All-items	Food	Housing	Clothing	Transportation	Health and Personal care	Recreation Reading and Education	Tobacco Products and Alcoholic Beverages
Winnipeg								
December 1991 index	125.7	122.2	123.0	125.4	120.6	127.4	131.3	161.6
% change from November 1991	-0.5	-0.2	-0.3	-1.7	-0.9	0.2	0.0	0.0
% change from December 1990	3.3	3.1	4.3	5.2	-3.5	4.0	4.8	13.0
Regina								
December 1991 index	124.9	124.1	117.4	125.3	124.2	139.0	129.4	159.7
% change from November 1991	-0.2	-0.4	0.1	-1.5	-0.9	0.5	0.2	0.6
% change from December 1990	3.0	2.6	2.7	6.8	-3.4	4.0	6.2	14.7
Saskatoon								
December 1991 index	124.4	124.0	118.2	124.5	120.2	149.5	127.2	149.9
% change from November 1991	-0.6	-0.6	-0.3	-1.4	-1.4	0.5	-0.6	0.6
% change from December 1990	2.3	3.1	2.2	7.0	-5.4	3.2	4.8	11.6
Edmonton								
December 1991 index	124.6	117.3	121.5	125.1	118.6	126.1	130.9	177.4
% change from November 1991	-0.5	-0.4	-0.2	-1.3	-0.8	-1.3	0.1	0.1
% change from December 1990	3.4	2.8	3.8	7.7	-3.0	4.4	5.2	17.1
Calgary								
December 1991 index	125.0	119.4	121.0	126.1	117.7	124.0	130.2	177.0
% change from November 1991	-0.5	-0.7	-0.5	-1.5	-0.4	-1.1	0.2	0.0
% change from December 1990	3.7	4.2	3.3	7.3	-2.6	3.1	5.5	17.0
Vancouver								
December 1991 index	124.0	122.7	119.2	123.0	122.9	123.0	129.3	155.2
% change from November 1991	-0.5	-0.6	-0.1	0.3	-2.2	0.2	0.2	-0.1
% change from December 1990	3.6	5.1	2.3	8.1	-2.6	6.3	5.9	14.5
Victoria								
December 1991 index	123.9	122.4	117.8	124.0	124.3	121.7	130.0	156.5
% change from November 1991	-0.5	-0.6	-0.3	0.5	-1.2	0.3	-0.7	0.3
% change from December 1990	3.6	4.8	2.3	9.1	-1.9	3.8	4.8	14.5

[1] *For inter city indexes of retail price differentials, refer to Table 23 of the July-September 1991 issue of Consumer Prices and Price Indexes (62-010, $18/$72).* ■

Retail Sales - Canada Trends[1]



[1] *Trends represent weighted averages of data.*

Retail Trade

November 1991

Highlights

Seasonally Adjusted Sales in Current Dollars

- Preliminary estimates indicate that retail sales rose 0.7% in November to $14.8 billion, partly offsetting the 1.7% decrease in October. Excluding motor vehicle and recreational vehicle dealers, retail sales decreased a modest 0.2% in November, a slower rate of decline than the 0.4% registered in October and the 0.5% in September.

- In the last four months, retail sales have fluctuated markedly, primarily due to the volatile sales of motor vehicle and recreational vehicle dealers. The 4.1% gain in sales posted by motor vehicle and recreational vehicle dealers in November followed a drop of 6.7% in October and an increase of 4.3% in September.

- Excluding motor vehicle and recreational vehicle dealers, retail sales have shown a mildly declining trend since March 1991. The most significant sales decreases, in order of dollar impact, were reported by gasoline service stations (-3.5%), automotive parts, accessories and services (-1.8%), and supermarkets and grocery stores (-0.3%). Partly offsetting these declines were gains by drug and patent medicine stores (+3.3%) and general merchandise stores (+1.0%).

- The decrease reported by gasoline service stations was the fourth consecutive monthly decline. Sales of automotive parts, accessories and services fell in November, following an increase of 1.8% in October and a decrease of 0.8% in September. The drop in sales for supermarkets and grocery stores was similar to the previous month (-0.3%). Drug and patent medicine store sales advanced for the fourth consecutive month. The gain in general merchandise stores followed no growth in October and a 2.7% decline in September.

- All provinces except British Columbia (-0.7%) registered higher sales in November, ranging from +3.0% in Newfoundland to +0.5% in Ontario. Sales advanced in the Northwest Territories (3.3%) and the Yukon (3.0%).

Trends

- As illustrated in the chart, after declining sharply from April 1990 to March 1991 and rising slightly between April and June, the trend for total retail trade has been decreasing. Retail sales excluding recreational and motor vehicle dealers also have a declining trend, but at a slower rate.

Year-to-date

- Cumulative retail sales in current dollars for the first 11 months amounted to $161.5 billion, down 2.2% from the corresponding period in 1990 (after removing federal sales tax from the 1990 data). The rate of decline has remained constant throughout the last five months.

Note to Users

Retail sales estimates exclude the Goods and Services Tax (GST). Prior to January 1991, sales data included the Federal Sales Tax (FST). Due to this change in indirect taxes, data for 1991 are not strictly comparable with those of previous years. For users interested in deriving comparable data, an estimate of the amount of FST included in retail sales for 1990 is available for Canada. The reliability of this estimate does not permit adjustments at the provincial or trade group level.

Available on CANSIM: matrices 2399 (seasonally adjusted), 2400 (not seasonally adjusted), 2398 (department store type merchandise totals for the provinces and territories).

The November 1991 issue of *Retail Trade* (63-005, $18.20/$182) will be available the first week of February. See "How to Order Publications".

For more detailed information on this release, contact Maurice Massaad (613-951-9682) or Sonia Demers (613-951-3551), Retail Trade Section, Industry Division. □

Retail Sales, by Trade Group and by Region

November 1991

Trade group	Unadjusted				Seasonally Adjusted						
	Nov. 1990	Oct. 1991 r	Nov. 1991p	Nov.* 1991/ 1990	Nov. 1990	Aug. 1991 r	Sept. 1991 r	Oct. 1991 r	Nov. 1991p	Nov. / Oct. 1991	Nov. 1991/ 1990*
	millions of $			%	millions of $					%	%
Canada											
Supermarkets and grocery stores	3,628	3,591	3,647	0.5	3,564	3,575	3,583	3,574	3,565	-0.3	- -
All other food stores	311	286	282	-9.3	317	298	297	291	294	1.1	-7.4
Drug and patent medicine stores	763	785	788	3.3	752	746	754	764	789	3.3	4.9
Shoe stores	178	134	149	-16.1	144	129	129	121	121	-0.7	-16.5
Men's clothing stores	227	140	179	-21.3	166	147	140	130	130	-0.4	-21.8
Women's clothing stores	348	309	339	-2.4	316	301	304	298	304	2.1	-3.6
Other clothing stores	403	327	370	-8.2	334	310	312	306	306	0.2	-8.2
Household furniture and appliance stores	783	634	704	-10.0	687	631	615	599	611	1.9	-11.1
Household furnishings stores	230	201	202	-12.2	200	178	180	183	176	-4.0	-12.0
Motor vehicle and recreational vehicle dealers	3,052	3,024	2,847	-6.7	3,208	3,007	3,136	2,927	3,046	4.1	-5.0
Gasoline service stations	1,379	1,180	1,095	-20.6	1,366	1,172	1,150	1,135	1,096	-3.5	-19.8
Automotive parts, accessories and services	1,138	941	965	-15.2	1,026	879	872	888	872	-1.8	-15.0
General merchandise stores	2,296	1,811	2,234	-2.7	1,788	1,767	1,719	1,719	1,737	1.0	-2.8
Other semi-durable goods stores	593	475	524	-11.6	560	503	502	495	498	0.6	-11.1
Other durable goods stores	474	379	427	-10.0	446	408	424	407	400	-1.8	-10.4
All other retail stores	899	835	902	0.4	875	854	850	873	867	-0.7	-0.9
Total, all stores	**16,703**	**15,053**	**15,657**	**-6.3**	**15,748**	**14,903**	**14,967**	**14,712**	**14,811**	**0.7**	**-6.0**
Total excluding motor vehicle and recreational vehicle dealers	**13,651**	**12,029**	**12,810**	**-6.2**	**12,540**	**11,896**	**11,831**	**11,785**	**11,765**	**-0.2**	**-6.2**
Department store type merchandise	6,295	5,196	5,918	-6.0	5,392	5,119	5,079	5,023	5,071	1.0	-5.9
Regions											
Newfoundland	324	281	316	-2.2	302	290	288	283	291	3.0	-3.5
Prince Edward Island	70	58	63	-10.1	68	61	60	59	60	2.5	-12.1
Nova Scotia	557	484	520	-6.6	515	480	485	478	482	0.9	-6.4
New Brunswick	450	383	408	-9.3	418	390	380	376	380	1.0	-9.1
Quebec	4,067	3,746	3,754	-7.7	3,925	3,682	3,669	3,614	3,650	1.0	-7.0
Ontario	6,274	5,536	5,880	-6.3	5,815	5,466	5,533	5,398	5,423	0.5	-6.8
Manitoba	587	516	550	-6.4	545	509	510	500	512	2.4	-6.2
Saskatchewan	508	443	469	-7.8	473	433	447	422	430	1.9	-9.0
Alberta	1,729	1,575	1,627	-5.9	1,631	1,574	1,612	1,519	1,548	1.9	-5.1
British Columbia	2,086	1,986	2,022	-3.1	2,008	1,972	2,031	1,967	1,952	-0.7	-2.8
Yukon	16	15	15	-6.4	16	15	14	14	15	3.0	-6.3
Northwest Territories	34	30	33	-4.7	33	30	29	30	31	3.3	-7.4

* *Percentage changes contained in this table are not adjusted for the change in indirect taxes. Caution should be exercised in their use.*
p *Preliminary.*
r *Revised.*
-- *Amount to small to be expressed.*

Sales of Natural Gas

(Preliminary Data)
November 1991

Sales of natural gas (including direct sales) in Canada during November 1991 totalled 5 504 million cubic metres, a 6.2% increase over November 1990.

On the basis of rate structure information, sales in November 1991 were as follows, with the percentage changes from November 1990 in brackets: residential sales, 1 459 million cubic metres (+ 5.3%); commercial sales, 1 198 million cubic metres (+ 4.2%); and industrial sales (including direct sales), 2 847 million cubic metres (+ 7.6%).

Year-to-date figures for 1991 indicate that sales of natural gas amounted to 48 646 million cubic metres, a 1.0% increase over the level recorded during the same period in 1990.

On the basis of rate structure information, year-to-date sales were as follows, with the percentage changes from 1990 in brackets: residential sales, 11 762 million cubic metres (+ 1.9); commercial sales, 9 784 million cubic metres (+ 2.0%); and industrial sales (including direct sales), 27 100 million cubic metres (+ 0.3%).

Based on the sum of the latest 12 months (December 1990 to November 1991), total natural gas sales (including direct sales) posted a 0.5% increase over the previous period (December 1989 to November 1990).

The November 1991 issue of *Gas Utilities* (55-002, $12.70/$127) will be available the third week of February. See "How to Order Publications".

For more detailed information on this release, contact Gary Smalldridge (613-951-3567), Energy Section, Industry Division.

Sales of Natural Gas – Preliminary Data

November 1991

	Rate structure				
	Residential	Commercial	Industrial	Direct	Total
	(thousands of cubic metres)				
New Brunswick	–	–	–	–	–
Quebec	47 968	123 162	316 766	2 853	490 749
Ontario	621 612	434 073	785 793	175 511	2 016 989
Manitoba	93 419	88 419	33 979	575	216 392
Saskatchewan	112 221	66 079	6 272	160 331	344 903
Alberta	410 018	323 496	1 092 754	–	1 826 268
British Columbia	173 918	162 353	131 685	140 383	608 339
November 1991 – Canada	**1 459 156**	**1 197 582**	**2 367 249**	**479 653**	**5 503 640**
November 1990 – Canada	1 385 297	1 149 820	2 311 016	335 952	5 182 085
% change	5.3	4.2	7.6		6.2
Year-to-date – Canada 1991	**11 762 234**	**9 783 701**	**22 809 493**	**4 290 843**	**48 646 271**
Year-to-date – Canada 1990	11 543 423	9 596 218	23 419 847	3 591 911	48 151 399
% change	1.9	2.0	0.3		1.0
Sum of December 1990 – November 1991	**13 734 152**	**11 388 066**	**25 173 545**	**4 670 891**	**54 966 654**
Sum of December 1989 – November 1990	13 601 820	11 194 484	25 906 848	4 005 610	54 708 762
% change	1.0	1.7	-0.2		0.5

***Note**: Revised figures will be available in the "Gas Utilities" publication (Catalogue #55-002) as well as on CANSIM.*
– Nil or zero.

■

DATA AVAILABILITY ANNOUNCEMENT

Canadian Civil Aviation Statistics

November 1991

Preliminary monthly operational data for November 1991 is now available. Data reported by Canadian Level I air carriers on scheduled services show that domestic passenger-kilometres decreased by 3.7% from November 1990, while international passenger-kilometres decreased by 10.1%.

Available now on CANSIM: matrix 385.

Preliminary civil aviation data for November 1991 will be published in the February issue of *Aviation Statistics Centre Service Bulletin* (51-004, $9.30/$93). See "How to Order Publications".

For more information on this release, contact Bradley Snider (819-997-6195), Aviation Statistics Centre, Transportation Division. ■

The Daily

Statistics Canada's Official Release Bulletin for Statistical Information

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Senior Editor: Greg Thomson (613-951-1116)
Editor: Tim Prichard (613-951-1103)

PUBLICATIONS RELEASED

Oil Pipe Line Transport, October 1991.
Catalogue number 55-001
(Canada: $10/$100; United States: US$12/US$120; Other Countries: US$14/US$140).

Air Carrier Traffic at Canadian Airports, April-June 1990.
Catalogue number 51-005
(Canada: $30.50/$122; United States: US$36.50/US$146; Other Countries: US$42.75/US$171).

New Motor Vehicle Sales, July 1991.
Catalogue number 63-007
(Canada: $14.40/$144; United States: US$17.30/US$173; Other Countries: US$20.20/US$202).

Touriscope - International Travel, November 1991, Vol. 7, No. 11.
Catalogue number 66-001P
(Canada: $6.10/$61; United States: US$7.30/US$73; Other Countries: US$8.50/US$85).

The Labour Force, December 1991.
Catalogue number 71-001
(Canada: $17.90/$179; United States: US$21.50/US$215; Other Countries: US$25.10/US$251).

Unemployment Insurance Statistics, October 1991.
Catalogue number 73-001
(Canada: $14.70/$147; United States: US$17.60/US$176; Other Countries: US$20.60/US$206).

The paper used in this publication meets the minimum requirements of American National Standard for Information Sciences – Permanence of Paper for Printed Library Materials, ANSI Z39.48 – 1984.

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Catalogue 11-001E (Français 11-001F) ISSN 0827-0465

The Daily

Statistics Canada

Wednesday, January 22, 1992 — For release at 8:30 a.m.

MAJOR RELEASE

DATA AVAILABILITY ANNOUNCEMENT

PUBLICATIONS RELEASED — 4

MAJOR RELEASE

Department Store Sales and Stocks
November 1991

Highlights

Seasonally Adjusted Data

- Department store sales (including concessions) totalled $1,063 million in November 1991, an increase of 0.8% from October's revised total of $1,055 million.
- November's 0.8% increase in sales was the first increase after three consecutive monthly declines. This increase was still not large enough, however, to offset the declining sales trend in 1991.
- Department store stocks (at selling value) totalled $5,171 million at the end of November, an increase of 0.7% from the October 1991 revised value of $5,133 million.

Note to Users

Department store sales estimates exclude the Goods and Services Tax (GST). Prior to January 1991, sales data included the Federal Sales Tax (FST). Due to this change in indirect taxes, data for 1991 are not strictly comparable with those of previous years. For users interested in deriving comparable data, an estimate of the amount of FST included in department store sales for 1990 is available for Canada.

Available on CANSIM: matrix 112 (levels 1-3, series 4, 5, 6).

The November 1991 issue of *Department Store Sales and Stocks* (63-002, $13/$130) will be available the third week of April.

For further information on this release, contact Dave Roeske (613-951-3559), Retail Trade Section, Industry Division.

Department Store Sales (including concessions)
November 1991

	Unadjusted			Seasonally Adjusted				
	Nov. 1990	Oct. 1991	Nov. 1991	Nov. 1990	Aug. 1991r	Sept. 1991r	Oct. 1991r	Nov. 1991p
	millions of $			millions of $				
Total Sales	1,523	1,098	1,420	1,151	1,086	1,063	1,055	1,063
Total Stocks	5,999	6,070	6,206	5,015	5,103	1,139	5,133	5,171
Stock to Sales Ratio	3.94	5.53	4.37	4.36	4.70	4.83	4.87	4.86

p *Preliminary.*
r *Revised.*

■

DATA AVAILABILITY ANNOUNCEMENT

Deliveries of Major Grains

November 1991

Producer deliveries of major grains by prairie farmers showed a decrease from November 1990, except for wheat, durum wheat, and rye, where deliveries increased. Deliveries for November 1990 and November 1991 were as follows (in thousand tonnes):

	1990	1991
• Wheat (excluding durum)	872.7	2 734.7
• Durum wheat	359.5	516.2
• **Total wheat**	**1 232.2**	**3 250.9**
• Oats	48.1	39.0
• Barley	867.9	507.2
• Rye	16.1	20.1
• Flaxseed	34.8	20.6
• Canola	157.1	149.6
• **Total**	**2 356.2**	**3 987.4**

Available on CANSIM: matrices 976-981.

The November 1991 issue of *Cereals and Oilseeds Review* (22-007, $13.80/$138) is scheduled for release in February. See "How to Order Publications".

For further detailed information on this release, contact Alain Y. Bertrand (613-951-3859), Agriculture Division. ■

PUBLICATIONS RELEASED

Electric Power Statistics, 1990 actual, 1991-2000 forecasts. Vol. 1.
Catalogue number 57-204
(Canada: $27; United States: US$32; Other Countries: US$38).

Building Permits, October 1991.
Catalogue number 64-001
(Canada: $22.10/$221; United States: US$26.50/US$265; Other Countries: US$30.90/US$309).

The paper used in this publication meets the minimum requirements of American National Standard for Information Sciences – Permanence of Paper for Printed Library Materials, ANSI Z39.48 – 1984.
∞

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Editor: Tim Prichard (613-951-1103)

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The Daily

Statistics Canada

Thursday, January 23, 1992 | For release at 8:30 a.m.

MAJOR RELEASES

(continued on page 2)

The Canadian Economic Observer

January 1992

The January issue of *Canadian Economic Observer*, Statistics Canada's flagship publication for economic statistics, is now available.

The January issue contains a monthly summary of the economy, major economic and statistical events in December, and a feature article on repeat use of the unemployment insurance program. A statistical summary contains many tables and graphs on the principal economic indicators for Canada, the provinces and the major industrial nations.

Canadian Economic Observer (11-010, $22/$220) is now available. See "How to Order Publications". For more information on this release, contact Francine Roy (613-951-3627), Current Analysis Section.

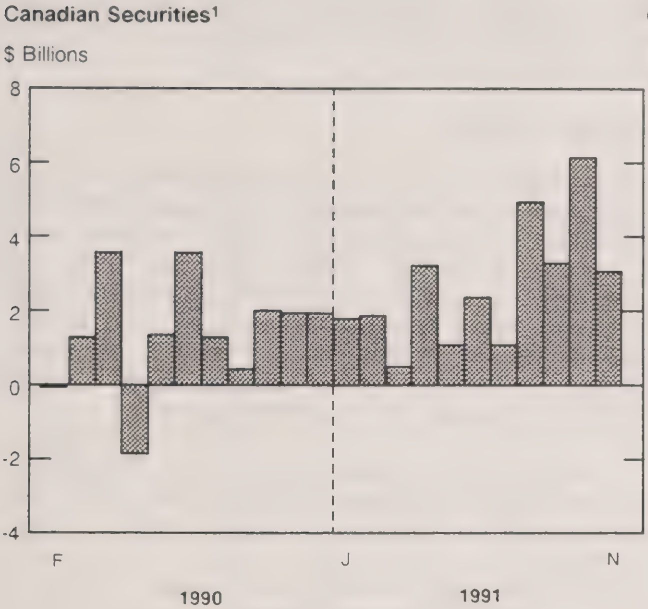
DATA AVAILABILITY ANNOUNCEMENTS

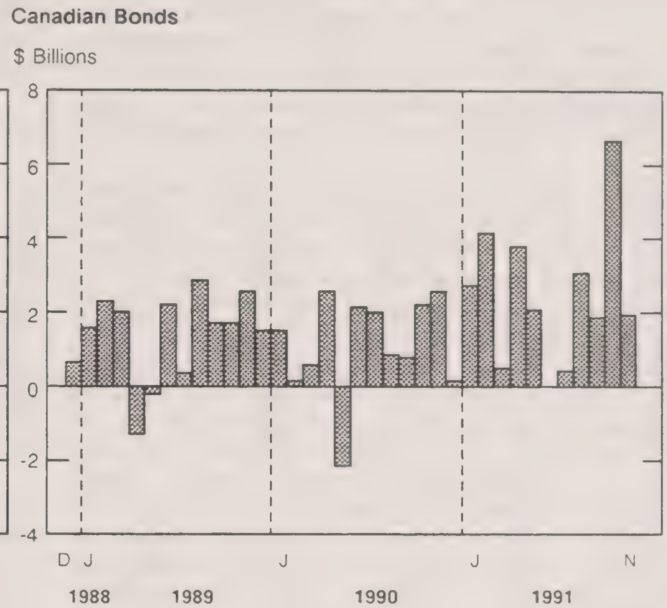
PUBLICATIONS RELEASED

MAJOR RELEASES

Canada's International Transactions in Securities

(Net sales to non-residents + / net purchases from non-residents –)





[1] *Comprises bonds, stocks and money market paper.*

Canada's International Transactions in Securities

November 1991

Canadian Securities

Non-residents invested a further $3.0 billion in Canadian securities in November 1991, after their record $6.2 billion net investment in October. In November, foreign net investment was divided between Canadian bonds ($1.9 billion) and Canadian money market paper ($1.2 billion), as non-residents continued their investment in new government bonds and resumed their net buying of Government of Canada treasury bills.

The $1.9 billion net foreign investment in Canadian bonds was in line with the average net monthly investments of 1991 but much lower than the exceptional $6.7 billion in October. November's net investment went solely to new issues.

New bond sales to non-residents in November, at $4.2 billion, remained substantial by historic standards. In fact, so far in 1991, Canadian borrowers financed abroad $43 billion of their new bond borrowing, up sharply from the record $25 billion of 1986. The bulk of November's foreign financing went into a few large issues of the provincial and federal governments, ranging from $0.4 billion to $1.1 billion. New issues denominated in U.S. dollars accounted for half of the total and were floated primarily in the Euro-market. By way of comparison, earlier in 1991, financing in U.S. dollars had averaged less than 40% and was primarily issued in the United States. Canadian dollar issues, which had been predominant for most of 1991, saw their share decline in October and November to 40% of all new issues. In November, retirements amounted to a moderate $1.8 billion, three-quarters of which were provincial issues and bonds of federal government enterprises. Canadian interest rates flattened in November, in contrast to the continuing downtrend of U.S. rates, further favouring by another half-a-point foreign investment in Canada.

In the secondary market, non-residents sold off a net $0.6 billion of Canadian bonds in November, in contrast to the previous three months of net purchases that totalled almost $3.0 billion. The net selling in November came from United States ($0.5 billion) and European investors ($0.3 billion), but was somewhat offset by further net buying from Japan ($0.2 billion). Japanese investment has totalled $1.5 billion since August. In November, non-residents were net sellers of provincial government and provincial government enterprise issues ($0.7 billion), while being small net buyers of federal issues ($0.2 billion).

After selling a net $0.5 billion in October, non-residents invested a net $1.2 billion in the Canadian money market in November, thus resuming their pattern of net investment that has prevailed since June. Most of their investment was again directed to Government of Canada paper ($1.1 billion). In all other money market paper, a small net investment was recorded in November. Geographically, the net investment for the month was widespread except for Japan, where a net disinvestment was recorded (entirely in Government of Canada T-bills). Gross sales and purchases of all money market paper were $24.5 billion, surpassing by $0.5 billion the record set in September, and bringing non-resident holdings of Canadian money market paper to $28.8 billion at the end of November.

Non-residents again sold some $56 million of Canadian stocks, on a net basis. Geographically, U.S. investors accounted for the net disinvestment in November, while trading was balanced for overseas investors. The gross value of trading with non-residents rose marginally in November for the second consecutive month. This two-month gain of 13% follows a six-month shrinkage of over 40% in trading volume with non-residents. Canadian stock prices, as measured by the TSE 300, recorded good gains in the early part of November, but then declined throughout the latter half of November to close some 2.0% below October.

Foreign Securities

In November, Canadian residents resumed their net investment in foreign securities. Canadian residents acquired a net $1.0 billion of foreign securities after having sold a net $0.7 billion in October. The net investment in November was made up of $0.7 billion in foreign stocks and $0.3 billion in foreign bonds. Year-to-date, $5.1 billion was invested in foreign markets, of which $4.3 billion went to foreign equities (57% U.S. equities, 43% overseas equities).

The November issue of *Canada's International Transactions in Securities* (67-002, $15.80/$158) will be available in February. See "How to Order Publications".

For further information on this release, contact D. Granger (613-951-1864), Balance of Payments Division. □

Canada's International Transactions in Securities

November 1991

Period	Canadian Securities: Bonds: Outstanding bonds (net)	New issues	Retirements	Total bonds	Money market paper (net)	Stocks (net)	**Total Canadian securities**	Foreign Securities: Bonds (net)	Stocks (net)	**Total foreign securities**
	$ millions									
1990										
January	609	1,332	-462	1,479	116	165	**1,760**	-640	-96	**-737**
February	-59	1,233	-1,025	150	-385	229	**-7**	582	38	**620**
March	-408	2,548	-1,543	597	684	-1	**1,280**	429	-38	**392**
April	611	2,685	-747	2,549	1,162	-165	**3,545**	-703	127	**-575**
May	-2,282	1,607	-1,481	-2,156	402	-129	**-1,882**	281	397	**678**
June	499	2,720	-1,066	2,152	-820	32	**1,364**	-434	49	**-384**
July	1,246	1,474	-691	2,029	1,576	-28	**3,577**	-200	-95	**-295**
August	557	1,424	-1,095	886	663	-239	**1,311**	-65	-539	**-604**
September	688	1,524	-1,403	810	-106	-260	**443**	653	-371	**283**
October	726	2,876	-1,378	2,225	443	-687	**1,981**	395	-24	**371**
November	639	2,487	-580	2,545	-179	-423	**1,943**	254	-200	**54**
December	206	1,522	-1,557	170	1,972	-221	**1,921**	-593	-302	**-894**
1991										
January	-232	3,451	-472	2,747	-541	-418	**1,787**	257	-169	**88**
February	232	5,208	-1,281	4,159	-1,875	-450	**1,834**	-426	-328	**-754**
March	-1,550	4,382	-2,301	532	155	-153	**534**	-48	-11	**-59**
April	689	3,925	-842	3,772	-456	-123	**3,193**	-596	-421	**-1,017**
May	-208	2,993	-712	2,073	-756	-236	**1,081**	-350	-674	**-1,023**
June	-2,386	3,478	-1,057	35	2,341	-44	**2,333**	74	-986	**-912**
July	-107	2,620	-2,056	458	405	186	**1,049**	-475	186	**-289**
August	1,082	2,898	-911	3,069	1,776	115	**4,961**	426	-499	**-73**
September	1,027	3,544	-2,706	1,865	1,259	134	**3,258**	-589	-45	**-634**
October	764	6,697	-777	6,685	-482	-42	**6,161**	1,099	-377	**723**
November	-580	4,231	-1,786	1,865	1,224	-56	**3,034**	-238	-726	**-963**
January to November										
1990	2,813	21,936	-11,471	13,278	3,556	-1,537	**15,298**	544	-788	**-244**
1991	-1,280	43,427	-14,900	27,249	3,049	-1,080	**29,218**	-841	-4,273	**-5,112**

Note: A minus sign indicates the purchase of securities from non-residents, i.e. an outflow of capital from Canada.

■

Chart 1

Wholesale Merchants' Sales

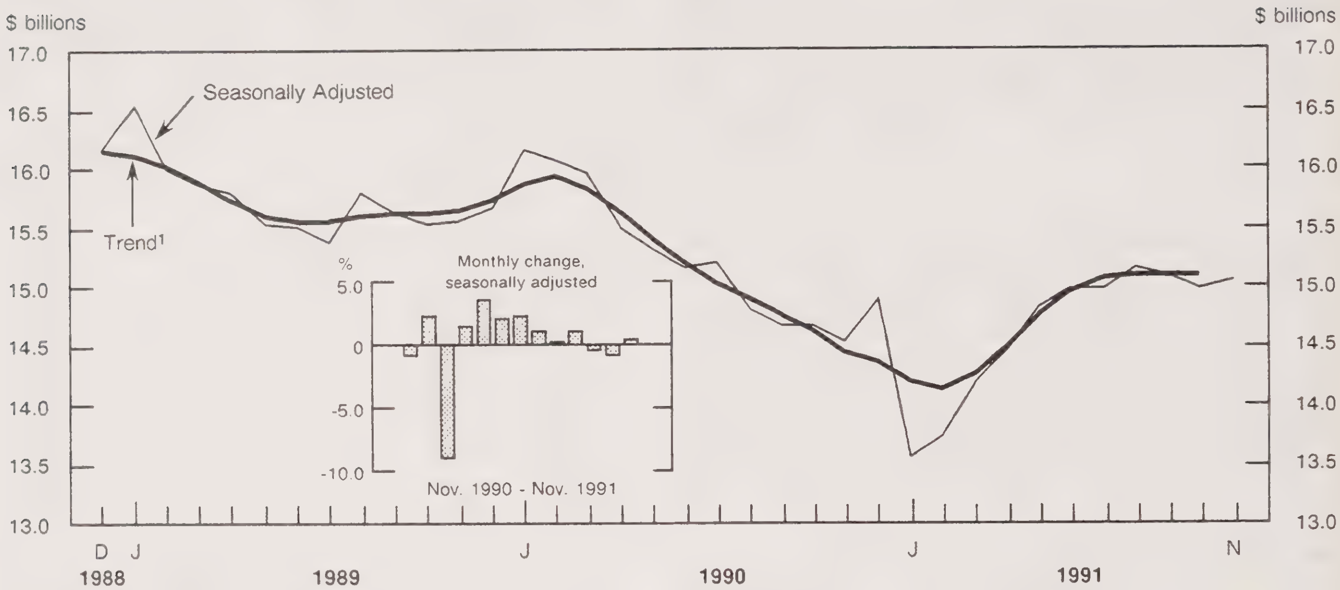
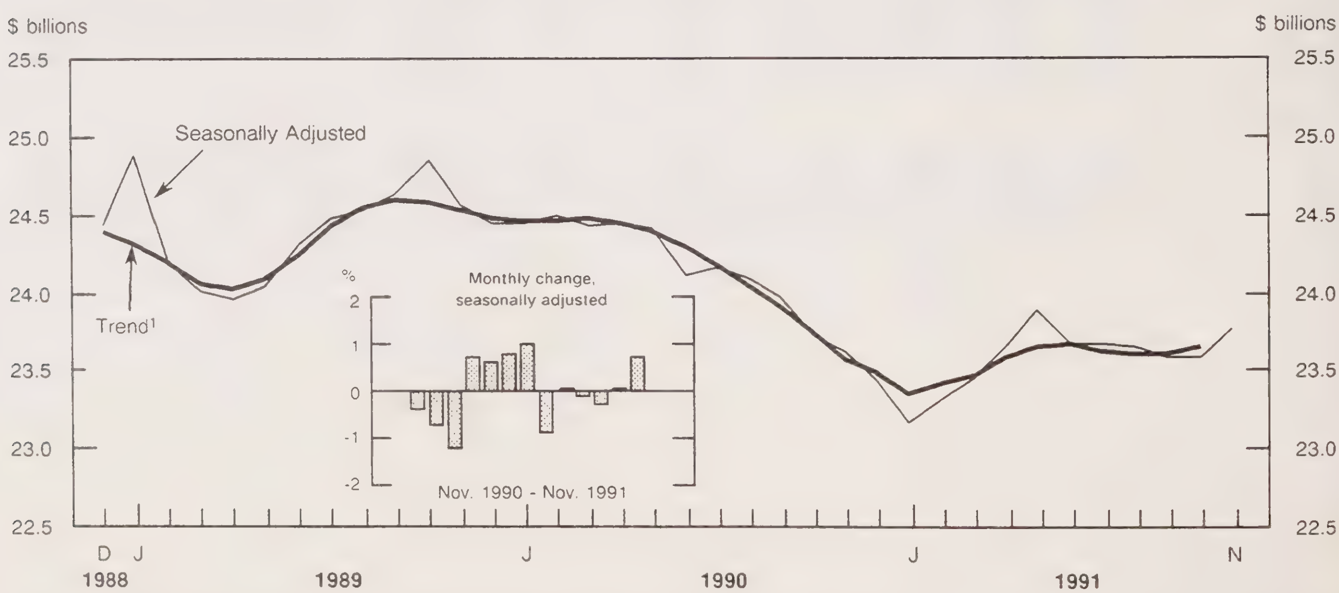


Chart 2

Wholesale Merchants' Inventories



[1] *The short-term trend represents a weighted average of data.*

Wholesale Trade

November 1991

Highlights

Seasonally Adjusted Sales

- Preliminary estimates indicate that wholesale merchants' sales were $15.0 billion in November, up 0.5% from October. This represents the first increase in three months.

- Five of the nine trade groups registered sales increases in November compared to October. In terms of dollar impact, higher sales were reported by wholesalers of machinery, equipment and supplies (+1.4%); followed by suppliers of lumber and building materials (+2.6%); and food, beverage, drug, and tobacco products (+0.8%). Modest sales increases were recorded for apparel and dry goods (+1.9%) and other products (0.1%), which includes farm and paper products, agricultural supplies, industrial and household chemicals, etc. Lower sales were registered by wholesalers of motor vehicles, parts and accessories (-1.9%); farm machinery, equipment and supplies (-3.1%); metals, hardware, plumbing and heating equipment and supplies (- 0.6%); and household goods (-0.1%).

- Regionally, all provinces and territories, except Alberta and British Columbia, posted sales increases that ranged from 7.2% in the Yukon and Northwest Territories to 0.5% in Ontario.

Note to Users

Data collected and published for 1991 exclude provincial sales taxes and the Goods and Services Tax. Prior to January 1991, data included the Federal Sales Tax, except for wholesalers which were licensed. Due to this change in indirect taxes, data for 1991 are not comparable with those of previous years.

Seasonally Adjusted Inventories

- In November, wholesale merchants' inventories were $23.8 billion, up 0.7% from October.

- The ratio of inventories to sales at the end of November was 1.58:1, unchanged from October.

Available on CANSIM: matrices 649 (sales, seasonally adjusted), 648 (sales, not seasonally adjusted), 61 (inventories, seasonally adjusted) and 59 (inventories, not seasonally adjusted).

The November issue of *Wholesale Trade* (63-008, $14.40/$144) will be available the second week of February. See "How to Order Publications".

For more information on this release contact Larry Murphy (613-951-9683) or Gilles Berniquez (613-951-3540), Industry Division. □

Wholesale Merchants' Sales, by Trade Group and Region

November 1991

Trade group	Unadjusted				Seasonally adjusted						
	Nov. 1990	Oct. 1991 r	Nov. 1991 p	Nov. 1991/ 1990 *	Nov. 1990	Aug. 1991 r	Sept. 1991 r	Oct. 1991 r	Nov. 1991 p	Nov./ Oct. 1991	Nov. 1991/ 1990 *
	millions of $			%	millions of $					%	%
Canada											
Food, beverage, drug and tobacco products	3,753	4,040	3,897	3.8	3,629	3,841	3,863	3,831	3,861	0.8	6.4
Apparel and dry goods	264	419	319	21.1	307	365	379	382	389	1.9	26.9
Household goods	618	665	633	2.4	519	554	542	544	543	-0.1	4.7
Motor vehicles, parts and accessories	1,827	1,981	1,756	-3.9	1,737	1,790	1,798	1,743	1,710	-1.9	-1.6
Metals, hardware, plumbing and heating equipment and supplies	1,099	1,159	1,087	-1.1	1,040	1,126	1,087	1,067	1,061	-0.6	2.0
Lumber and building materials	1,373	1,522	1,355	-1.2	1,352	1,381	1,358	1,345	1,380	2.6	2.1
Farm machinery, equipment and supplies	287	351	244	-15.2	319	305	296	295	286	-3.1	-10.4
Other machinery, equipment and supplies	3,313	3,297	3,407	2.8	3,206	3,358	3,315	3,312	3,360	1.4	4.8
Other products	2,450	2,625	2,432	-0.7	2,424	2,426	2,439	2,443	2,445	0.1	0.8
Total, all trades	**14,984**	**16,060**	**15,130**	**1.0**	**14,534**	**15,147**	**15,077**	**14,962**	**15,034**	**0.5**	**3.4**
Regions											
Newfoundland	186	189	182	-2.0	172	171	171	166	170	2.4	-1.4
Prince Edward Island	35	41	40	14.8	32	39	39	38	38	2.1	19.9
Nova Scotia	334	367	352	5.5	341	369	363	362	369	1.7	8.0
New Brunswick	269	266	254	-5.4	253	255	256	240	247	2.7	-2.6
Quebec	3,836	4,059	3,801	-0.9	3,667	3,783	3,778	3,719	3,743	0.6	2.1
Ontario	6,151	6,588	6,206	0.9	5,958	6,224	6,185	6,154	6,184	0.5	3.8
Manitoba	468	535	498	6.4	472	510	514	503	513	1.8	8.7
Saskatchewan	501	534	519	3.7	504	494	497	495	500	0.9	-0.9
Alberta	1,392	1,455	1,366	-1.9	1,368	1,397	1,371	1,382	1,370	-0.9	0.1
British Columbia	1,798	2,006	1,895	5.4	1,748	1,887	1,884	1,884	1,883	-0.1	7.7
Yukon and Northwest Territories	15	19	15	5.6	18	19	20	18	19	7.2	6.5

Wholesale Merchants' Inventories, by Trade Group

November 1991

Trade group	Unadjusted				Seasonally adjusted						
	Nov. 1990	Oct. 1991 r	Nov. 1991 p	Nov. 1991/ 1990 *	Nov. 1990	Aug. 1991 r	Sept. 1991 r	Oct. 1991 r	Nov. 1991 p	Nov./ Oct. 1991	Nov. 1991/ 1990 *
	millions of $			%	millions of $					%	%
Canada											
Food, beverage, drug and tobacco products	2,664	2,792	2,805	5.3	2,637	2,792	2,812	2,705	2,765	2.2	4.9
Apparel and dry goods	676	712	676	--	747	773	766	763	758	-0.7	1.4
Household goods	1,079	1,140	1,105	2.4	1,079	1,121	1,136	1,140	1,105	-3.1	2.4
Motor vehicles, parts and accessories	3,312	3,384	3,386	2.2	3,450	3,324	3,382	3,435	3,513	2.3	1.8
Metals, hardware, plumbing and heating equipment and supplies	1,727	1,993	1,985	14.9	1,789	2,109	1,949	2,028	2,068	2.0	15.6
Lumber and building materials	2,185	2,152	2,137	-2.2	2,329	2,208	2,245	2,262	2,258	-0.2	-3.0
Farm machinery, equipment and supplies	1,412	1,300	1,293	-8.4	1,464	1,341	1,337	1,355	1,337	-1.4	-8.7
Other machinery, equipment and supplies	6,874	6,885	6,927	0.8	6,947	6,989	6,952	6,940	7,041	1.5	1.4
Other products	3,142	2,941	2,854	-9.2	3,167	2,997	3,005	2,962	2,917	-1.5	-7.9
Total, all trades	**23,072**	**23,299**	**23,169**	**0.4**	**23,611**	**23,654**	**23,584**	**23,589**	**23,763**	**0.7**	**0.6**

* *Percentage changes contained in these tables are not adjusted for the change in indirect taxes. Caution should be exercised in their use.*
r *Revised figure.*
p *Preliminary figure.*
-- *Amount too small to be expressed.*

Construction Union Wage Rate Index

December 1991

The Canada Total Union Wage Rate Index (including supplements) for construction trades (1986 = 100) showed no change in December from November's revised level of 126.8. However, on a year-over-year basis, the composite index increased by 5.6% from 120.1 to 126.8.

The accompanying table shows wage rates for labourers, sheet metal workers, and painters for selected cities.

Available on CANSIM: matrices 956, 958 and 2033 to 2038.

The fourth quarter 1991 issue of *Construction Price Statistics* (62-007, $18/$72) will be available in March. See "How to Order Publications".

For further information on this release, contact the Information and Current Analysis Unit (613-951-9607), Prices Division.

Construction Union Wage Rates[1]

December 1991

	Trades					
	Labourer		Sheet Metal Worker		Painter	
	B	B + S	B	B + S	B	B + S
	(in dollars)					
St. John's	15.00	18.27	17.37	22.47	15.45	18.18
Halifax	17.33	19.80	22.79	26.65	17.79	20.07
Saint John	13.84	16.47	20.55	23.85	17.28	19.65
Montreal	17.06	20.97	22.65	27.22	20.06	24.33
Ottawa	19.98	23.70	24.45	31.27	20.97	25.77
Toronto	23.47	28.24	25.68	31.54	24.18	29.49
Thunder Bay	21.36	25.10	24.55	30.68	21.32	26.35
Winnipeg	16.50	18.41	23.20	26.17	16.95	18.64
Regina	14.89	17.87	19.77	22.41	15.93	17.83
Edmonton	18.29	21.87	19.56	23.36	20.75	24.17
Vancouver	20.26	27.51	24.09	30.08	22.35	29.00

[1] *Rates are available for other trades and other cities.*
Figures not available
B = Basic rate.
B + S = Basic rate and selected pay supplements: vacation pay, statutory holiday pay, employer's contribution to health and welfare and pension plans.

DATA AVAILABILITY ANNOUNCEMENTS

Steel Primary Forms

Week Ending January 18, 1992

Preliminary estimates indicate that Canadian steel primary forms production for the week ending January 18, 1992 totalled 248 599 tonnes, a decrease of 2.1% from the preceding week's total of 254 014 tonnes and down 5.5% from the year-earlier level of 262 963 tonnes. The cumulative total in 1992 was 619 143 tonnes, a decrease of 3.3% from 640 561 tonnes for the same period in 1991.

For more detailed information on this release, contact Greg Milsom (613-951-9827), Industry Division. ■

Railway Carloadings

Seven-day Period Ending January 7, 1992

Highlights

- Revenue freight loaded by railways in Canada during the period totalled 3.6 million tonnes, an increase of 12.7% over the same period last year.
- Piggyback traffic decreased 8.8% from the same period last year. The number of cars loaded decreased 4.5% during the same period.
- The tonnage of revenue freight loaded to date this year will appear here in subsequent issues.

Note: Piggyback traffic includes trailers and containers on flat cars. Piggyback traffic numbers are included in total carload traffic. All 1991 figures have been revised.

For more detailed information on this release, contact Angus MacLean (613-951-2484), Surface Transport Unit, Transportation Division. ■

Corrugated Boxes and Wrappers

December 1991

Canadian domestic shipments of corrugated boxes and wrappers totalled 147 200 thousand square metres in December 1991, an increase of 3.0% from the 142 961 thousand square metres shipped a year earlier.

January to December 1991 domestic shipments totalled 1 998 485 thousand square metres, down 3.2% from the 2 064 939 thousand square metres for the same period in 1990.

The December 1991 issue of *Corrugated Boxes and Wrappers* (36-004, $5/$50) will be available at a later date. See "How to Order Publications".

For more detailed information on this release, contact Sandra Bohatyretz (613-951-3531), Industry Division. ■

Mineral Wool Including Fibrous Glass Insulation

December 1991

Manufacturers shipped 2 194 561 square metres of R12 factor (RSI 2.1) mineral wool batts in December 1991, down 25.5% from the 2 945 077 square metres shipped a year earlier and down 36.5% from the 3 456 490 square metres shipped in November.

Year-to-date shipments to the end of December 1991 totalled 30 915 719 square metres, a decrease of 17.0% from the same period in 1990.

Available on CANSIM: matrices 40 and 122 (series 32 and 33).

The 1991 December issue of *Mineral Wool including Fibrous Glass Insulation* (44-004, $5/$50) will be available at a later date. See "How to Order Publications".

For more detailed information on this release, contact Roland Joubert (613-951-3527), Industry Division. ■

Electric Lamps

December 1991

Canadian light bulb and tube manufacturers sold 25,971,293 light bulbs and tubes in December 1991, an increase of 0.2% from the 25,916,543 units sold a year earlier.

Year-to-date sales for 1991 amounted to 272,016,608 light bulbs and tubes, up 5.1% from the 258,935,422 sold during the same period in 1990.

The December 1991 issue of *Electric Lamps* (43-009, $5/$50) will be available at a later date. See "How to Order Publications"

For more detailed information on this release, contact Laurie Vincent (613-951-3523), Industry Division. ■

Production, Shipments and Stocks on Hand of Sawmills in British Columbia

November 1991

Sawmills in British Columbia produced 2 603 700 cubic metres of lumber and ties in November 1991, a decrease of 4.3% from the 2 721 100 cubic metres produced in November 1990.

January to November 1991 production was 29 194 400 cubic metres, a decrease of 6.9% from the 31 354 500 cubic metres produced over the same period in 1990.

Available on CANSIM: matrix 53 (series 1.2, 2.2 and 3.2).

The November 1991 issue of *Production, Shipments and Stocks on Hand of Sawmills in British Columbia* (35-003, $7.10/$71) will be available at a later date. See "How to Order Publications".

For more detailed information on this release, contact Jock Dobie (604-666-2671), Pacific Region, Statistics Canada, Sinclair Centre, 757 West Hastings Street, Vancouver, B.C. V6C 3C9. ■

Electric Lamps

Fourth Quarter

Data on imports, manufacturers' production, and inventories of electric lamps for the fourth quarter of 1991 are now available.

For more detailed information, contact Laurie Vincent (613-951-3523), Industry Division. ■

Selected Financial Indexes

December 1991

December 1991 figures are now available for the Selected Financial Indexes.

Available on CANSIM: matrix 2031.

The fourth quarter 1991 issue of *Construction Price Statistics* (62-007, $18/$72) will be available in March. See "How to Order Publications".

For more detailed information on this release, contact the Information and Current Analysis Unit (613-951-9607), Prices Division. ■

Pack of Processed Raspberries

1991

The data on pack of processed raspberries for 1991 are now available. The publication *Pack of Selected Processed Fruits (excluding apples)*, 1991 (32-234, $13) will be released at a later date.

For further information, contact Peter Zylstra (613-951-3511), Industry Division ■

PUBLICATIONS RELEASED

Canadian Economic Observer, January 1992.
Catalogue number 11-010
(Canada: $22/$220; United States: US$26/US$260; Other Countries: US$31/310).

Monthly Survey of Manufacturing, November 1991.
Catalogue number 31-001
(Canada: $17.30/$173; United States: US$20.80/ US$208; Other Countries: US$24.20/US$242).

Construction Type Plywood, November 1991.
Catalogue number 35-001
(Canada: $5/$50; United States: US$6/US$60; Other Countries: US$7/US$70).

Aviation Statistics Centre Service Bulletin, January 1992. Vol. 24, No. 1.
Catalogue number 51-004
(Canada: $9.30/$93; United States: US$11.20/US$112; Other Countries: US$13/US$130).

Quarterly Financial Statistics for Enterprises, Third Quarter 1991.
Catalogue number 61-008
(Canada: $23/$92; United States: US$27.50/US$110; Other Countries: US$32.25/US$129).

Farm Product Price Index, November 1991.
Catalogue number 62-003
(Canada: $7.10/$71; United States: US$8.50/US$85; Other Countries: US$9.90/US$99).

Exports by Commodity, October 1991.
Catalogue number 65-004
(Canada: $55.10/$551; United States: US$66.10/ US$661; Other Countries: US$77.10/US$771).

The paper used in this publication meets the minimum requirements of American National Standard for Information Sciences – Permanence of Paper for Printed Library Materials, ANSI Z39.48 – 1984.

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Statistics Canada

Friday, January 24, 1992 **For release at 8:30 a.m.**

MAJOR RELEASE

DATA AVAILABILITY ANNOUNCEMENTS

(continued on page 2)

Small Business Profiles
1991 Edition

The 1991 edition of *Small Business Profiles* is now available. It provides detailed information on key financial indicators such as operating and financial ratios, balance sheet information, total number of businesses, and employment data for 680 industry groups for the 1989 taxation year. Industry profiles are also available by province and territory.

The 1991 edition, fifth in a series on small business in Canada, is sponsored jointly by Statistics Canada, by Industry, Science and Technology Canada, and by the provincial and territorial governments. Previous editions covered 1984, 1985, 1986, and 1987. The 1987 *Small Business Profiles* contained only 107 selected industries.

The 1991 *Small Business Profiles*, a tool that will enable small businesses to compare their financial performance against the competition, is a non-catalogued product. Special tabulations (pre-packaged or customized) can be purchased by contacting your nearest Statistics Canada regional reference centre. Individual modules of *Small Business Profiles* (i.e., one province, one industry) are available at $8 each. (See page four for the "All Industries" Small Business Profile for Canada.)

For further information on this release, contact Michel Cormier (613-951-3751), Small Business and Special Surveys Division.

DATA AVAILABILITY ANNOUNCEMENTS

MAJOR RELEASE

Small Business Profiles
1991 Edition

Highlights

The Small Business Profiles provide detailed information on key indicators such as operating and financial ratios, balance sheets, the total number of small businesses, and employment data for 680 industry groups for the 1989 taxation year. In 1989, small businesses with revenues of less than $5 million exhibited the following characteristics:

- Almost three-quarters of all small businesses were profitable, with average sales of $373,500 and average profits of $44,200.

- Net profits before taxes averaged 5.7% of sales; net profits for the lower half of small businesses (ranked by sales) averaged 9.3% of sales compared to 4.6% for the upper half.

- Cost of goods sold accounted for 43.6% of sales; wages and salaries and benefits accounted for 21.4% of sales; and, occupancy expenses, financial expenses, general expenses and other expenses accounted for 29.3% of sales.

- Total assets of these businesses averaged $611,500; total liabilities averaged $377,900; and total equity averaged $233,600.

- Small businesses with less than 20 employees accounted for 93.3% of all businesses, 19.5% of all payrolls, and 22.7% of total employment.

Special tabulations (pre-packaged or customized) can be purchased through the Statistics Canada regional reference centres. Individual modules of *Small Business Profiles* (i.e., one province, one industry) are available at $8 each.

For further information on this release, contact Michel Cormier (613-951-3751), Small Business and Special Surveys Division. □

Small Business Profiles, Canada, 1989

	All Industries							
	Total of all businesses	Lower 50%	Upper 50%	Bottom 25%	Lower middle 25%	Upper middle 25%	Top 25%	Percent of businesses reporting item
Businesses in sample (No.)	141,744							
Low sales value ($'000)	25	25	355	25	120	355	1,071	
High sales value ($'000)	5,000	355	5,000	120	355	1,071	5,000	
Selected Expense Items				(percent of sales)				
Cost of goods sold	**43.6**	**28.5**	**48.3**	**20.0**	**32.8**	**43.3**	**51.0**	**75.7**
Purchases and materials	44.9	29.7	49.7	21.2	34.0	44.8	52.3	75.4
Closing inventory	9.2	6.9	9.9	5.5	7.5	9.0	10.4	56.8
Opening inventory	7.8	5.7	8.5	4.4	6.3	7.6	9.0	52.9
Wages, salaries, and benefits	**21.4**	**21.6**	**21.4**	**17.6**	**23.6**	**23.1**	**20.4**	**86.3**
Wages and benefits - direct	4.6	2.3	5.3	1.1	3.0	4.8	5.5	18.1
Salaries and benefits - indirect	16.9	19.3	16.1	16.6	20.7	18.3	14.9	82.8
Occupancy expenses	**9.1**	**13.7**	**7.7**	**15.4**	**12.9**	**9.2**	**6.8**	**95.6**
Depreciation	3.0	4.6	2.5	5.4	4.2	3.0	2.2	85.8
Repairs and maintenance	1.6	2.3	1.3	2.5	2.2	1.5	1.2	64.0
Fuel and oil	0.7	1.2	0.5	1.6	1.0	0.6	0.4	14.2
Utilities	1.4	2.0	1.2	2.0	1.9	1.5	1.1	81.0
Rent	2.4	3.6	2.1	3.9	3.5	2.6	1.8	61.5
Financial expenses	**4.6**	**5.8**	**4.2**	**6.5**	**5.4**	**4.5**	**4.1**	**94.7**
Interest and bank charges	3.6	4.3	3.4	4.7	4.1	3.6	3.3	81.8
Professional fees	1.0	1.5	0.8	1.9	1.4	0.9	0.7	86.5
General expenses	**2.9**	**4.1**	**2.5**	**5.1**	**3.6**	**2.9**	**2.4**	**90.2**
Advertising	1.1	1.2	1.1	1.4	1.2	1.1	1.0	70.7
Delivery expenses	1.1	1.8	0.9	2.4	1.4	1.1	0.9	52.6
Insurance	0.7	1.1	0.5	1.3	1.0	0.7	0.5	69.6
Other expenses	**12.7**	**17.0**	**11.3**	**18.4**	**16.3**	**10.8**	**11.6**	**98.9**
Total expenses	**94.3**	**90.7**	**95.4**	**83.1**	**94.7**	**93.9**	**96.2**	**99.6**
Net profit/loss	**5.7**	**9.3**	**4.6**	**16.9**	**5.3**	**6.1**	**3.8**	**99.0**

Profitable vs Non-Profitable Businesses

1989							
Profitable:				(thousands of dollars)			
Percent of businesses	74						
Sales	373.5	111.2	1,166.0	59.5	208.8	615.3	2,153.4
Expenses	329.3	86.6	1,062.8	40.3	173.8	544.4	1,992.5
Profit	44.2	24.7	103.1	19.2	35.0	71.0	160.9
Non-Profitable:							
Sales	332.7	118.8	1,055.1	61.8	208.6	606.7	2,108.4
Expenses	374.7	145.3	1,149.7	76.8	253.2	658.2	2,304.4
Loss	-42.0	-26.5	-94.6	-15.0	-44.6	-51.4	-196.0
1987							
Profitable:							
Sales	332.3	107.8	1,083.5	58.2	209.3	609.2	1,969.7
Expenses	292.6	85.8	984.4	41.0	177.4	540.2	1,814.4
Profit	39.7	22.0	99.1	17.1	31.9	69.0	155.4
Non-Profitable:							
Sales	279.7	112.3	959.3	60.9	207.5	594.0	1,886.2
Expenses	304.0	126.7	1,023.5	72.7	226.7	643.0	1,989.0
Loss	-24.3	-14.4	-64.2	-11.8	-19.3	-49.0	-102.8

Small Business Profiles, Canada, 1989 – Continued

	Total of all businesses	Lower 50%	Upper 50%	Bottom 25%	Lower middle 25%	Upper middle 25%	Top 25%	Percent of businesses reporting item
Businesses in sample (No.)	91,385							
Low sales value ($'000)	25	25	608	25	236	608	1,411	
High sales value ($'000)	5,000	608	5,000	236	608	1,411	5,000	
Balance Sheet				(thousands of dollars)				
Total assets	**611.5**	**339.7**	**1,406.2**	**262.7**	**491.3**	**866.7**	**2,181.8**	**99.9**
Total current assets	264.9	125.7	671.9	93.8	188.5	380.9	1,090.2	99.5
Accounts receivable	57.0	19.7	165.8	11.8	35.4	89.6	275.4	81.5
Closing inventory	52.1	16.0	157.9	7.0	33.6	86.1	261.2	62.4
Other current assets	155.8	90.0	348.1	75.0	119.4	205.2	553.7	88.7
Net fixed assets	191.7	119.9	401.7	91.7	175.4	308.5	535.7	93.8
Other assets and adjustments	154.9	94.1	332.6	77.2	127.4	177.3	555.9	82.8
Total liabilities	**377.9**	**200.3**	**897.1**	**145.2**	**308.7**	**577.4**	**1,356.8**	**99.8**
Total current liabilities	186.7	83.5	488.4	58.3	133.2	287.3	777.5	99.2
Current bank loans	33.6	15.2	87.7	10.8	23.7	55.9	133.4	44.8
Other current liabilities	153.1	68.4	400.7	47.5	109.5	231.4	644.0	99.0
Long-term bank loans	15.9	8.7	36.8	6.3	13.4	21.1	59.3	17.1
Other liabilities and adjustments	175.3	108.0	372.0	80.5	162.1	269.0	520.0	88.1
Total equity	**233.6**	**139.4**	**509.1**	**117.5**	**182.6**	**289.3**	**825.0**	**99.9**
Financial Ratios				(times)				
Current ratio	1.4	1.5	1.4	1.6	1.4	1.3	1.4	98.8
Debt to equity	1.6	1.4	1.8	1.2	1.7	2.0	1.6	99.7
Interest coverage	2.4	2.2	2.5	1.3	2.8	2.4	2.6	85.6
Debt ratio	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.7	0.6	99.7
Sales to equity	2.4	1.4	3.1	0.9	2.1	3.2	3.0	99.9
Sales to closing inventories	10.5	12.6	9.9	15.4	11.4	10.6	9.6	62.4
				(percent)				
Current debt to equity	79.9	59.9	95.9	49.6	73.0	99.3	94.2	99.1
Operating profit on equity	11.2	7.8	13.8	1.8	15.4	14.3	13.6	98.6
Net fixed assets to equity	82.1	86.0	78.9	78.1	96.1	106.6	64.9	93.7
Gross margin	33.1	43.3	29.3	50.9	39.1	31.7	28.0	100.0
Return on total assets	7.3	5.9	8.3	3.2	8.9	8.1	8.4	99.5
				(days)				
Collection period for accounts receivable	37.8	35.9	38.6	39.9	33.6	35.8	40.1	81.5

Small Business Profiles, Canada, 1989 – Concluded

Business size in average labour units	Number of businesses	Total payroll ($000'000s)	Average labour units (000's)	Change in number of businesses 1987 to 1989
Employment Changes by Size of Business, 1987-89				
1989				
Total	**938,192**	**316,669**	**12,285.0**	**52,543**
Less than 20	875,107	61,683	2,787.3	50,155
20-99	51,429	48,861	2,129.8	2,151
100-499	9,425	48,124	1,911.8	294
500 and over	2,231	158,001	5,456.2	57
1987				
Total	**885,649**	**266,652**	**11,183.5**	
Less than 20	824,952	44,901	2,240.9	
20-99	49,278	39,363	1,881.8	
100-499	9,131	40,658	1,748.3	
500 and over	2,288	141,730	5,312.6	

■

DATA AVAILABILITY ANNOUNCEMENTS

Production, Shipments and Stocks of Sawmills East of the Rockies

November 1991

Production of lumber in sawmills east of the Rockies increased 2.9% to 1 700 920 cubic metres in November 1991, up from 1 652 560[r] (revised) cubic metres produced in November 1990.

Stocks on hand at the end of November 1991 totalled 2 769 680 cubic metres, an increase of 14.9% compared to 2 410 579 cubic metres in November 1990.

Year-to-date production in 1991 amounted to 18 836 577 cubic metres, a decrease of 6.2% compared to 20 075 514[r] cubic metres for the same period in 1990.

Available on CANSIM: matrices 53 (except series 1.2, 2.2, and 3.2) and 122 (series 2).

The November 1991 issue of *Production, Shipments and Stocks on Hand of Sawmills East of the Rockies* (35-002, $10/$100) will be available at a later date. See "How to Order Publications".

For more detailed information on this release, contact Jacques Lepage (613-951-3516), Industry Division. ■

Tobacco Products

December 1991

Canadian tobacco product firms produced 2.99 billion cigarettes in December 1991, a 1.0% increase from the 2.95[r] (revised) billion cigarettes manufactured in December 1990. Production for 1991 totalled 46.81[r] billion cigarettes, down 3.8% from the 48.66[r] billion cigarettes produced in 1990.

Domestic sales in December 1991 totalled 3.44 billion cigarettes, a decrease of 21.2% from the 4.37 billion cigarettes sold in December 1990. Year-to-date sales for 1991 totalled 39.36 billion cigarettes, down 14.3% from the 45.92 billion cigarettes for the corresponding period in 1990.

Available on CANSIM: matrix 46.

To order the December 1991 issue of *Production and Disposition of Tobacco Products* (32-022, $5/$50). See "How to Order Publications". For further information, contact Peter Zylstra (613-951-3511), Industry Division. ■

Local Government Long-term Debt

December 1991

Estimates of the accumulated long-term debt of local governments in Canada, except Ontario, at the end of December 1991 are now available.

For further information on this release, contact Marlene Vollmer (613-951-1830), Public Institutions Division.

For more information or general inquiries on Public Institutions Division's products or services, contact Jim Doré (613-951-0767). ■

Pack of Processed Peas

1991

The data on pack of processed peas for 1991 are now available. The publication *Pack of Processed Peas* (32-235, $13) will be released at a later date.

For further information, contact Peter Zylstra (613-951-3511), Industry Division. ■

PUBLICATIONS RELEASED

Monthly Production of Soft Drinks, December 1991.
Catalogue number 32-001
(Canada: $2.70/$27; United States: US$3.20/US$32; Other Countries: US$3.80/US$38).

Canned and Frozen Fruits and Vegetables – Monthly, November 1991.
Catalogue number 32-011
(Canada: $5/$50; United States: US$6/US$60; Other Countries: US$7/US$70).

Primary Iron and Steel, November 1991.
Catalogue number 41-001
(Canada: $5/$50; United States: US$6/US$60; Other Countries: US$7/US$70).

Refined Petroleum Products, October 1991.
Catalogue number 45-004
(Canada: $18.20/$182; United States: US$21.80/US$218; Other Countries: US$25.50/US$255).

Service Industries Service Bulletin – Specialty Advertising Distributors, 1985-89. Vol. 3, No. 4.
Catalogue number 63-015
(Canada: $7.20/$43; United States: US$8.65/US$52; Other Countries: US$10/US$60).

The paper used in this publication meets the minimum requirements of American National Standard for Information Sciences – Permanence of Paper for Printed Library Materials, ANSI Z39.48 – 1984.

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MAJOR RELEASE DATES

Week of January 27-31

(Release dates are subject to change)

Anticipated date(s) of release	Title	Reference period
January		
29	Unemployment Insurance Statistics	November 1991
29	Industrial Product Price Index	December 1991
29	Raw Materials Price Index	December 1991
30	Employment, Earnings and Hours	November 1991
30	Sales of Refined Petroleum Products	December 1991
31	Real Gross Domestic Product at Factor Cost by Industry	November 1991
31	Building Permits	November 1991
31	Field Crop Reporting Series: No. 1, December 31 Grain Stocks	

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The Daily

Statistics Canada

Monday, January 27, 1992 **For release at 8:30 a.m.**

MAJOR RELEASE

DATA AVAILABILITY ANNOUNCEMENTS

MAJOR RELEASE

Earnings of Men and Women

1990

Women who worked full-time throughout 1990 averaged $24,923 in earnings, up 3.0% from 1989 after adjusting for inflation. Average earnings of men showed virtually no change at $36,863. Compared with 10 years ago, the earnings of women increased 5% versus no change for men. Over the previous 20 years, women saw an increase of 27% versus 12% for men.

As a result of differential changes in earnings, the woman to man earnings ratio has been trending upwards. For example, in 1990 the ratio was 67.6%, up from 65.8% in 1989. Between 1986 and 1989, the earnings ratio showed little movement. However, it did increase between 1980 and 1984, from 64.2% to 65.6%. In 1967, the first year of publication of comparative data, it was 58.4%.

After six consecutive years of increase, the total number of persons with any earnings was virtually unchanged for men and women between 1989 and 1990.

Earnings of Men and Women, 1990 is the latest report showing annual earnings by sex. The data are drawn from the Survey of Consumer Finances conducted in April 1991. This report compares 1990 earnings of men and women by such characteristics as age, education, occupation, and marital status.

Highlights

- The female to male earnings ratio ranged from 87.6% in the 15-24 age group to 61.9% in the 45-54 age group.

Note to Users

Highlights from the report are based on data for full-year, full-time workers. There is no simple explanation for differences in earnings by sex for full-year, full-time workers. Other important variables such as years of labour market experience, annual hours worked and educational attainment would have to be considered simultaneously to isolate the effect of gender alone.

- For single (never married) earners, the ratio was 89.8% compared with 62.6% for married earners and 74.8% for other categories.

- Earners with grade eight education or less had a female/male earnings ratio of 62.4% versus 72.8% for those with university degrees.

Earnings of Men and Women, 1990 (13-217, $25) is now available. See "How to Order Publications".

For more information concerning these data or the availability of special request tabulations, contact the Income and Housing Surveys Section (613-951-9775), Household Surveys Division.

A microdata tape containing 1990 earnings and income data for individuals, along with socio-demographic characteristics, will be available soon. This tape has been carefully reviewed to ensure that it does not contain information that would allow identification of specific households, families or individuals. This tape can be ordered by contacting the Household Surveys Division. ■

DATA AVAILABILITY ANNOUNCEMENTS

Restaurants, Caterers and Taverns

November 1991

Restaurant, caterer and tavern receipts totalled $1,334 million for November 1991, a decrease of 4.8% from the $1,402 million reported for the same period of 1990.

Available on CANSIM: matrix 52.

The November 1991 issue of *Restaurants, Caterers and Taverns* (63-011, $6.10/$61) will be available in approximately three weeks time. See "How to Order Publications".

For more detailed information on this release, contact William Birbeck, Services, Science and Technology Division (613-951-3506). ■

Stocks of Frozen Meat Products

January 1, 1992

Total frozen meat in cold storage as of January 1 amounted to 30 250 tonnes compared to 28 870 tonnes in December and 26 810 tonnes a year ago.

Available on CANSIM: matrices 87 and 9517-9525.

To order *Stocks of Frozen Meat Products* ($11.50/$115), contact Guy Gervais (613-951-2453).

For more information on this release, contact Russell Kowaluk (613-951-2508), Agriculture Division. ■

PUBLICATIONS RELEASED

Earnings of Men and Women, 1990.
Catalogue number 13-217
(Canada: $25; United States: US$30;
Other Countries: US$35).

Fruit and Vegetables Production, December 1991.
Catalogue number 22-003
(Canada: $18/$72; United States: US$21.50/US$86;
Other Countries: US$25.25/US$101).

Corrugated Boxes and Wrappers, December 1991.
Catalogue number 36-004
(Canada: $5/$50; United States: US$6/US$60;
Other Countries: US$7/US$70).

Mineral Wool Including Fibrous Glass Insulation, December 1991.
Catalogue number 44-004
(Canada: $5/$50; United States: US$6/US$60;
Other Countries: US$7/US$70).

Air Carrier Operations in Canada, January-March 1991.
Catalogue number 51-002
(Canada: $24.25/$97; United States: US$29/US$116;
Other Countries: US$34/US$136).

Telephone Statistics, November 1991.
Catalogue number 56-002
(Canada: $8.30/$83; United States: US$10/US$100;
Other Countries: US$11.60/US$116).

The paper used in this publication meets the minimum requirements of American National Standard for Information Sciences – Permanence of Paper for Printed Library Materials, ANSI Z39.48 – 1984.
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Senior Editor: Greg Thomson (613-951-1116)
Editor: Tim Prichard (613-951-1103)

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Statistics Canada

Tuesday, January 28, 1992 | **For release at 8:30 a.m.**

MAJOR RELEASE

DATA AVAILABILITY ANNOUNCEMENT

MAJOR RELEASE

Break and Enter in Canada
1980-90

Highlights

- The number of residential Break and Enters (B&Es) remained relatively stable from 1980 to 1990, totalling 215,361 in 1990. However, the rate of residential B&Es decreased by almost 15%, from 26.3 per 1,000 households in 1980 to 22.4 in 1990.

- Estimated property loss and damage from residential Break and Enters, based on claims submitted to insurance companies, was more than $400 million in 1990 (Insurance Bureau of Canada). Radios and televisions were the items most often stolen.

- The number of commercial B&Es increased by 18.2% over the same period, from 99,041 in 1980 to 117,082 in 1990.

- All provinces except Quebec (-30.3%), Ontario (-17.7%) and British Columbia (-1.8%) had increases in their residential B&E rates from 1980 to 1990. Quebec, however, still had the highest rate of residential Break and Enters per 1,000 households in 1990 (27.8), while the Atlantic provinces had the lowest rates among the provinces, ranging from 9.1 for Prince Edward Island to 16.9 for New Brunswick.

- Of the almost 120,000 commercial Break and Enters reported in 1990, about 70% occurred in Ontario and Quebec. Of the provinces, Quebec had the greatest increase (31.9%) in commercial Break and Enters from 1980 to 1990.

- Of the major cities, Quebec City had the highest rate of residential Break and Enters (1,844 per 100,000 population) in 1990, and Victoria had the highest rate of commercial Break and Enters (1,191 per 100,000 population).

- More than 80% of those charged with Break and Enters were persons between 12 and 25 years of age, with about one-third of those charged being young offenders aged 12 to 17.

Juristat Service Bulletin, Vol. 12, No. 1 – *Break and Enter in Canada, 1980-1990* (85-002, $3.60/$90) is now available. See "How to Order Publications".

For further information on this release, contact Information and Client Services (613-951-9023), Canadian Centre for Justice Statistics.

Number of Break and Enter Offences by Type, Canada, Provinces and Territories, 1980 and 1990

Province/Territory	Break and Enter Offences					
	Residential			Commercial		
	1980	1990	Percentage Change	1980	1990	Percentage change
	Number	Number	%	Number	Number	%
Newfoundland	1,127	2,224	97.3	1,711	1,497	-12.5
Prince Edward Island	213	408	91.5	452	383	-15.3
Nova Scotia	3,808	5,363	40.8	3,014	2,770	-8.1
New Brunswick	2,992	3,897	30.2	2,309	2,283	-1.1
Quebec	83,871	70,506	-15.9	23,324	30,770	31.9
Ontario	62,146	61,435	-1.1	33,868	40,135	18.5
Manitoba	7,674	9,879	28.7	4,523	4,388	-3.0
Saskatchewan	5,336	8,100	51.8	3,684	3,998	8.5
Alberta	15,882	19,718	24.2	10,542	11,893	12.8
British Columbia	25,772	32,698	26.9	14,694	17,705	20.5
Yukon	224	285	27.2	202	225	11.4
Northwest Territories	518	848	63.7	524	797	52.1
Canada[1]	**209,565**	**215,361**	**2.8**	**99,041**	**117,082**	**18.2**

[1] *Includes Canadian National and Canadian Pacific Railway Police data; these data are excluded in provincial breakdowns.*

Source: *Current Uniform Crime Reporting Survey.*

■

DATA AVAILABILITY ANNOUNCEMENT

Production and Sales of Major Appliances

December 1991

Data on domestic sales of major appliances by Canadian manufacturers for the month of December are now available.

Available on CANSIM: matrices 65, 66 and 122 (series 30).

The December 1991 issue of *Production, Sales and Stocks of Major Appliances* (43-010, $5/$50) will be available at a later date. See "How to Order Publications".

For more detailed information on this release, contact L. Pent (613-951-3526), Industry Division. ■

PUBLICATIONS RELEASED

Gas Utilities, Transport and Distribution Systems, 1990.
Catalogue number 57-205
(Canada: $27; United States: US$32; Other Countries: US$38).

Juristat Service Bulletin – Break and Enter in Canada, 1980-90. Vol. 12, No.1.
Catalogue number 85-002
(Canada: $3.60/$90; United States: US$4.30/$108; Other Countries: US$5/126).

The paper used in this publication meets the minimum requirements of American National Standard for Information Sciences – Permanence of Paper for Printed Library Materials, ANSI Z39.48 – 1984.
♾

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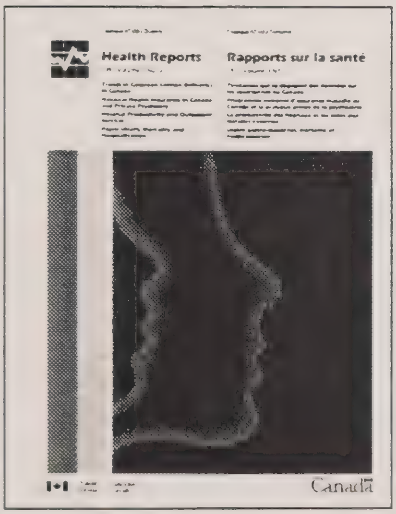
The Daily

Statistics Canada

Wednesday, January 29, 1992 **For release at 8:30 a.m.**

MAJOR RELEASES

(Continued on page 2)



Health Reports
Third Quarter 1991

The third quarter 1991 issue of *Health Reports* features analytical articles examining trends in cesarean section deliveries in Canada and in mortality and hospitalization for peptic ulcers. This issue also studies the availability of psychiatric services in Canada and presents a new method of measuring hospital productivity that combines inpatient and outpatient services.

The National Task Force on Health Information advises that "capacities to link data elements are of crucial importance for health information development". *Health Reports* examines how linkage of health records can be better exploited for statistical purposes.

Also included are highlights on nursing in Canada, residential care facilities, and preliminary annual hospital data.

The third quarter 1991 issue of *Health Reports*, Vol. 3, No. 3 (82-003, $26/$104) is now available. See "How to Order Publications".

For more information on this release, contact Nelson Nault (613-951-2990), Canadian Centre for Health Information.

DATA AVAILABILITY ANNOUNCEMENTS

PUBLICATION RELEASED

MAJOR RELEASES

Unemployment Insurance Statistics

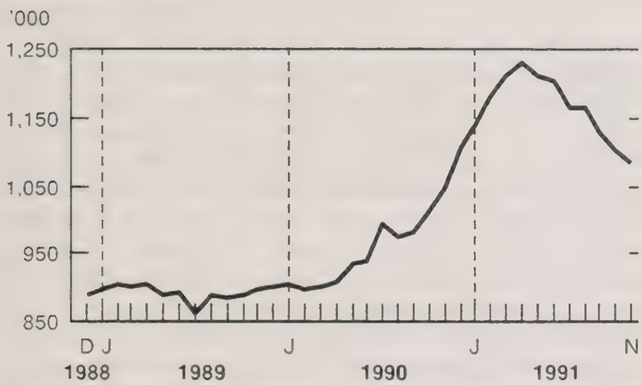
November 1991

Seasonally Adjusted Data

- For the week ended November 16, 1991, the preliminary estimate of the number of beneficiaries[1] who received regular unemployment insurance benefits totalled 1,081,000, down 1.7% from a month earlier.

Beneficiaries Receiving Regular Unemployment Insurance Benefits, Canada

Seasonally adjusted



- Between October and November 1991, the number of beneficiaries receiving regular benefits decreased 9.4% in the Yukon, 3.3% in Manitoba, 3.0% in British Columbia, 1.8% in Ontario, 1.6% in Quebec, 1.4% in the Northwest Territories and 1.1% in Nova Scotia. In Saskatchewan, the number of beneficiaries rose 1.5%. There was little change in the other provinces.

- In November 1991, total unemployment insurance disbursements[2], adjusted for seasonal variations and the number of working days, increased 3.4% to $1,602 million. The number of benefit weeks declined 1.9% to 5.8 million.

Data Not Adjusted for Seasonal Variation

- In November 1991, the number of beneficiaries[1] (including all persons qualifying for regular and special unemployment insurance benefits) was 1,215,000, up 6.4% from November 1990. Over the same period, the number of male beneficiaries rose 8.0% to 667,000, and the number of female beneficiaries advanced 4.5% to 547,000.

> *Note to Users*
>
> *Sub-provincial beneficiaries data are available on request; for example, tables are available which show the number of beneficiaries by metropolitan area, gender, and type of benefit. In addition, tabulations based on aggregations of postal codes can be produced for areas of specific interest to users.*

- In the following census metropolitan areas the year-over-year percentage changes in the number of beneficiaries exceeded the national average (6.4%):

	Beneficiaries November 1991	% Change from November 1990
• Sudbury	5,990	17%
• Saskatoon	6,990	15%
• Saint John, N.B.	5,390	14%
• Edmonton	27,890	13%
• Winnipeg	23,290	12%
• Toronto	112,720	11%
• Montréal	155,850	9%
• Halifax	12,800	8%
• Windsor	9,170	8%

- Unemployment insurance benefit payments during November 1991 were $1,317 million[2], up 24.4% from November 1990. Since January 1, 1991, payments have totalled $16,283 million, an increase of 35.5% compared with the same period a year earlier. For the same 11-month period, the average weekly payment increased 5.5% to $243.11, and the number of benefit weeks advanced 26.9% to 66.2 million.

---

[1] *The number of beneficiaries represents a count of persons who qualified for unemployment insurance benefits during a specific week of the reference month.*

[2] *Disbursements, number of benefit weeks, and number of claims received relate to a complete calendar month, and these data are usually final estimates when released. It should be noted that these estimates are affected by the number of working days available during the reference month to process claims and to pay benefits. If short-term comparisons are made, it is not uncommon to observe different trends between these data and the number of beneficiaries.*

- A total of 411,000 claims[2] (applications) for unemployment insurance benefits were received in November 1991, a decrease of 10.6% from November 1990. Since January 1, 1991, 3,507,000 claims have been received, up 6.0% from 1990.

Available on CANSIM: matrices 26 (series 1.6), 5700-5717, 5735- 5736.

The November 1991 issue of *Unemployment Insurance Statistics* (73-001, $14.70/$147) contains data for September, October, and November 1991. It will be available in February. See "How to Order Publications".

For more information on this release, please call Carole Lacroix (613-951-4039) or André Picard (613-951-4045), Labour Division (FAX: 613-951-4087).

Unemployment Insurance Statistics

	November 1991	October 1991	September 1991	November 1990	% change Nov. 1991/ Oct. 1991
	Seasonally adjusted				
Benefits					
Amount paid ($000)	1,602,072	1,549,883	1,553,382	1,234,727	3.4
Weeks of benefit (000)	5,825	5,939	5,868	5,179	-1.9
Beneficiaries - Regular benefit (000)	**1,081p**	**1,100p**	**1,129r**	**1,046**	**-1.7**
					% change Nov. 1991/ Nov. 1990
	Unadjusted				
Benefits					
Amount paid ($000)	1,316,505	1,344,343	1,207,706	1,058,633	24.4
Weeks of benefit (000)	5,059	5,393	4,901	4,556	11.0
Average weekly benefit ($)	248.25	243.99	241.98	232.38	6.8
Claims received (000)	**411**	**385**	**276**	**460**	**-10.6**
Beneficiaries (000)					
Total	1,215p	1,112p	1,112r	1,141	6.4
Regular benefits	979p	910p	916r	975	0.4

	January to November		
	1991	1990	% change 1991/1990
Benefits			
Amount paid ($000)	16,283,108	12,014,206	35.5
Weeks of benefit (000)	66,178	52,136	26.9
Average weekly benefit ($)	243.11	230.44	5.5
Claims received (000)	**3,507**	**3,307**	**6.0**
Beneficiaries			
Year-to-date average (000)	**1,359p**	**1,102**	**23.4**

p *Preliminary figures*
r *Revised figures*
Figures not available

■

Industrial Product Price Index

December 1991

According to preliminary figures, the Industrial Product Price Index (IPPI, 1986 = 100) edged up to 107.6 in December 1991 from November's level of 107.5. Of the 21 indexes for major groups of products, eight increased, while seven decreased and six remained unchanged. The main indexes that increased were fruit, vegetable, feed and miscellaneous food products (0.5%) and lumber, sawmill and other wood products (0.4%). An additional factor in December was the 1.0% increase in the value of the U.S. dollar; this had an upward effect on prices of exports that are denominated in U.S. currency. Mainly affected was the autos, trucks and other transport equipment index, which increased 0.3%. These increases were partially offset by price decreases for petroleum and coal products (-1.1%).

Since December 1990, the IPPI has decreased 3.1%, the steepest year-to-year decrease registered since 1956, when the complete set of price indexes for manufactured goods was introduced. This contrasts with the positive rate shown in January 1991 (2.2%). The major contributors to the yearly change were the indexes for primary metal products (-8.2%), paper and paper products (-12.4%) and petroleum and coal products (-23.6%). The primary metals and the paper and paper products groups were also the main cause of the change in the year-to-year decrease for first stage intermediate goods, which went from -2.5% in January 1991 to -12.1% in December. Of indexes that increased over the year, those that had the biggest impact on the overall change were autos, trucks and other transport equipment (2.2%), tobacco and tobacco products (10.6%) and printing and publishing (3.4%). Despite these increases, the year-to-year change for finished goods also declined from 4.0% in January 1991 to 0.2% in December. This is the lowest year-to-year change for finished goods since July 1988. Excluding petroleum and coal products, the 12-month change was -1.5% in December.

Highlights

- The fruit, vegetable, feed and miscellaneous food products index increased 0.5% due mainly to higher prices for wheat flour (4.0%), refined sugar (2.3%) and miscellaneous food products (0.5%).

> *Note to Users*
>
> *Specific indexes for patented and non-patented drugs in the pharmaceutical component of the IPPI are now available.*

  Over the last 12 months, the fruit, vegetable, feed and miscellaneous food products index has risen by 1.2%, mainly as a result of an increase in prices for fruit and vegetable preparations (2.8%) and miscellaneous food products (1.8%).

- The lumber, sawmill and other wood products index showed an increase of 0.4% due primarily to higher prices for softwood lumber and ties (1.1%). Over the last 12 months, increases for softwood lumber and ties products (5.5%) were mainly responsible for the 1.2% increase in the lumber, sawmill and other wood products index.

- According to initial estimates, the petroleum and coal products index fell 1.1% due to lower prices for gasoline and other petroleum products. On a year-to-year basis, the petroleum and coal products index declined 23.6% mainly as a result of lower prices for gasoline and fuel oils.

- After 14 consecutive monthly declines, the paper and paper products index remained unchanged in December at 104.2. An increase in the pulp index (1.5%) was offset by a decrease in the newsprint and other paper stock index (-0.5%). Higher prices for pulp were experienced on both domestic and export markets. Over the last 12 months, the pulp index has fallen 29.8%, while the newsprint and other paper stock group and the paper products group indexes dropped 7.6% and 3.0%, respectively.

Available on CANSIM: matrices 2000-2008.

The December 1991 issue of *Industry Price Indexes* (62-011, $18.20/$182) will be available near the end of February. See "How to Order Publications".

For further information on this release, contact the Information and Current Analysis Section (613-951-9607), Prices Division. □

Industrial Product Price Indexes

(1986 = 100)

Index	Relative Importance[1]	Index December 1991[2]	December 1991/ November 1991	December 1991/ December 1990
				% change
Industrial Product Price Index - Total	**100.0**	**107.6**	**0.1**	**-3.1**
Total IPPI excluding petroleum and coal products[3]	**93.6**	**108.6**	**0.1**	**-1.5**
Intermediate goods	**60.4**	**105.9**	**0.0**	**-5.1**
First-stage intermediate goods	13.4	102.8	0.1	-12.1
Second-stage intermediate goods	47.0	106.8	0.0	-3.0
Finished goods	**39.6**	**110.1**	**0.1**	**0.2**
Finished foods and feeds	9.9	114.9	0.0	1.1
Capital equipment	10.4	109.1	0.1	1.9
All other finished goods	19.3	108.1	0.0	-1.3
Aggregation by commodities:				
Meat, fish and dairy products	7.4	108.3	-0.1	-1.4
Fruit, vegetable, feed, miscellaneous food products	6.3	113.6	0.5	1.2
Beverages	2.0	120.6	0.0	3.3
Tobacco and tobacco products	0.7	146.7	0.1	10.6
Rubber, leather, plastic fabric products	3.1	114.3	-0.2	-1.6
Textile products	2.2	109.3	-0.1	0.2
Knitted products and clothing	2.3	114.0	0.1	1.6
Lumber, sawmill, other wood products	4.9	104.6	0.4	1.2
Furniture and fixtures	1.7	118.4	0.0	1.2
Paper and paper products	8.1	104.2	0.0	-12.4
Printing and publishing	2.7	126.0	0.0	3.4
Primary metal products	7.7	101.3	-0.1	-8.2
Metal fabricated products	4.9	112.6	0.1	0.4
Machinery and equipment	4.2	115.4	0.0	1.0
Autos, trucks, other transportation equipment	17.6	100.5	0.3	2.2
Electrical and communications products	5.1	110.2	0.2	-0.3
Non-metallic mineral products	2.6	110.8	0.0	-0.8
Petroleum and coal products[3]	6.4	92.1	-1.1	-23.6
Chemical, chemical products	7.2	113.6	0.1	-4.1
Miscellaneous manufactured products	2.5	111.2	-0.1	1.4
Miscellaneous non-manufactured commodities	0.4	63.8	-0.5	-22.1

1 *Weights are derived from the "make" matrix of the 1986 Input/Output table.*
2 *Indexes are preliminary.*
3 *This index is estimated for the current month.*

Raw Materials Price Index

December 1991

Preliminary estimates for the Raw Materials Price Index (RMPI, 1986 = 100) showed a 1.6% decrease to 101.3 in December. Contributors to this decline were the mineral fuels index that fell by 5.5% and the non-ferrous metals price index that was down 2.7%. However, the remaining five components of the RMPI rose, particularly the wood index (+1.9%) and the vegetable products index (+2.1). This was the first time since May 1990 that more components went up than went down. After several months of decline, the RMPI excluding mineral fuels rose 0.4% compared to November.

In December 1991, the RMPI was down 15.7% from December 1990. The decrease was due to declines in six of seven components of the total index. The main changes were a 31.0% drop in mineral fuel prices and a 16.1% decrease in the non-ferrous metals index. Excluding the mineral fuels component, the RMPI was down 5.6% in December 1991 compared to December 1990.

Highlights

- The mineral fuels price index fell by 5.5% as a result of lower prices for crude mineral oils (-6.0%). However, the price of natural gas was up by 4.0%. The mineral fuels index was down 31.0% from December 1990, due primarily to a 32.6% drop in the prices of crude mineral oils.

- The non-ferrous metals index was down 2.7% from November. This decline was mainly due to the 7.8% drop in the price of copper concentrates. Other changes, the 12.2% increase in the price of zinc concentrates and the 1.8% drop in the price of aluminum materials, offset each other. Over the past year, the non-ferrous metals index has dropped 16.1%. The main contributors to this decline were lower prices for aluminum materials (-29.7%), concentrates of copper (-13.8%) and radio-active concentrates (-35.2%).

- The wood price index rose 1.9% in December. Prices of logs and bolts were up 2.9% but prices of softwood pulpwood went down 0.2% and prices of hardwood pulpwood fell by 0.4%. On a year-to-year basis, the wood price index was up 2.1%. All of its four components were up, also.

- The vegetable products index was up 2.1% from November. This was mainly due a 7.8% price increase for unrefined sugar and a 4.9% rise in grain prices. However, the overall increase was moderated by a 3.2% drop in raw tobacco prices. Over the latest 12 months, the vegetable products index fell 2.7% due primarily to drops in the prices of unrefined sugar (-16.1%) and oilseeds (-8.0%). A 7.5% increase in grain prices moderated the overall decline.

Available on CANSIM: matrix 2009.

For further information on this release, contact the Information and Current Analysis Section at (613-951-9607), Prices Division.

Raw Materials Price Index
(1986 = 100)

	Relative Importance	Index December 1991[1]	December 1991/ November 1991	December 1991/ December 1990
			% Change	
Raw Materials total	**100**	**101.3**	**-1.6**	**-15.7**
Mineral fuels	32	104.0	-5.5	-31.0
Vegetable products	10	89.6	2.1	-2.7
Animal and animal products	25	99.0	0.4	-6.1
Wood	13	124.2	1.9	2.1
Ferrous materials	4	88.0	0.5	-4.5
Non-ferrous metals	13	89.2	-2.7	-16.1
Non-metallic minerals	3	101.1	0.2	-3.3
Total excluding mineral fuels	68	100.0	0.4	-5.6

[1] *These indexes are preliminary.*

Health Reports

Third Quarter 1991

Highlights

Trends in Cesarean Section Deliveries in Canada

- Approximately one of every five deliveries in Canada in 1988-89 (19.5 per 100 hospital deliveries) was by cesarean section compared to one in 17 two decades earlier.
- Among the 15 countries studied, Canada had the second highest rate and was preceded only by the United States (24.7). The Canadian rate (19.5) was almost double that of the United Kingdom (10.0).
- Provincially, the rates in 1988-89 were highest in Newfoundland (23.3) and lowest in Manitoba (15.5). The rates in the other provinces were British Columbia 22.2, Alberta 17.1, Saskatchewan 17.4, Ontario 20.3, Quebec 19.0, New Brunswick 20.8, Nova Scotia 19.9 and Prince Edward Island 18.1.
- In 1988-89, 38.2% of all cesarean sections were repeat cesarean sections, compared with about 20% in 1970.
- Vaginal births after cesarean (VBAC) in Canada increased to 15.6 per 100 previous cesarean sections in 1988-89, up from less than 5.0 a decade earlier. VBAC rates were highest in Manitoba (26.9), which also had the lowest cesarean section rate in Canada.

National Health Insurance in Canada and Private Psychiatry
(Study by A. Richman)

- There is a lack of psychiatric services available in Canada, notwithstanding a doubling of the number of psychiatrists between 1972-73 and 1988-89.
- The lack of services is due largely to uneven geographic distribution of psychiatric services. As the supply of psychiatrists increases, more psychiatrists settle in urban areas.
- Because most psychiatrists are in fee-for-service rather than in hospital practice, gaps in service are most pronounced in hospitals and in programs for the severely disabled.
- General practitioners report that their patients who suffer from depression have inadequate access to psychiatric services. Psychiatrists are spending more time in psychotherapy and less time with general practitioners, who may not be getting the back-up they require to help treat psychological disturbances.

Peptic Ulcers: Mortality and Hospitalization

- The age-standardized mortality rates for peptic ulcers decreased during 1951-1988 by 69.4% for men (8.5 to 2.6 per 100,000 population) and by 32% for women (2.2 to 1.5).
- Separation rates from hospitals during 1969-1988 also decreased by 59.8% for men (242.7 to 97.6 per 100,000 population) and by 35.6% for women (103.2 to 66.5).
- The elderly show the highest rates for both deaths and hospitalization from peptic ulcers.
- The peptic ulcer mortality rate for men was almost four times the rate for women in 1951, but the slower decline in the rate for women resulted in the gap narrowing considerably. By 1988 the rates were fairly similar.

The third quarter 1991 issue of *Health Reports*, Vol. 3, No. 3 (82-003, $26/$104) is now available. See "How to Order Publications".

For more information on this release, contact Nelson Nault (613-951-2990), Canadian Centre for Health Information. ■

DATA AVAILABILITY ANNOUNCEMENTS

Motor Carrier Freight Quarterly Survey

Third Quarter 1991, Large Carriers

Third quarter 1991 results of the Motor Carrier Freight Quarterly Survey for Large Carriers, covering the activities of for-hire trucking carriers with annual operating revenues of $25 million or more, are now available.

Highlights

- Carriers earning $25 million or more annually generated total operating revenues of $795.0 million. This was a decrease of 0.7% from the second quarter of 1991, when the total operating revenues were $800.6 million.

- Domestic movements accounted for 82.7% of the total operating revenues, while international movements accounted for 17.2%. International movements into Canada (northbound movements) accounted for 53.9% of total international revenues, while the remaining 46.1% of international revenues were from movements originating in Canada (southbound movements).

- Total operating expenses were $781.4 million, down 1.3% from the second quarter 1991 level of $791.7 million. The major operating expenses were: salaries and wages (which accounted for 37.4% of the total); fuel (6.0%); payments to owner-operators, including their fuel (22.9%); and other purchased transportation expenses (5.5%).

- The ratio of total operating expenses to total operating revenues was 0.983. This was a deterioration from the operating ratio recorded in the third quarter of 1990 (0.972), but a slight improvement over the 0.989 of the second quarter of 1991.

- The distance travelled by company drivers was 225.9 million kilometres, while owner-operators drove 252.1 million kilometres. Revenues per kilometre were $1.66, a slight increase of $0.01 from the second quarter of 1991.

For further information on this release, contact Robert Larocque (613-951-2486), Transportation Division. ■

Railway Carloadings

Seven-day Period Ending January 14, 1992

Highlights

- Revenue freight loaded by railways in Canada totalled 4.5 million tonnes, an increase of 13.4% over the same period in 1991.

- Piggyback traffic increased 0.1% from the same period in 1991. The number of cars loaded increased 1.5% during the same period.

- The tonnage of revenue freight loaded to date this year increased 13.1% from 1991.

Note: Piggyback traffic includes trailers and containers on flat cars. Piggyback traffic numbers are included in total carload traffic. All 1991 figures and 1992 cumulative data have been revised.

For more detailed information on this release, contact Angus MacLean (613-951-2484), Surface Transport Unit, Transportation Division. ■

Electric Power Selling Price Indexes

September-December 1991

Electric Power Selling Price Indexes (1986 = 100) are now available for September to December 1991.

Available on CANSIM: matrix 2020.

The December 1991 issue of *Industry Price Indexes* (62-011, $18.20/$182) will be available at the end of February. See "How to order Publications".

For further information on this release, contact the Information and Current Analysis Unit (613-951-9607), Prices Division. ■

Grain Marketing Situation Report

December 1991

The situation report for December 1991 is now available. This report presents up-to-date information on the Canadian and world grain supplies and on the market situation.

For further detailed information on this release, contact Karen Gray (204-983-2856), Agriculture Division. ■

PUBLICATION RELEASED

Health Reports, 1991. Vol. 3, No.3.
Catalogue number 82-003
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MAJOR RELEASES

DATA AVAILABILITY ANNOUNCEMENTS

PUBLICATIONS RELEASED

MAJOR RELEASES

Employment, Earnings and Hours

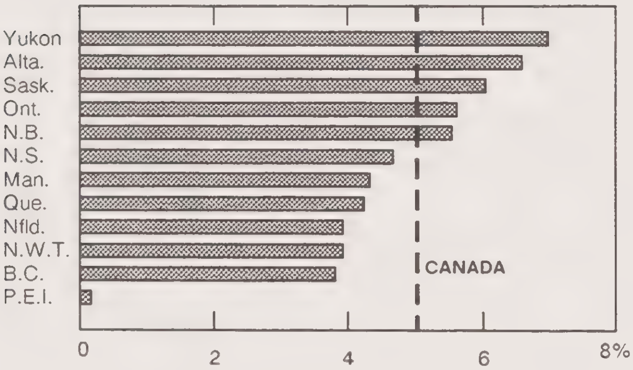
November 1991
(Unadjusted data)

Industrial Aggregate Summary

In November, the preliminary estimate of average weekly earnings for all employees in the industrial aggregate[1] was $549.15, down 0.3% from October. Earnings increased 5.0%[2] ($26.03) compared to November 1990.

Canada industrial aggregate employment was estimated at 9,358,000, down 0.3% from the October 1991 level. On a year-over-year basis, employment decreased for the 23rd consecutive month.

Percentage Change in Average Weekly Earnings November 1990 – November 1991



National Highlights

Average Weekly Earnings

- For the goods-producing industries, the year-over-year growth in earnings for January to November was 4.6% compared to a growth of 5.8% for the same period in 1990. Manufacturing and construction contributed to the slower growth in earnings.

- The year-over-year increase in earnings in the service-producing industries averaged 6.5% from January to November 1991 compared to 5.8% over the same period in 1990. Non-commercial services, finance and transportation, communication and other utilities contributed to this strength.

- In commercial services[3], the year-over-year growth in earnings for January to November was 4.1% compared to 7.8% for the same period in 1990. Services to business management and accommodation and food services were primarily responsible for the slower growth in 1991.

Number of Employees

- Employment in the goods-producing industries has declined for 24 consecutive months on a year-over-year basis, led by declines in both durable and non-durable goods manufacturing.

- In construction, employment dropped 15.6% from November 1990, continuing a generally declining trend evident since the beginning of 1990. The year-over-year declines were widespread, with only the Yukon and the Northwest Territories showing gains.

- On a year-over-year basis, the number of employees in the service-producing industries declined for the 17th consecutive month, down 6.2% from November 1990.

- Wholesale trade (-12.0%) and retail trade (-9.9%) have shown year-over-year employment declines for 11 months and 17 months, respectively.

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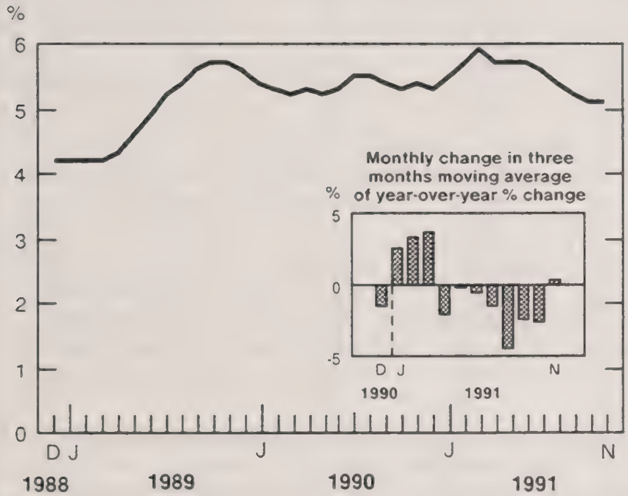
1 *The industrial aggregate is the sum of all industries with the exception of agriculture, fishing and trapping, religious organizations, private households and military personnel.*

2 *Not adjusted for inflation.*

3 *Commercial services comprise amusement and recreation services, services to business management, personal services, accommodation and food services and miscellaneous services. Non-commercial services include education and health and welfare.*

- Services to business management (-14.0%) and accommodation and food services (-15.9%) were the major contributors to the November employment decline in commercial services (-13.4%). Commercial services has shown year-over-year employment declines since February 1990.

Three-month Moving Average of the Year-over-year Percentage Change in Average Weekly Earnings
Industrial Aggregate – Canada



Hours and Hourly Earnings

- In November 1991, average weekly hours for employees paid by the hour[4] were estimated at 31.0, down from 31.3 a year earlier. On a year-over-year basis, the average weekly hours have been generally declining since November 1989.

- In the goods-producing industries, average weekly hours for hourly-paid employees were estimated at 38.2, compared to 38.5 in November 1990. This decrease was in part due to declines in paid hours in the non-durable goods manufacturing and construction industries.

- Average hourly earnings for employees paid by the hour were estimated at $13.81 in November 1991, up 5.3% from a year earlier. Hourly earnings were estimated at $16.11 in the goods-producing industries and at $12.42 in the service-producing industries.

Provincial and Territorial Highlights

- In November, the Yukon (+8.8%), the Northwest Territories (+3.4%), Prince Edward Island (+1.1%) and New Brunswick (+0.4%) showed year-over-year increases in employment. Of the remaining provinces, the largest decreases were noted in Ontario (-8.9%), Quebec (-7.9%), Alberta (-7.9%) and Nova Scotia (-6.8%).

- In November, the Yukon (+7.0), Alberta (+6.6) and Saskatchewan (+6.0) had the highest year-over-year growth in average weekly earnings, while Prince Edward Island (+0.1%) recorded the lowest year-over-year growth.

Available on CANSIM: matrices 8003-9000 and 9584-9638.

Data are available from *Employment, Earnings and Hours* (72-002, $38.50/$385) and by special tabulation. For further information on this release, the program, or our products and services, contact Sylvie Picard (613-951-4090) FAX (613-951- 4087), Labour Division. □

[4] *Employees paid by the hour account for approximately half of industrial aggregate employment.*

Employment, Earnings and Hours,

November 1991
(data not seasonally adjusted)

Industry Group - Canada (1970 S.I.C.)	November 1991p	October 1991r	November 1990	November 1991/1990	January-December 1990/1989	January-December 1989/1988
	Number of employees *					
	Thousands			Year-over-year % change		
Industrial aggregate	**9,358.0**	**9,387.2**	**10,087.3**	**-7.2**	**-1.8**	**2.3**
Goods-producing industries	**2,109.0**	**2,173.2**	**2,361.0**	**-10.7**	**-7.0**	**1.6**
Forestry	51.0	56.2	51.1	-0.2	-11.7	-0.3
Mines, quarries and oil wells	140.1	146.2	146.1	-4.1	-2.4	-3.6
Manufacturing	1,522.0	1,541.6	1,694.6	-10.2	-7.3	0.8
Construction	396.0	429.2	469.2	-15.6	-6.4	6.6
Service-producing industries	**7,249.0**	**7,214.0**	**7,726.3**	**-6.2**	**-0.0**	**2.5**
Transportation, communication & other utilities	829.1	832.0	854.8	-3.0	0.8	3.4
Trade	1,663.5	1,630.1	1,859.6	-10.5	-0.3	1.3
Finance, insurance & real estate	635.9	630.9	661.6	-3.9	0.6	0.4
Community, business & personal services	3,420.3	3,418.3	3,654.9	-6.4	-0.5	3.4
Public administration	700.1	702.7	695.4	0.7	1.3	2.7
Industrial aggregate - Provinces						
Newfoundland	139.1	140.2	145.5	-4.4	-1.1	2.9
Prince Edward Island	37.6	38.6	37.1	1.1	1.9	1.2
Nova Scotia	277.8	280.3	298.0	-6.8	-0.8	4.9
New Brunswick	221.8	226.5	221.0	0.4	-0.5	3.4
Quebec	2,252.8	2,245.1	2,446.3	-7.9	-3.0	1.0
Ontario	3,727.3	3,741.3	4,091.0	-8.9	-3.0	2.3
Manitoba	370.4	368.8	389.8	-5.0	-0.4	-0.1
Saskatchewan	292.0	295.1	302.2	-3.4	-0.4	0.8
Alberta	901.4	908.8	978.3	-7.9	0.7	3.6
British Columbia	1,107.2	1,111.1	1,148.9	-3.6	1.6	4.5
Yukon	10.8	11.1	9.9	8.8	-7.0	6.8
Northwest Territories	19.9	20.2	19.3	3.4	-2.6	2.1
	Average weekly earnings *					
	Dollars			Year-over-year % change		
Industrial aggregate	**549.15**	**550.82**	**523.12**	**5.0**	**5.3**	**5.0**
Goods-producing industries	**668.65**	**670.00**	**646.85**	**3.4**	**5.8**	**5.4**
Forestry	700.45	697.04	700.12	0.0	3.3	6.4
Mines, quarries and oil wells	934.82	923.38	887.43	5.3	5.4	6.5
Manufacturing	648.28	648.00	620.51	4.5	5.5	5.2
Construction	648.66	659.17	661.27	-1.9	6.6	6.4
Service-producing industries	**514.38**	**514.92**	**485.31**	**6.0**	**5.8**	**4.8**
Transportation, communication & other utilities	709.09	709.79	663.34	6.9	4.2	4.1
Trade	390.40	391.06	380.76	2.5	4.8	5.6
Finance, insurance & real estate	566.42	563.92	540.84	4.7	1.5	4.1
Community, business & personal services	477.82	477.72	445.54	7.2	6.9	4.9
Public administration	709.70	708.44	702.16	1.1	7.5	4.6
Industrial aggregate - Provinces						
Newfoundland	512.66	517.50	493.21	3.9	4.0	4.9
Prince Edward Island	428.61	436.80	427.99	0.1	4.7	5.7
Nova Scotia	491.70	489.24	469.71	4.7	5.9	3.6
New Brunswick	497.49	495.82	471.40	5.5	4.7	5.1
Quebec	536.61	539.53	514.89	4.2	6.2	4.1
Ontario	575.90	576.39	545.40	5.6	5.3	5.5
Manitoba	484.87	490.63	464.88	4.3	4.0	5.5
Saskatchewan	482.14	484.78	454.67	6.0	4.7	3.6
Alberta	549.92	553.83	516.01	6.6	5.2	4.7
British Columbia	551.60	552.18	531.38	3.8	4.9	5.4
Yukon	659.02	669.72	615.94	7.0	4.5	5.3
Northwest Territories	764.87	776.66	735.89	3.9	6.3	6.9

p *preliminary estimates*
r *revised estimates*
* *for all employees*

■

Pollution Abatement and Control Survey
1989

The first Pollution Abatement and Control Survey (PAC) was conducted in 1989 to evaluate the financial involvement of selected business and social organizations in Canada in their efforts to reduce or eliminate pollutants and wastes emitted to the environment. This financial involvement was measured both in terms of capital and operating expenditures on retrofit facilities and equipment specifically installed for the purpose of abating or controlling pollutants.

Highlights

- Capital expenditures on retrofit facilities and equipment for pollution abatement and control purposes reached $916 million.

- The pollution abatement and control expenditures represented about 6% of total capital expenditures reported by the same group of respondents to the 1989 actual capital and repair expenditures survey.

- Three sectors (manufacturing, mining and utilities) and four provinces (Ontario, Quebec, Alberta and British Columbia) accounted for more than 90% of total pollution abatement and control capital expenditures.

- Retrofit facilities and equipment purchased included scrubbers, dust control filter systems, waste water treatment facilities, and hazardous waste storage facilities.

Note to Users

Data collected for the PAC survey were for facilities and equipment which are separately identifiable and which have been installed exclusively for pollution abatement and control purposes. The sample selected for this survey includes medium and large organizations. The data presented in this release include no estimation for the non-response and the non-sampled portions, and thus represent a lower limit on PAC spending.

- Operating expenditures for pollution abatement and control purposes were $730 million.

- Revenues and savings from pollution abatement and control recovered materials amounted to $80 million and $74 million, respectively.

For more information on this release, contact Susan Horsley (613-951-2209), Robert Masse (613-951-2590), Investment and Capital Stock Division, or Bruce Mitchell (613-951-3742), National Accounts and Environment Division.

Substantial funding for this survey was provided by Industry, Science and Technology Canada. A report ($75) is also available that analyzes by sector and by province the 1989 PAC capital and operating expenditures, revenues and savings from PAC recovered materials, and it provides the list of substances abated. □

Capital Expenditures for Pollution Abatement and Control, for Selected Organizations, by Sector and by Province
1989

	Construction	Machinery/ Equipment	Total	Percentage Distribution
		Millions of Dollars		%
Sectors				
Forestry	–	x	x	x
Mining	35.8	33.8	69.6	7.6
Total – Manufacturing	**375.1**	**326.9**	**702.1**	**76.7**
Paper & Allied	122.1	170.7	292.8	32.0
Primary Metals	137.2	94.2	231.4	25.3
Petroleum & Coal	x	x	63.5	7.0
Chemicals	35.7	20.4	56.1	6.1
Utilities	41.1	43.9	85.0	9.3
Trade, Finance, Commercial	x	x	12.5	1.4
Institutions	2.2	1.7	3.9	0.4
Governments	x	x	x	x
Provinces				
Newfoundland	x	x	1.1	0.1
P.E.I.	x	x	x	x
Nova Scotia	4.0	4.0	8.0	0.9
New Brunswick	26.8	31.6	58.5	6.4
Quebec	103.3	101.9	205.2	22.4
Ontario	211.2	117.0	328.2	35.8
Manitoba	9.6	2.0	11.6	1.3
Saskatchewan	x	x	x	x
Alberta	66.3	81.5	147.8	16.1
B.C.	66.8	77.2	144.0	15.7
Yukon	–	–	–	–
N.W.T.	x	–	x	x
Canada	**495.0**	**420.9**	**915.9**	**100.0**

– *Nil or zero.*
x *Confidential.*

■

Sales of Refined Petroleum Products
December 1991

Highlights

Seasonally Adjusted Sales

- Preliminary estimates indicate that sales of refined petroleum products totalled 6.4 million cubic metres in December 1991, a decrease of 1.4% from November.
- This decrease is attributable to sales declines for diesel fuel oil (-0.3%), light fuel oil (-0.3%) and other refined products. Heavy fuel oil and motor gasoline posted sales increases of 8.2% and 0.4%, respectively.

Unadjusted Sales

- Total sales of refined petroleum products in December 1991 increased 3.9% from December 1990, to a level of 6.7 million cubic metres. All four main products registered increases: heavy fuel oil 21.5%, diesel fuel oil 8.6%, light fuel oil 5.0% and motor gasoline 2.1%.

- Cumulative sales of refined petroleum products for 1991 amounted to 78.8 million cubic metres, down 6.2% from 1990. Within this total, heavy fuel oil decreased 15.5%, light fuel oil 9.8%, diesel fuel oil 4.6% and motor gasoline 2.9%.

Available on CANSIM: matrices 628-642 and 644-647.

The December 1991 issue of *Refined Petroleum Products* (45-004, $18.20/$182) will be available the third week of March. See "How to Order Publications".

For more detailed information on this release, contact Gerry O'Connor (613-951-3562), Energy Section, Industry Division.

Sales of Refined Petroleum Products

	September 1991 r	October 1991 r	November 1991 r	December 1991 p	December 1991/ November 1991
	Adjusted for Seasonal Variation				
	(thousands of cubic metres)				%
Total, All Products	**6 493.8**	**6 498.6**	**6 484.1**	**6 392.2**	**-1.4**
Main Products:					
Motor Gasoline	2 755.9	2 727.5	2 721.7	2 732.5	0.4
Diesel Fuel Oil	1 342.8	1 324.7	1 326.3	1 322.8	-0.3
Light Fuel Oil	511.8	526.1	478.0	476.7	-0.3
Heavy Fuel Oil	638.4	660.6	661.7	716.1	8.2

	December 1990	December 1991	Total: January-December 1990	Total: January-December 1991	Cum. 1991/ Cum. 1990
	Unadjusted for Seasonal Variation				
	(thousands of cubic metres)				%
Total, All Products	**6 494.4**	**6 746.6**	**84 069.3**	**78 824.6**	**-6.2**
Main Products:					
Motor Gasoline	2 665.2	2 720.1	33 943.0	32 953.0	-2.9
Diesel Fuel Oil	1 161.2	1 261.4	16 826.5	16 051.2	-4.6
Light Fuel Oil	755.1	792.9	6 416.1	5 787.8	-9.8
Heavy Fuel Oil	751.0	912.8	9 650.3	8 158.8	-15.5

p *Preliminary.*
r *Revised.*

Crude Oil and Natural Gas

October 1991

Highlights

- Preliminary figures indicate that production of crude oil and equivalent hydrocarbons in October amounted to 8.0 million cubic metres, a decrease of 7.9% from October 1990. Year-to-date production at 79.9 million cubic metres showed a 0.3% decrease from 1990.

- Imports of crude oil increased 20.6% from October 1990 to 2.9 million cubic metres. Year-to-date imports of 25.7 million cubic metres were 0.9% ahead of 1990. Exports of 3.4 million cubic metres were an 11.0% increase over October 1990, thus bringing the year-to-date exports to 36.6 million cubic metres, a 17.8% increase over 1990.

- Deliveries to refineries were 7.6 million cubic metres, a 0.8% decrease from October 1990. Year-to-date deliveries of 69.9 million cubic metres represented a 6.6% decrease compared to 1990.

- Marketable production of natural gas, at 9.2 billion cubic metres, rose 7.0% over October 1990, the 13th consecutive increase over the same period of the previous year. Exports of natural gas, at 4.1 billion cubic metres, increased 9.3% over October 1990, the 19th consecutive monthly increase. Exports to the end of October 1991 were 37.6 billion cubic metres, a 13.9% increase over 1990. Domestic sales, including direct sales, at 4.4 billion cubic metres, were up 6.6% over October 1990.

Available on CANSIM: matrices 127 and 128.

The October 1991 issue of *Crude Oil and Natural Gas Production* (26-006, $10/$100) will be available during the first week of February. See "How to Order Publications".

For more detailed information on this release, contact Gerry O'Connor (613-951-3562), Energy Section, Industry Division.

Crude Oil and Natural Gas

	October 1991	% Change from October 1990	January-October 1991	% Change from January-October 1990
	thousands of cubic metres			
Crude oil and equivalent				
Production	7 955.8	-7.9	79 942.7	-0.3
Exports	3 426.1	11.0	36 577.5	17.8
Imports	2 948.5	20.6	25 682.4	0.9
Refinery receipts	7 633.3	-0.8	69 867.6	-6.6
	millions of cubic metres			
Natural Gas				
Marketable production	9 249.5	7.0	85 128.4	6.5
Exports	4 138.8	9.3	37 565.4	13.9
Canadian sales	4 378.7	6.6	43 268.5	0.6

■

DATA AVAILABILITY ANNOUNCEMENTS

Steel Primary Forms

Week Ending January 25, 1992

Preliminary estimates indicate that production totalled 256 007 tonnes, an increase of 3.0% from the preceding week's total of 248 599 tonnes and up 4.5% from the year-earlier level of 244 919 tonnes. The cumulative total in 1992 was 875 150 tonnes, a decrease of 1.2% from 885 480 tonnes for the same period in 1991.

For more detailed information on this release, contact Greg Milsom (613-951-9827), Industry Division. ■

Process Cheese and Instant Skim Milk Powder

December 1991

Production of process cheese totalled 4 772 183 kilograms, a decrease of 6.3% from November but an increase of 4.5% from December 1990. The 1991 year-to-date production totalled 75 062 944r (revised) kilograms, compared to the corresponding 1990 amount of 81 774 307r.

Total production of instant skim milk powder was 414 912 kilograms, a decrease of 17.2% from November and a decrease of 9.5% from December 1990. Cumulative year-to-date production totalled 4 533 903r kilograms, compared to the 4 528 196 kilograms reported for the same period in 1990.

Available on CANSIM: matrix 188 (series 1.10).

The December 1991 issue of *Production and Inventories of Process Cheese and Instant Skim Milk Powder* (32-024, $5/$50) will be available at a later date. See "How to Order Publications".

For more detailed information on this release, contact Peter Zylstra (613-951-3511), Industry Division. ■

Asphalt Roofing

December 1991

Shipments of asphalt shingles totalled 1 093 134 metric bundles, an increase of 30.8% from the 835 672r (revised) bundles shipped a year earlier.

January to December 1991 shipments were 37 226 753 metric bundles, up 2.5% from 36 327 772r bundles shipped during the same period in 1990.

Available on CANSIM: matrices 32 and 122 (series 27 and 28).

The December 1991 issue of *Asphalt Roofing* (45-001, $5/$50) will be available at a later date. See "How to Order Publications".

For more detailed information on this release, contact Sandra Bohatyretz (613-951-3531), Industry Division. ■

Coal and Coke Statistics

November 1991

Highlights

- Canadian production of coal totalled 6 229 kilotonnes in November 1991, up 7.2% from the November 1990 level. The year-to-date production figure stood at 64 994 kilotonnes, up 3.4%.

- Exports in November rose 73.3% from November 1990 to 2 727 kilotonnes, while imports increased 27.1% to 1 514 kilotonnes. Cumulative figures for 1991 show exports of 31 088 kilotonnes, 9.1% above 1990.

- Coke production increased to 281 kilotonnes, a difference of 27.1% from November 1990.

Available on CANSIM: matrix 9.

The November 1991 issue of *Coal and Coke Statistics* (45-002, $10/$100) will be available the first week of February. See "How to Order Publications".

For more detailed information on this release, contact Dave Madsen (613-951-9823), Energy Section, Industry Division. ■

Railway Carloadings

November 1991

Revenue freight loaded by railways in Canada totalled 21.0 million tonnes in November 1991, an increase of 3.4% from November 1990. The carriers received an additional 0.9 million tonnes from United States connections.

Total loadings in Canada for the year-to-date showed a decrease of 0.2% from the 1990 period. Receipts from United States connections also showed a decrease of 3.7%.

All 1990 figures and 1991 cumulative data have been revised.

Available on CANSIM: matrix 1431.

The November 1991 issue of *Railway Carloadings* (52-001, $8.30/$83) is to be released this month.

For seasonally adjusted revenue freight loadings, contact Angus MacLean (613-951-2484), Transportation Division. ■

Passenger Bus and Urban Transit Statistics

November 1991

In November 1991, a total of 73 Canadian urban transit systems with gross annual total operating revenues of $1 million or more (subsidies included) carried 121.0 million fare passengers, a decrease of 3.6% from October. Operating revenues totalled $109.6 million, up 1.3% over October 1991.

During the same period, 22 passenger bus carriers earning $1 million or more annually from intercity and rural bus operations carried 1.0 million fare passengers, down 5.7% from October. Earnings of these carriers totalled $21.7 million, a 9.1% decrease from October 1991 operating revenues.

All 1990 figures and 1991 cumulative data have been revised.

Available on CANSIM: matrices 351 and 352.

The November 1991 issue of *Passenger Bus and Urban Transit Statistics* (53-003, $7.10/$71) will be available this month. See "How to Order Publications".

For further information on this release, contact Angus MacLean (613-951-2484), Transportation Division. ■

Pack of Processed Pears

1991

The data on pack of processed pears for 1991 are now available. The publication *Pack of Selected Processed Fruits (excluding apples),* 1991 (32-234 $13) will be released at a later date.

For further information, contact Peter Zylstra (613-951- 3511), Industry Division

Exploration, Development and Capital Expenditures by Mining Companies

Actual 1990

Final figures for 1990 are now available on exploration, development, capital and repair expenditures by mining companies.

For more detailed information on this release, contact Réjean Saumure (613-951-0507), Investment and Capital Stock Division. ■

The Daily

Statistics Canada's Official Release Bulletin for Statistical Information

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PUBLICATIONS RELEASED

Survey Methodology, December 1991. Vol. 17, No. 2.
Catalogue number 12-001
(Canada: $35; United States: US$42; Other Countries: US$49).

The Dairy Review, November 1991.
Catalogue number 23-001
(Canada: $12.20/$122; United States: US$14.60/US$146; Other Countries: US$17.10/US$171).

The Sugar Situation, December 1991.
Catalogue number 32-013
(Canada: $5/$50; United States: US$6/US$60; Other Countries: US$7/US$70).

Production, Shipments and Stocks on Hand of Sawmills East of the Rockies, November 1991.
Catalogue number 35-002
(Canada: $10/$100; United States: US$12/US$120; Other Countries: US$14/US$140).

Production, Shipments and Stocks on Hand of Sawmills in British Columbia, November 1991.
Catalogue number 35-003
(Canada: $7.10/$71; United States: US$8.50/US$85; Other Countries: US$9.90/US$99).

Electric Lamps, December 1991.
Catalogue number 43-009
(Canada: $5/$50; United States: US$6/US$60; Other Countries: US$7/US$70).

Quarterly Report on Energy Supply-Demand in Canada, 1991 – II.
Catalogue number 57-003
(Canada: $31.75/$127; United States: US$38/US$152; Other Countries: US$44.50/US$178).

Postcensal Annual Estimates of Population for Census Divisions and Census Metropolitan Areas, June 1, 1991 (Regression Method). Vol.7.
Catalogue number 91-211
(Canada: $17; United States: US$20; Other Countries: US$24).

The paper used in this publication meets the minimum requirements of American National Standard for Information Sciences – Permanence of Paper for Printed Library Materials, ANSI Z39.48 – 1984.
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The Daily

Statistics Canada

Friday, January 31, 1992 **For release at 8:30 a.m.**

MAJOR RELEASES

DATA AVAILABILITY ANNOUNCEMENTS

PUBLICATIONS RELEASED

MAJOR RELEASE DATES: February 1992

MAJOR RELEASES

Real Gross Domestic Product at Factor Cost by Industry

(Seasonally Adjusted Data)
November 1991

Monthly Overview

Gross Domestic Product at Factor Cost inched ahead 0.1% in November, following a 0.2% gain in October. Output for these two months averaged 0.1% above the third quarter level. Services advanced 0.1% in November, continuing to recover from the civil service strike in September and October. Goods production rose 0.1%, following a 0.2% drop in October, to stand 3.3% above its March 1991 trough.

Services-producing Industries

Higher output by government, retail trade, and transportation and storage accounted for the gains in services. These were partly offset by declines in communications; community, business and personal services; and finance, insurance and real estate.

Federal government output continued to recover from the PSAC strike which extended into the first few days of October. Output grew 1.8% in November, following a rebound of 8.2% in October. Other levels of government also contributed to the increase in this industry.

Retail trade advanced 0.5%, after declining 1.2% in October. Motor vehicle sales dominated the fluctuations, accounting for about 70% of the November gain and 78% of the October loss. Elsewhere, higher sales by retailers of drugs and furniture and appliances led advances in 10 of 17 store types. Service station operators and grocers posted the largest losses.

Transportation and storage rose 0.1% as storage services and pipeline throughput advanced, while higher carloadings of wheat, potash and iron ore led rail transport to a 4.0% gain. Lower truck and air transport partly offset these gains.

Communications output declined 0.8%. Long distance calling paced telecommunication carriers to a 1.2% loss, but the level of output remained 4.8% higher than a year earlier.

Community business and personal services dropped 0.1%, the seventh monthly decline. Decreases led by business, personal and other services were partly offset by an increase in a amusement services.

Following a 1.4% advance in October, finance, insurance and real estate was unchanged in November. A sharp decline in new issues by security brokers was partly offset by increased activity by investment companies, especially in the area of mutual funds.

Wholesale trade was unchanged, following a 0.1% decline in October. Motor vehicle dealers and grain merchants accounted for most of the loss as six of 11 trade categories recorded lower sales. Wholesalers of machinery and equipment led the advances.

Goods-producing Industries

Goods production advanced 0.1% in November after declining 0.2% in October. Gains in construction, agriculture and mining were partly offset by losses in forestry, utilities, and fishing and by a small decline in manufacturing.

Following a 1.3% jump in October, construction output rose 0.3%, its eighth consecutive monthly increase. Non-residential construction gained 2.0% as activity on a few large industrial and commercial projects picked up. This was the second monthly advance in the past three months, following an extended decline. Residential construction advanced 0.5%, following a 6.5% gain in October, as output of single-family dwellings fell. Activity on multiples, especially apartments, continued to increase. Other engineering construction fell 0.3%.

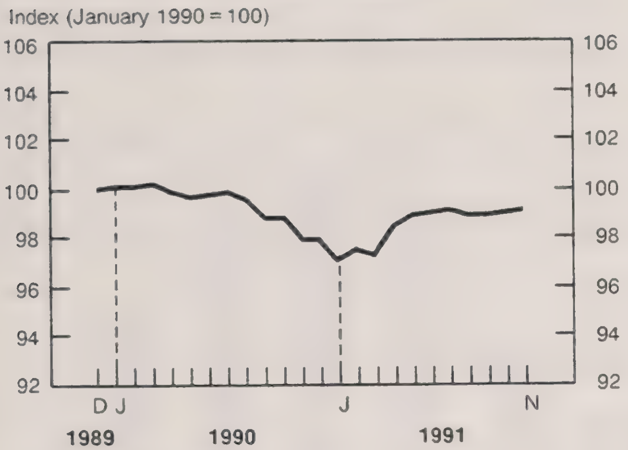
Mining output rose 0.1%, following a 0.7% advance in October. Increased production of crude petroleum led to a 1.9% gain in crude oil and natural gas. Elsewhere, widespread declines were led by a 6.1% drop in other metal mines. Drilling activity advanced 0.9%, following several monthly declines.

Manufacturing output declined marginally, following a 1.1% drop in October. The losses were concentrated in the fabricated metal products and transportation equipment industries as 10 of 21 major industry groups recorded higher output, up from seven in October. Producers of paper and chemicals posted the largest gains.

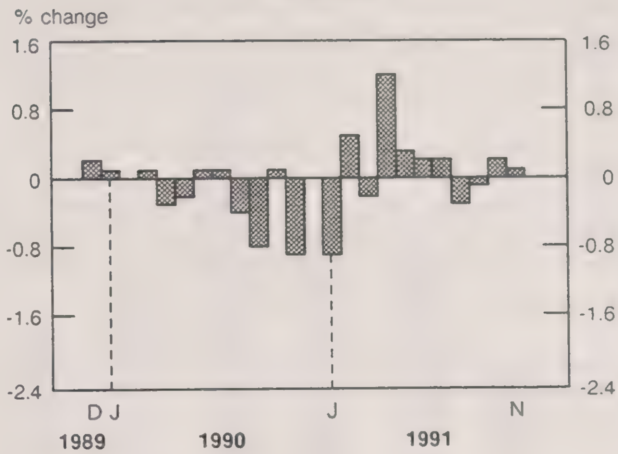
Gross Domestic Product

Seasonally adjusted at annual rates at 1986 prices

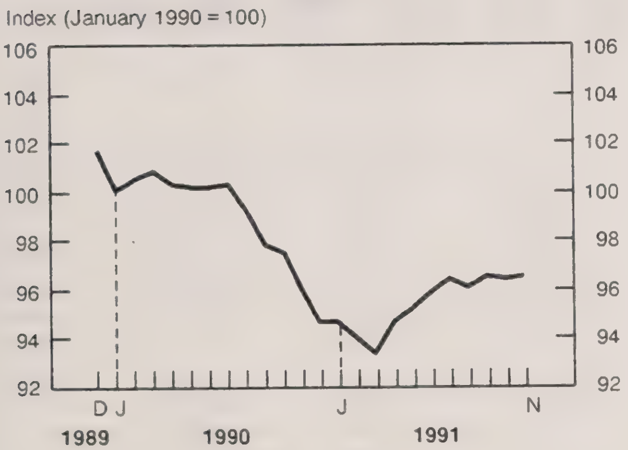
Total Economy



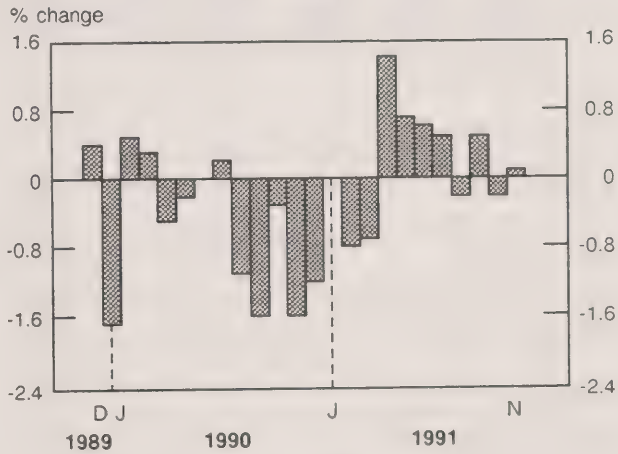
Total Economy



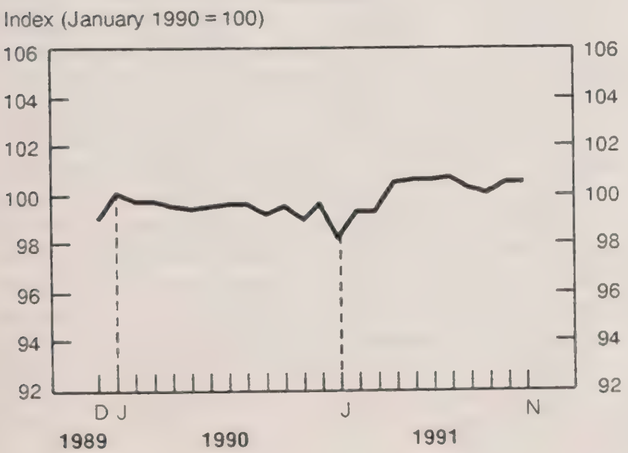
Goods



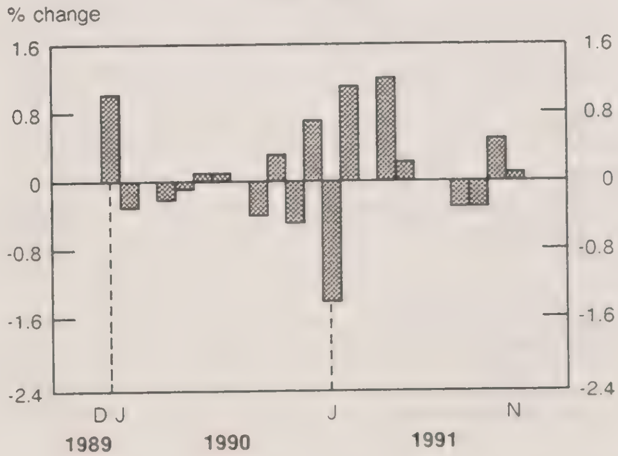
Goods



Services



Services



Production of fabricated metal products slumped 4.0% to its lowest level since July 1984. Losses were led by a 6.6% drop in metal stamping, partly due to a strike at the Mint. Production of power boilers and fabricated metal structures dropped 5.3%. Output of transportation equipment fell 1.3%, as weak demand for cars led motor vehicle assemblers to curtail output a further 5.4% after a 4.9% drop in October.

Output of paper and allied products rose 2.1% after a 5.3% loss in October. Pulp accounted for most of the gain, as pulp and paper advanced 2.7% in response to changing conditions in international markets. Following a 0.2% gain in October, chemical production rose 1.8% led by a 5.8% increase in pharmaceutical output. Electrical products advanced 0.6% led by the production of office, store and business machines that jumped 4.9% to a record level.

Available on CANSIM: matrices 4671-4674.

The November 1991 issue of *Gross Domestic Product by Industry* (15-001, $12.10/$121) is scheduled for release in February. For further information on this release, contact Lyle Sager (613-951-9164), Industry Measures and Analysis Division.

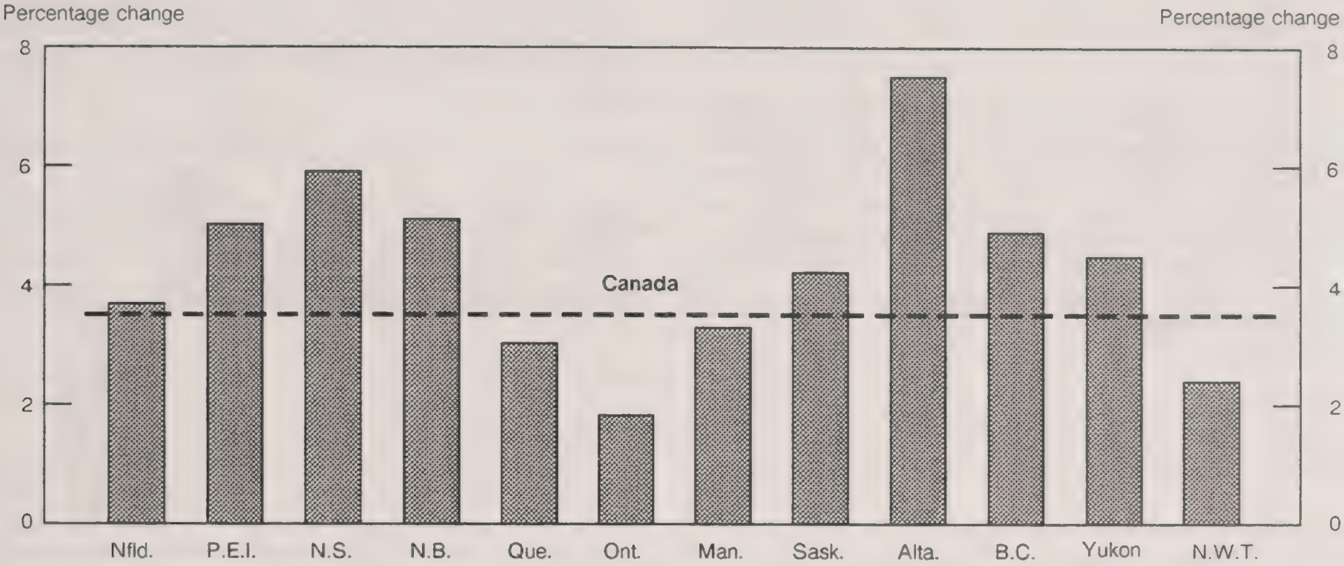
Real Gross Domestic Product at Factor Cost by Industry, at 1986 Prices by Month
(Seasonally Adjusted at Annual Rates)
($ millions)

	1990	1991			
	November	August	September	October	November
Total Economy	**500,244.6**	**505,173.8**	**504,886.5**	**506,068.0**	**506,367.1**
Business Sector:	**409,549.1**	**414,084.2**	**414,519.3**	**414,870.4**	**414,885.1**
Goods:	**168,916.0**	**169,416.0**	**170,299.2**	**169,912.8**	**169,992.0**
Agriculture	11,540.3	11,392.8	11,449.2	11,506.8	11,536.8
Fishing and Trapping	905.5	879.6	858.0	874.8	864.0
Logging Industry	2,406.4	2,679.6	2,668.8	2,625.6	2,590.8
Mining Industries	19,752.6	19,710.0	19,729.2	19,867.2	19,887.6
Manufacturing Industries	86,382.7	85,939.2	86,564.4	85,647.6	85,632.0
Construction Industries	32,058.5	32,346.0	32,361.6	32,796.0	32,907.6
Other Utility Industries	15,870.0	16,468.8	16,668.0	16,594.8	16,573.2
Services:	**240,633.1**	**244,668.2**	**244,220.1**	**244,957.6**	**244,893.1**
Transportation and Storage	21,961.0	21,841.2	21,441.6	21,601.2	21,625.2
Communication Industries	18,784.2	19,209.6	19,491.6	19,608.0	19,455.6
Wholesale Trade	25,168.9	27,242.4	27,069.6	27,049.2	27,044.4
Retail Trade	29,700.3	29,072.4	29,298.0	28,957.2	29,104.8
Finance, Insurance and Real Estate	80,278.5	84,343.2	84,354.0	85,524.0	85,492.8
Community, Business and Personal Services	64,740.2	62,959.4	62,565.3	62,218.0	62,170.3
Non-business Sector:	**90,695.5**	**91,089.6**	**90,367.2**	**91,197.6**	**91,482.0**
Goods:	**929.7**	**939.6**	**924.0**	**912.0**	**932.4**
Services:	**89,765.8**	**90,150.0**	**89,443.2**	**90,285.6**	**90,549.6**
Government Service Industry	33,393.3	33,540.0	32,845.2	33,663.6	33,919.2
Community and Personal Services	53,089.5	53,310.0	53,298.0	53,331.6	53,379.6
Other Services	3,283.0	3,300.0	3,300.0	3,290.4	3,250.8
Other Aggregations:					
Goods-producing Industries	169,845.7	170,355.6	171,223.2	170,824.8	170,924.4
Services-producing Industries	330,398.9	334,818.2	333,663.3	335,243.2	335,442.7
Industrial Production	122,935.0	123,057.6	123,885.6	123,021.6	123,025.2
Non-durable Manufacturing	40,712.3	40,483.2	40,808.4	40,318.8	40,611.6
Durable Manufacturing	45,670.4	45,456.0	45,756.0	45,328.8	45,020.4

■

Chart 1

GDP of 1990
(at current prices)



Provincial Economic Accounts

Revised Estimates for 1987-1990

At the Canada level, the growth of Gross Domestic Product at market prices (GDP) slipped to 3.5% in 1990. All provinces and territories experienced slower growth except Alberta, which recorded the strongest increase at 7.5%. Manitoba (3.3%), Quebec (2.9%), the Northwest Territories (2.4%) and Ontario (1.8%) had below-average growth in 1990. Ontario had its weakest growth rate since 1985 and saw its share of national GDP drop from 42.0% in 1989 to 41.3% in 1990.

Final domestic demand grew only 0.6% in real terms at the Canada level during 1990, the smallest increase since 1982. The Yukon and British Columbia experienced much higher growth rates of 6.5% and 3.3%, respectively. Business investment accounted for much of the strength in both cases.

Lower inflation in Canada during 1990, as measured by the implicit price index for final domestic demand, was accounted for in large part by a marked reduction in the implicit price index for residential construction in Ontario and by a weak price increase for durable goods all across the country.

While Quebec had the strongest growth in personal disposable income per person in 1990 (5.1%), the increase in Manitoba remained below the Canada average for the entire 1987-1990 period.

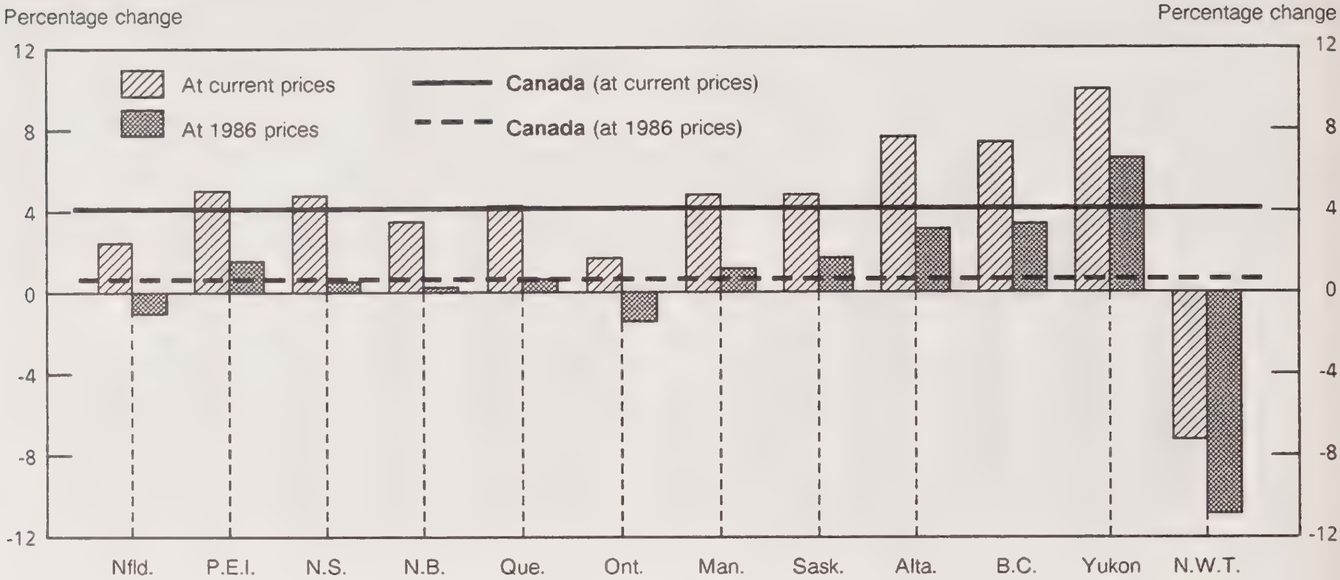
Components of Demand

Real business investment expenditure, an important source of growth during the previous six years, dropped 4.6% in 1990, the first such decline since 1983. The decrease in corporate profits, the weak outlook for demand both domestically and abroad, and high real interest rates were the principal causes. The Northwest Territories and Ontario were most affected by the drop, recording lower outlays in each of the three major components of investment: residential construction, non-residential construction, and machinery and equipment investment. In contrast, investment expenditures rose in each of these same components in Alberta and in the Yukon.

Residential construction was the most severely affected investment component, decreasing 7.6% because housing starts fell from 215,382 units in 1989 to 181,630 in 1990. Ontario (-17.1%), the Northwest Territories (also -17.1%) and Saskatchewan (-13.3%) experienced the largest drops. The only increases in housing starts were recorded in Alberta and in Nova Scotia, 17.1% and 3.8%, respectively. Non-residential construction dropped 2.2%. The

Chart 2

Final Domestic Demand of 1990



Northwest Territories (-51.7%), Ontario (-12.5%), Prince Edward Island (-4.8%) and British Columbia (-1.1%) recorded lower investment spending, particularly in petroleum and gas, mining, and commercial services. Conversely, the Yukon (57.6%) saw a sharp increase in investment outlays in the mining industry, while New Brunswick (25.9%), Nova Scotia (18.6%) and Saskatchewan (21.3%) had large increases in the public sector. Machinery and equipment investment fell in most provinces and territories in 1990.

Personal expenditure on consumer goods and services at constant prices rose a slight 0.9% in 1990, the weakest increase since 1982. Spending on goods fell 0.7% as all major components decreased. Spending on services rose in all provinces and by 2.6% at the Canada level. The growth of personal expenditure was more than 2% in Alberta, British Columbia and the Yukon, coinciding with large population increases there. The implicit price index for personal expenditure grew 4.2% in 1990. The strongest increase occurred among non-durable goods (6.2%) and the weakest occurred among durable goods (0.9%). The steepest increases in prices were 5.0% in British Columbia and 4.8% in Alberta.

Alberta, British Columbia and the Yukon had the strongest increases in real consumer spending on durable goods, 4.6%, 3.4% and 1.9%, respectively. Newfoundland (-3.8%), Ontario (-3.3%) and Manitoba (-2.4%) recorded the largest consumer spending decreases. New automobiles, furniture, and household equipment were the components most responsible for these developments. The situation was similar for semi-durable goods. British Columbia and Alberta had the strongest increases there, while Newfoundland and New Brunswick had sharp drops. Clothing and footwear accounted for this pattern.

Spending on non-durable goods grew substantially in British Columbia (1.7%) and the Yukon (2.5%), but Saskatchewan (-4.0%) and Manitoba (-2.0%) experienced declines that were lower than the Canada average of -0.6%. Expenditure on services rose at similar rates across the country, with British Columbia and the Yukon having the largest increase (3.1%), and with Newfoundland having the smallest (1.7%).

Government current expenditure on goods and services, at 1986 prices, continued to grow substantially in 1990. The growth rates ranged from a high of 4.3% in New Brunswick to a low of -0.7% in Prince Edward Island, with a 3.1% increase at the Canada level. The pickup in the growth of government investment expenditure began in 1989 and continued in 1990 with a 7.9% volume increase.

Business non-farm inventories dropped considerably in 1990, although the decrease was only half that which occurred in 1982. The outcome was attributable to high real interest rates and weak demand. The increase in net exports by Ontario was also notable, and was due in part to higher automobile exports and lower imports of machinery and equipment.

Components of Income

Labour income growth in Manitoba, Saskatchewan and Nova Scotia was below the national average throughout 1987-1990. British Columbia experienced substantial increases. Weaker growth in wages and salaries during 1990 was particularly notable in Ontario. New provincial benchmark data from income tax sources accounted for a downward revision to the labour income estimates in 1989 and 1990.

Corporate profits before taxes dropped $14.8 billion in 1990, a decrease of 24.7% from 1989. The many industrial sectors affected included wood and paper, metallic minerals and metal products, construction, and finance and insurance. Alberta recorded a rise in profits of 3.6%, bolstered by a relatively strong performance in the petroleum and gas industry.

The accrued net income of farm operators from farm production rose substantially in Manitoba and Saskatchewan in 1990, reflecting a higher crop value. The farm income estimates were affected by a methodological change: beginning in 1987, subsidy payments were converted from a cash to an accrual basis.

Available on CANSIM: matrices 2581-2619, 2621-2631, 2633, 4995-5035, 5037-5046, 5048-5056, 5058-5076, 5078-5087, 5089-5097, 5099, 6745-6825, 6949-6950, 6953-6966 (for Provincial Economic Accounts) and **matrices 6670-6676, 6678-6680 and 6685** (for National Income and Expenditure Accounts).

The 1990 issue of *Provincial Economic Accounts, Annual Estimates* (13-213, $40) will be released in mid-March.

The data are also available immediately in printouts and on microcomputer diskettes ($80) directly from the National Accounts and Environment Division.

For further information, contact Catherine Bertrand (613-951-9152), National Accounts and Environment Division.

Gross Domestic Product at Market Prices, Annual Percentage Change

	1983	1984	1985	1986	1987	1988	1989	1990
					%			
Newfoundland	8.4	8.4	7.1	6.5	8.9	7.8	6.5	3.7
Prince Edward Island	10.8	11.3	1.8	13.5	6.1	12.1	6.5	5.0
Nova Scotia	13.8	11.1	11.5	9.2	7.1	7.9	6.7	5.9
New Brunswick	14.8	11.8	7.5	11.9	7.9	8.1	7.5	5.1
Atlantic Canada	**12.7**	**10.7**	**8.8**	**9.6**	**7.7**	**8.2**	**6.9**	**5.1**
Quebec	7.0	9.4	6.9	8.8	10.4	9.4	5.4	2.9
Ontario	10.7	12.9	7.0	10.4	10.4	12.7	7.8	1.8
Central Canada	**9.3**	**11.6**	**7.0**	**9.8**	**10.4**	**11.5**	**7.0**	**2.2**
Manitoba	6.4	10.8	6.9	4.3	5.8	10.7	6.4	3.3
Saskatchewan	3.2	7.6	6.4	-1.7	0.4	5.6	7.0	4.2
Alberta	4.7	6.4	10.9	-12.3	3.9	4.5	5.5	7.5
British Columbia	4.4	6.2	6.6	5.2	9.7	10.6	10.7	4.9
Yukon	-13.8	15.5	6.3	20.8	30.8	11.2	6.5	4.5
Northwest Territories	16.9	18.8	22.6	-1.0	4.5	5.7	8.3	2.4
Western Canada	**4.6**	**7.1**	**8.5**	**-3.0**	**6.0**	**7.8**	**7.8**	**5.5**
Canada	**8.4**	**9.6**	**7.5**	**5.8**	**9.1**	**9.7**	**7.3**	**3.5**

Provincial Distribution of Gross Domestic Product at Market Prices

	1983	1984	1985	1986	1987	1988	1989	1990
					%			
Newfoundland	1.3	1.3	1.3	1.3	1.3	1.3	1.3	1.3
Prince Edward Island	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3
Nova Scotia	2.4	2.4	2.5	2.6	2.5	2.5	2.5	2.5
New Brunswick	1.9	1.9	1.9	2.0	2.0	1.9	1.9	2.0
Atlantic Canada	**5.9**	**5.9**	**6.0**	**6.2**	**6.1**	**6.0**	**6.0**	**6.1**
Quebec	22.9	22.8	22.6	23.3	23.6	23.5	23.1	23.0
Ontario	37.7	38.6	38.5	40.2	40.8	41.7	42.0	41.3
Central Canada	**60.6**	**61.4**	**61.1**	**63.5**	**64.4**	**65.2**	**65.1**	**64.3**
Manitoba	3.7	3.7	3.7	3.7	3.6	3.6	3.5	3.6
Saskatchewan	3.8	3.7	3.7	3.4	3.1	3.0	3.0	3.0
Alberta	13.7	13.3	13.7	11.4	10.9	10.3	10.1	10.5
British Columbia	11.9	11.6	11.4	11.4	11.5	11.5	11.9	12.1
Yukon	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1
Northwest Territories	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3
Western Canada	**33.5**	**32.7**	**32.9**	**30.3**	**29.5**	**28.8**	**28.9**	**29.6**
Canada	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**

Final Domestic Demand at 1986 Prices, Annual Percentage Change

	1983	1984	1985	1986	1987	1988	1989	1990
					%			
Newfoundland	4.9	3.4	1.8	2.4	0.3	5.3	1.4	-1.0
Prince Edward Island	6.3	7.1	3.3	3.8	3.1	6.7	1.2	1.5
Nova Scotia	5.4	3.4	4.5	1.9	1.5	3.7	2.7	0.5
New Brunswick	-0.1	4.1	5.8	3.0	2.8	5.4	4.1	0.2
Atlantic Canada	**3.6**	**3.8**	**4.2**	**2.5**	**1.7**	**4.7**	**2.7**	**0.1**
Quebec	3.5	5.7	5.4	4.9	5.1	4.3	3.1	0.6
Ontario	3.8	5.6	7.3	7.4	6.7	6.2	3.9	-1.4
Central Canada	**3.7**	**5.6**	**6.6**	**6.4**	**6.1**	**5.5**	**3.6**	**-0.7**
Manitoba	3.4	6.6	5.9	4.8	0.2	2.2	0.9	1.1
Saskatchewan	4.3	1.4	3.7	0.9	3.3	0.3	-1.3	1.6
Alberta	-6.2	-3.5	6.2	-0.6	3.0	7.1	2.0	3.1
British Columbia	0.1	0.5	4.6	2.4	4.8	6.7	7.3	3.3
Yukon	-5.5	-2.7	2.0	14.8	4.3	5.0	-0.7	6.5
Northwest Territories	-6.6	-7.1	-12.7	-15.5	-10.7	9.3	9.9	-10.9
Western Canada	**-1.6**	**-0.3**	**4.9**	**1.2**	**3.2**	**5.5**	**3.6**	**2.6**
Canada	**2.1**	**3.4**	**5.7**	**4.3**	**5.1**	**5.5**	**3.7**	**0.6**

■

Building Permits

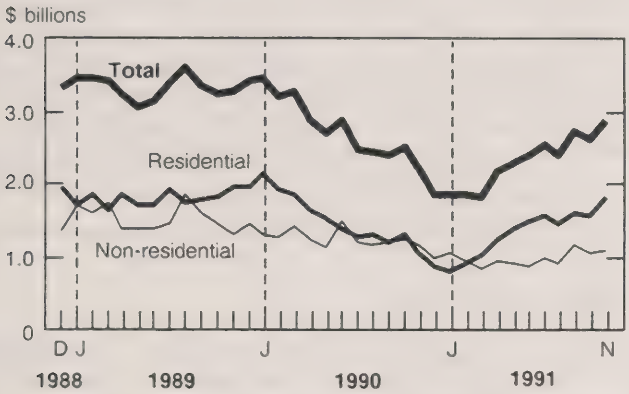
(Seasonally Adjusted Data)
November 1991

Summary

The preliminary value of building permits issued in Canada increased 10.1% in November to $2,889 million, up from $2,625 million in October. The residential sector was mainly responsible for this increase.

Value of Building Permits Issued in Canada

Seasonally adjusted



Note: Revised data for October, preliminary data for November.

Residential Sector

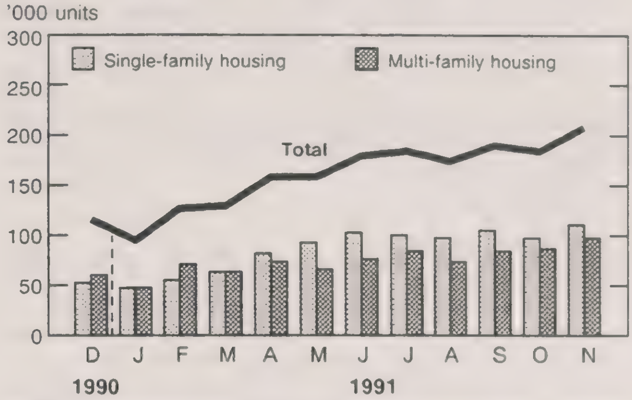
- The preliminary value of residential building permits jumped 15.8% in November to $1,801 million, up from $1,555 million in October.

- Increases were recorded in both sectors of residential construction. The value of building permits increased by 20.6% in the single-family dwelling sector to $1,261 million and by 6.1% in the multi-family dwelling sector to $540 million.

- Ontario recorded the largest increase (its third in as many months) with a 38.8% gain, followed by Quebec with a 12.6% increase. British Columbia (-17.4%) was the only region to report a loss in the value of residential building permits in November.

Dwelling Units Authorized in Canada

Seasonally adjusted at annual rates



Note: Revised data for October, preliminary data for November.

- The preliminary total number of dwelling units authorized was up 13.0% to 207,000 units at an annual rate. Both single-detached dwellings (+13.9% to 110,000 units) and multiple dwellings (+11.9% to 97,000 units) contributed to the increase.

Advance Estimate of the Residential Sector for December 1991

- The advance estimate for December indicated that the value of residential building permits issued in Canada declined 26.9% to $1,286 million, down from the revised value[1] for November ($1,760 million).

- The advance estimate of dwelling units authorized in December showed a decrease of 19.8% to 163,000 units at an annual rate, from the revised level of 203,000 units reported in November.

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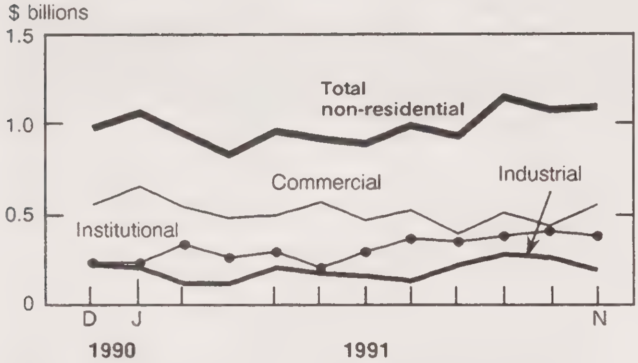
[1] *The addition of data due to the advance estimate for December results in the revision of seasonally adjusted figures for previous months (including November).*

Non-residential Sector

- The preliminary value of non-residential building permits increased 1.7% in November to $1,088 million, up from $1,070 million in October.

Value of Non-residential Permits Issued in Canada
Seasonally adjusted

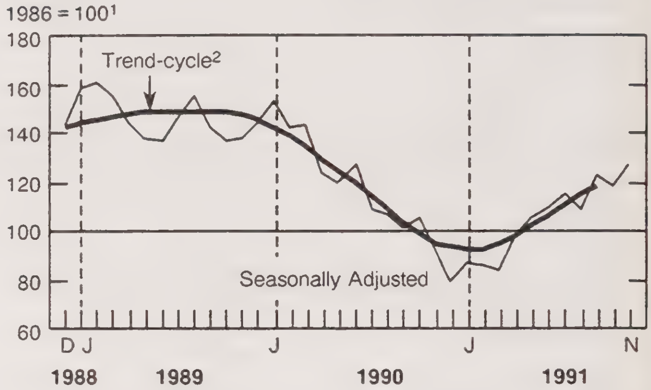


Note: Revised data for October, preliminary data for November.

- The commercial sector, which was responsible for the increase in the value of non-residential building permits in November, recorded a 27.8% increase to $549 million. The value of building permits declined 29.8% in the industrial sector to $172 million and 7.2% in the institutional sector to $367 million.

- Quebec (+59.4%) reported the only increase in the value of non-residential building permits in November. Sharp declines were recorded in the Atlantic region (-33.2%), British Columbia (-20.8%) and the Prairies (-19.6%).

Building Permits Indices



[1] *This series is deflated by using the construction input price index which includes cost of material and labor.*

[2] *The trend-cycle shows the seasonally-adjusted value of building permits without irregular influences which can obscure the short-term trend. In order to reduce the number of false signals in the construction activity series, the trend-cycle is published with a two-month lag.*

Short-term Trend

- The short-term trend (excluding engineering projects) recorded a 3.5% gain in September to a level of 118.1.

- The trend index of residential permits increased 4.5% in September to 127.6, while the non-residential trend index increased 1.6% to 105.1.

Available on CANSIM: matrices 80 (levels 3-7, 16-22), 129, 137, 443, 989-992, 994, 995 and 4073.

The November 1991 issue of *Building Permits* (64-001, $22.10/$221) is scheduled for release the third week of February.

For further information on statistics, contact Pierre Pichette (613-951-2585) or Marcel Poirier (613-951-2026). For analytical information, contact Paul Gratton (613-951-2025), Current Investment Indicators Section, Investment and Capital Stock Division. ■

Field Crop Reporting Series, No.1: Stocks of Canadian Grain

December 31, 1991

Total Canadian farm stocks of the eight major grains at December 31, 1991, were 39.3 million tonnes, down from 42.0 million a year earlier. Total stocks in commercial positions were generally up from 1990.

Total farm stocks of wheat (excluding durum) were 17.7 million tonnes, down 7% from year-earlier levels of 19.2 million tonnes. Total stocks of durum wheat were 3.9 million tonnes, up 31% from the December 1990 level of 3.0 million tonnes. The quality of the hard red spring wheat stocks proved excellent, with 98% grading either C.W.1 or C.W.2 in Manitoba and Saskatchewan, and 91% in Alberta. Flax and canola stocks were higher than on December 31, 1990, at 3.2 million tonnes. The quantity of canola in storage on December 31, 1991, was 2.5 million tonnes, an increase of 24%. Farm stocks of flaxseed were up 6% at 690 000 tonnes, compared to 650 000 tonnes a year earlier. Farm stocks of oats, barley, corn and rye were 14.0 million tonnes, 16% below year-earlier levels.

Lower coarse grain stocks were the result of decreased production and increased livestock feeding relative to 1990. Western Canadian cattle and hog feeding increased with lower barley prices. Export sales lowered corn stocks in spite of higher production.

The estimates of farm-held stocks of grain are based on a survey of 10,400 farm operators conducted by telephone during the period of January 2-8, 1992. Farm stocks include marketable grain plus reserves for feed and seed. Data on commercial stocks are obtained largely from the Canadian Grain Commission. Farm stock data include dockage, while commercial stock data exclude dockage.

For additional information, contact the Crops Section, Agriculture Division (613-951-8717). ■

DATA AVAILABILITY ANNOUNCEMENTS

Electric Power Statistics

November 1991

Highlights

- Net generation of electric energy in Canada in November 1991 increased to 42 558 gigawatt hours (GWh), up 4.0% from November 1990. Exports increased 31.7% to 2 113 GWh, while imports decreased from 877 GWh to 405 GWh.

- Year-to-date figures show net generation at 442 502 GWh, up 5.5% over 1990. Exports were up 36.9% at 22 399 GWh, while imports were down 65.7% at 5 826 GWh.

Available on CANSIM: matrices 3987-3999.

The November 1991 issue of *Electric Power Statistics* (57-001, $9/$90) will be available the first week of February. See "How to Order Publications".

For more detailed information on this release, contact Dave Madsen (613-951-9823), Energy Section, Industry Division. ■

Electric Storage Batteries

December 1991

Canadian manufacturers of electric storage batteries sold 230,246 automotive replacement batteries in December 1991, a decrease of 7.5% from the number sold in December 1990.

Cumulative sales amounted to 2,272,040 automotive replacement batteries from January to December 1991, down 0.5% from the number of units sold in 1990.

Information on sales of other types of storage batteries is also available.

The December 1991 issue of *Factory Sales of Electric Storage Batteries* (43-005, $5/$50) will be available at a later date. See "How to Order Publications".

For more detailed information on this release, contact L. Vincent (613-951-3523), Industry Division. ■

Rigid Insulating Board

December 1991

Shipments of rigid insulating board totalled 1 381 thousand square metres (12.7 mm basis) in December 1991, an increase of 2.9% compared to 1 342^r (revised) thousand square metres (12.7 mm basis) in December 1990.

For January to December 1991, year-to-date shipments amounted to 33 752 thousand square metres (12.7 mm basis) compared to 34 947^r thousand square metres (12.7 mm basis) for the same period in 1990, a decrease of 3.4%.

Available on CANSIM: matrices 31 (series 1) and 122 (series 4-7).

The December 1991 issue of *Rigid Insulating Board* (36-002, $5/$50) will be available at a later date. See "How to Order Publications".

For more detailed information on this release, contact Sandra Bohatyretz (613-951-3531), Industry Division. ■

Shipments of Solid Fuel-burning Heating Products

Fourth Quarter 1991

Shipments of solid fuel-burning heating products totalled $15.9 million for the fourth quarter 1991, a decrease of 15.4% from the $18.8^r (revised) million shipped during the fourth quarter of 1990.

Manufacturers' shipments of Canadian-made solid fuel-burning heating products are now available, as are data on the number of units shipped.

The 1991 fourth quarter issue of *Shipments of Solid Fuel-burning Heating Products* (25-002, $4.75/$19) will be available at a later date. See "How to Order Publications".

For more detailed information on this release, contact Keith Martin (613-951-3518), Industry Division. ■

Production of Biscuits

December 1991

Production of biscuits (all types) totalled 112 834 761 kilograms for the semi-annual period ended December 1991, an increase of 10.6% from the 102 052 956 kilograms produced during the same period of 1990.

Available on CANSIM: matrix 190.

The publication *Production of Selected Biscuits* (32-026, $6.75/$13.50) will be available at a later date. See "How to Order Publications".

For more detailed information on this release, contact Peter Zylstra (613-951-3511), Industry Division. ■

Cement

December 1991

Canadian manufacturers shipped 445 295 tonnes of cement in December 1991, a decrease of 9.0% from the 489 295r (revised) tonnes shipped in December 1990 and a decrease of 40.5% from the 747 992 tonnes shipped in November 1991.

January to December 1991 shipments totalled 9 399 048 tonnes, down 14.2% from the 10 953 034r tonnes shipped during the same period in 1990.

Available on CANSIM: matrices 92 and 122 (series 35).

The December 1991 issue of *Cement* (44-001, $5/$50) will be available at a later date.

For more detailed information on this release, contact Roland Joubert (613-951-3527), Industry Division. ■

Tobacco Products

December 1991

Data users should note that December 1991 figures have been revised.

Available on CANSIM: matrix 46.

For more information contact Peter Zylstra (613-951-3511), Industry Division. ■

The Daily

Statistics Canada's Official Release Bulletin for Statistical Information

Catalogue 11-001E. Price: Canada: $120.00 annually; United States: US$144.00 annually; Other Countries: US$168.00 annually

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Senior Editor: Greg Thomson (613-951-1116)
Editor: Tim Prichard (613-951-1103)

PUBLICATIONS RELEASED

National Income and Expenditure Accounts, 1979-1990.
Catalogue number 13-201
(Canada: $39; United States: US$47;
Other Countries: US$55).

Production, Sales and Stocks of Major Appliances, December 1991.
Catalogue number 43-010
(Canada: $5/$50; United States: US$6/US$60;
Other Countries: US$7/US$70).

Railway Operating Statistics, September 1991.
Catalogue number 52-003
(Canada: $10.50/$105; United States: US$12.60/
US$126; Other Countries: US$14.70/US$147).

Field Crop Reporting Series, No. 1: Stocks of Canadian Grain, December 31, 1991.
Catalogue number 22-002
(Canada: $12/$80; United States: US$14/US$96;
Other Countries: US$16/US$112).

The paper used in this publication meets the minimum requirements of American National Standard for Information Sciences – Permanence of Paper for Printed Library Materials, ANSI Z39.48 – 1984.

How to Order Publications

Statistics Canada publications may be purchased by mail order from Publication Sales, Room 1710, Main Building, Statistics Canada, Ottawa K1A 0T6 or phone 613-951-7277.

Please enclose cheque or money order payable to the Receiver General for Canada/Publications and provide full information on publications required (catalogue number, title, issue). Canadian customers, please remember to add 7% Goods and Services Tax.

Publications may also be ordered through Statistics Canada's offices in St. John's, Halifax, Montreal, Ottawa, Toronto, Winnipeg, Regina, Edmonton, Calgary and Vancouver, or from authorized bookstore agents or other booksellers.

A national toll-free telephone order service is in operation at Statistics Canada. The toll-free line (1-800-267-6677) can be used by Canadian customers for the ordering of Statistics Canada products and services.

MAJOR RELEASE DATES: FEBRUARY 1992

(Release dates are subject to change)

Anticipated date(s) of release	Title	Reference period
February		
3	Canadian Composite Leading Indicator	November 1991
4	Business Conditions Survey, Canadian Manufacturing Industries	January 1992
5	Help-wanted Index	January 1992
6	Estimates of Labour Income	November 1991
6	Farm Input Price Index	Fourth Quarter 1991
7	Labour Force Survey	January 1992
10	New Motor Vehicle Sales	December 1991
11	New Housing Price Index	December 1991
11	Farm Product Price Index	December 1991
11	Department Store Sales by Province and Metropolitan Area	December 1991
13	Monthly Survey of Manufacturing	December 1991
14	Travel Between Canada and Other Countries	December 1991
19	Sales of Natural Gas	December 1991
20	Preliminary Statement of Canadian International Merchandise Trade	December 1991
20	Farm Cash Receipts	January-December 1991
21	Consumer Price Index	January 1992
21	Retail Trade	December 1991
24	Department Store Sales and Stocks	December 1991
24	Wholesale Trade	December 1991
25	Canada's International Transactions in Securities	December 1991
26	Industrial Product Price Index	January 1992
26	Raw Materials Price Index	January 1992
26	Unemployment Insurance Statistics	December 1991
27	Private and Public Investment in Canada	Intentions 1992
27	Employment, Earnings and Hours	December 1991
27	Quarterly Financial Statistics of Enterprises	Fourth Quarter 1991
27	International Travel Account	Fourth Quarter 1991
28	Income and Expenditure Accounts (Gross Domestic Product)	Fourth Quarter 1991
28	Balance of International Payments	Fourth Quarter 1991
28	Financial Flow Accounts	Fourth Quarter 1991
28	Real Gross Domestic Product at Factor Cost by Industry	December 1991
28	Major Release Dates	March 1992

The March 1992 release schedule will be published on February 28, 1992. **Users note**: This schedule can be retrieved from **CANSIM** by the command **DATES**. Contact Greg Thomson (613-951-1116), Communications Division.

Catalogue 11-001E (Français 11-001F) ISSN 0827-0465

The Daily

Statistics Canada

Monday, February 3, 1992 **For release at 8:30 a.m.**

MAJOR RELEASE

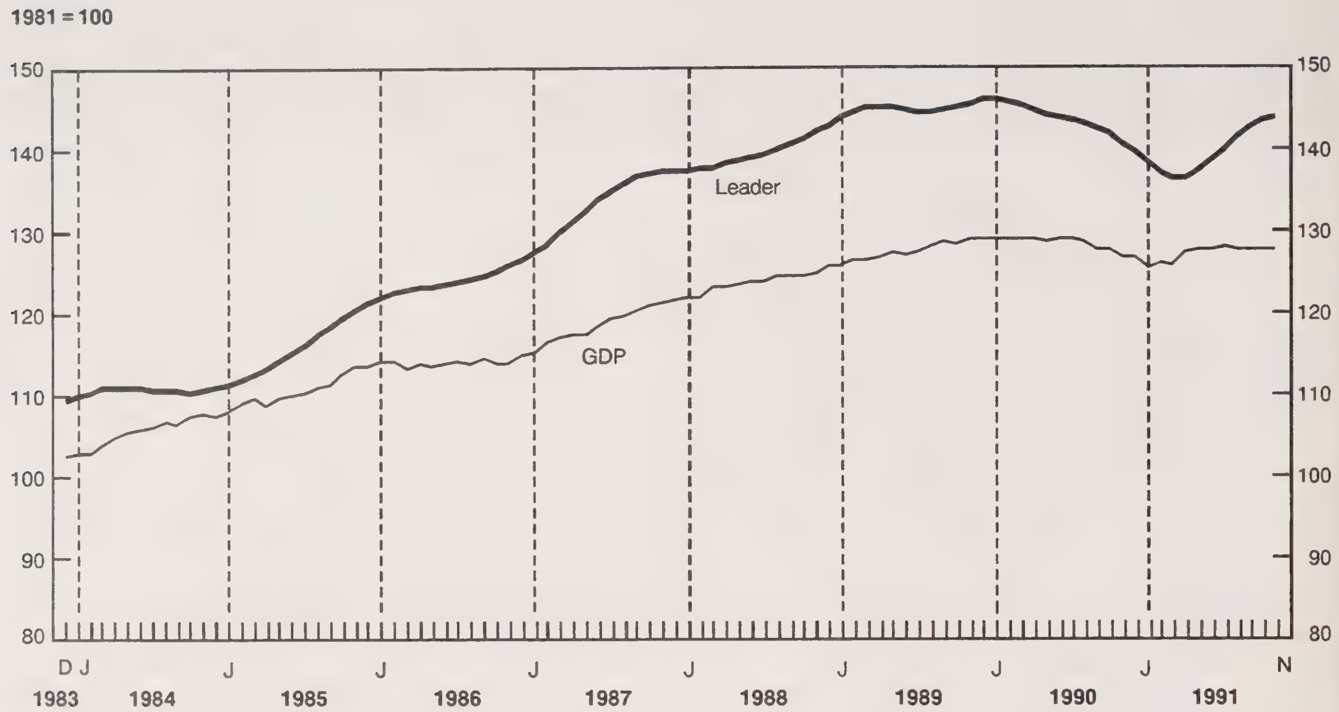
DATA AVAILABILITY ANNOUNCEMENTS

PUBLICATIONS RELEASED

INDEX TO DATA RELEASES: January 1992

MAJOR RELEASE

Composite Leading Indicator and GDP



Canadian Composite Leading Indicator

November 1991

Growth in the leading indicator continued to decelerate, from 0.6% in October to 0.4% in November. This increase was below the average recorded after eight months in previous recoveries, and is consistent with hesitant growth in the economy. The number of components declining rose from one to three out of 10, with downturns in housing and the stock market. However, the stock market rose strongly at the turn of the year, in response to a sharp drop in U.S. interest rates.

The indicators of household demand weakened markedly, as labour market conditions remained sluggish. After a downturn in sales of durable goods due to slow auto sales in October, the housing index also faltered in November. The housing index had grown steadily since March, contributing much of the initial upturn of the overall index in the spring. Furniture and appliance sales remained positive.

The growth of new orders for durable goods slowed from 1.8% in October to 0.6% in November, due to declines in industries related to business investment. Exports of aircraft, machinery and industrial goods fell during November, while employment in business services weakened again. Shipments also eased, which slowed the growth of their ratio to inventories to only 0.01 points. The average workweek remained unchanged.

The financial market indicators remained muted. The stock market fell, although it subsequently recovered in December. The money supply rose 0.3% in November, after no growth in October.

The growth of the U.S. leading indicator also slowed, from 0.5% in October to 0.3% in November, largely the result of another sharp drop in consumer confidence. Orders for durable goods firmed in November, housing starts rose in December, and the stock market rebounded in January.

Available on CANSIM: matrix 191.

For further information on this release, or about the next release dates, contact Francine Roy (613-951-3627), Current Economic Analysis Division.

For more information on the economy, order the February issue of *Canadian Economic Observer* (11-010, $22/$220), available the week of February 17-21. See "How to Order Publications".

Canadian Leading Indicators

	Percentage Change			Level	
	September	October	November	October	November
Composite Leading Indicator (1981 = 100)					
Smoothed	0.8	0.6	0.4	143.5	144.1
Unsmoothed	-0.1	-0.1	0.1	144.0	144.1
Retail trade					
Furniture and appliance sales	0.2	0.1	0.1	986[4]	987[4]
Other durable goods sales	0.1	-0.7	-0.8	3,567[4]	3,539[4]
Housing index[1]	1.1	0.2	-1.0	129.2	127.9
Manufacturing					
New orders – durables	2.3	1.8	0.6	9,311[4]	9,369[4]
Shipment to inventory ratio (finished goods)[2]	0.02	0.03	0.01	1.46	1.47
Average workweek (hours)	0.3	0.3	0.0	38.0	38.0
Business and personal services employment (thousands)	0.5	0.4	0.3	1,800	1,806
United States composite leading index (1967 = 100)	0.6	0.5	0.3	193.4	194.0
TSE300 stock price index (1975 = 1000)	0.0	0.1	-0.1	3,511	3,509
Money supply (M1) ($1981)[3]	0.3	0.0	0.3	23,967[4]	24,029[4]

1 *Composite index of housing starts (units) and house sales (MLS).*
2 *Difference from previous month.*
3 *Deflated by the consumer price index for all items.*
4 *Millions of 1981 dollars.*

■

DATA AVAILABILITY ANNOUNCEMENTS

Gypsum Products

December 1991

Manufacturers shipped 12 981 thousand square metres of plain gypsum wallboard in December 1991, down 10.5% from the 14 511 thousand square metres shipped in December 1990 and down 28.1% from the 18 042 thousand square metres shipped in November 1991.

Year-to-date shipments were 192 734 thousand square metres, a decrease of 23.8% from the January to December 1990 period.

Available on CANSIM: matrices 39 and 122 (series 11).

The December 1991 issue of *Gypsum Products* (44-003, $5/$50) will be available at a later date. See "How to Order Publications".

For more detailed information on this release, please contact Roland Joubert (613-951-3527), Industry Division. ■

Railway Carloadings

Seven-day Period Ending January 21, 1992

Highlights

- Revenue freight loaded by railways in Canada during the period totalled 4.6 million tonnes, an increase of 5.5% over the same period last year.
- Piggyback traffic decreased 4.4% from the same period last year. The number of cars loaded decreased 6.6% during the same period.
- The tonnage of revenue freight loaded to date this year decreased 10.2% from 1991.

Note: Piggyback traffic includes trailers and containers on flat cars. Piggyback traffic numbers are included in total carload traffic. All 1991 figures and 1992 cumulative data have been revised.

For more detailed information on this release, contact Angus MacLean (613-951-2484), Surface Transport Unit, Transportation Division. ■

The Daily

Statistics Canada's Official Release Bulletin for Statistical Information

Catalogue 11-001E. Price: Canada: $120.00 annually; United States: US$144.00 annually; Other Countries: US$168.00 annually

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Senior Editor: Greg Thomson (613-951-1116)
Editor: Tim Prichard (613-951-1103)

PUBLICATIONS RELEASED

Production and Disposition of Tobacco Products, December 1991.
Catalogue number 32-022
(Canada: $5/$50; United States: US$6/US$60; Other Countries: US$7/US$70).

Production and Inventories of Process Cheese and Instant Skim Milk Powder, December 1991.
Catalogue number 32-024
(Canada: $5/$50; United States: US$6/US$60; Other Countries: US$7/US$70).

Restaurant, Caterer and Tavern Statistics, September 1991.
Catalogue number 63-011
(Canada: $6.10/$61; United States: US$7.30/US$73; Other Countries: US$8.50/US$85).

Wholesale Trade Statistics, Wholesale Merchants, Agents and Brokers, 1988.
Catalogue number 63-226
(Canada: $34; United States: US$41; Other Countries: US$48).

Summary of Canadian International Trade, November 1991.
Catalogue number 65-001
(Canada: $18.20/$182; United States: US$21.80/US$218; Other Countries: US$25.50/US$255).

Canada's Balance of International Payments, Third Quarter 1991.
Catalogue number 67-001
(Canada: $27.50/$110; United States: US$38.50/US$132; Other Countries: US$38.50/US$154).

The paper used in this publication meets the minimum requirements of American National Standard for Information Sciences – Permanence of Paper for Printed Library Materials, ANSI Z39.48 – 1984.

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The Daily

Statistics Canada

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January 1992

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Air Carrier Operations in Canada	January-March 1991	January 14, 1992
Air Charter Statistics	1990	January 20, 1992
Asphalt Roofing	December 1991	January 30, 1992
Aviation Statistics Centre Service Bulletin	October 1991	January 20, 1992
Break and Enter in Canada	1980-90	January 28, 1992
Building Permits	October 1991	January 6, 1992
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Canada's International Transactions in Securities	November 1991	January 23, 1992
Canadian Civil Aviation Statistics	November 1991	January 21, 1992
Canadian Composite Leading Indicator	October 1991	January 7, 1992
Canadian Economic Observer	January 1992	January 23, 1992
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Crude Oil and Natural Gas	September 1991	January 7, 1992
	October 1991	January 30, 1992

Index to Data Releases, January 1992

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Electric Storage Batteries	November 1991	January 13, 1992
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	November 1991	January 30, 1992
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Farm Product Price Index	November 1991	January 14, 1992
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Footwear Statistics	November 1991	January 13, 1992
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Grain Marketing Situation Report	November 1991	January 6, 1992
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Health Reports	Third Quarter 1991	January 29, 1992
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Monthly Survey of Manufacturing	November 1991	January 16, 1992
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Preliminary Statement of Canadian International Trade	November 1991	January 17, 1992
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Production and Sales of Major Appliances	December 1991	January 28, 1992
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	Seven-day Period Ending December 21, 1991	January 13, 1992
	10-day Period Ending December 31, 1991	January 14, 1992
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Raw Materials Price Index	November 1991	January 3, 1992
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Real Gross Domestic Product at Factor Cost by Industry	November 1991	January 31, 1992

Index to Data Releases, January 1992

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Short Term Expectations Survey		January 7, 1992
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	Week Ending December 28, 1991	January 9, 1992
	Week Ending January 4, 1992	January 9, 1992
	Week Ending January 11, 1992	January 16, 1992
	Week Ending January 18, 1992	January 23, 1992
	Week Ending January 25, 1992	January 30, 1992
Steel Pipe and Tubing	November 1991	January 10, 1992
Steel Wire and Specified Wire Products	November 1991	January 9, 1992
Stocks of Frozen Poultry Products	January 1, 1992	January 17, 1992
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Tobacco Products	December 1991	January 24, 1992
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Wholesale Trade	November 1991	January 23, 1992

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The Daily

Statistics Canada

Tuesday, February 4, 1992 **For release at 8:30 a.m.**

MAJOR RELEASES

DATA AVAILABILITY ANNOUNCEMENT

PUBLICATIONS RELEASED

MAJOR RELEASES

Quarterly Business Conditions Survey, Canadian Manufacturing Industries

January 1992

Seasonally Adjusted

Canadian manufacturers' opinions concerning the backlog of unfilled orders, finished products inventories, expected volume of production in the upcoming quarter, and orders received became more negative between the October 1991 and January 1992 surveys. With the exception of orders received the levels are close to, or lower than, those recorded a year earlier. However, they are still significantly above the record lows posted during the 1981-82 recession.

Highlights

- Canadian manufacturers expressed increased pessimism about the expected volume of production over the next three months. The balance of opinion decreased to -13, down from -1 in the last quarter of 1991. After a brief show of optimism in the July 1991 survey (+3), the balance of opinion has fallen back to the level registered in the January and April 1991 surveys. However, it remains well above the -29 recorded in the October 1990 survey and the record low of -36 posted in April 1982.
  The balance of -13 in January is calculated by subtracting the pessimistic 33% who indicated a "lower than normal" volume of expected production from the optimistic 20% who reported a "higher than normal" volume of expected production.

- The balance of opinion for the backlog of unfilled orders posted a record 20-point drop to -50 in January 1992. The balance of -50 still does not match the record low of -66 posted during the third quarter of 1982. This decrease was caused mostly by the following industries: transportation equipment, primary metals, and electrical and electronic products.
  Unfilled orders are the stock of orders which will generate future shipments, assuming that orders are not cancelled.

> ***Note to Users***
>
> *Individual responses to the Business Conditions Survey are weighted by the value of the respondent's shipments reported to the Annual Survey of Manufactures. The proportions, therefore, reflect the magnitude of the individual manufacturer's contribution to the total. The balance is the difference between the proportion associated with the positive-type response (e.g., higher volume of production) and the proportion related to the negative-type response (e.g., lower volume of production). Both the raw data (raw) and seasonally adjusted (s.a.) data are given for the balance. The seasonally adjusted value for the neutral components (e.g., expected production about the same) is calculated by subtracting the sum of the seasonally adjusted values of the other two components from 100.*

- The balance of opinion concerning orders received decreased 11 points to -19 in January 1992. Although the balance dropped this quarter, it is still much above the -42 level posted one year earlier.

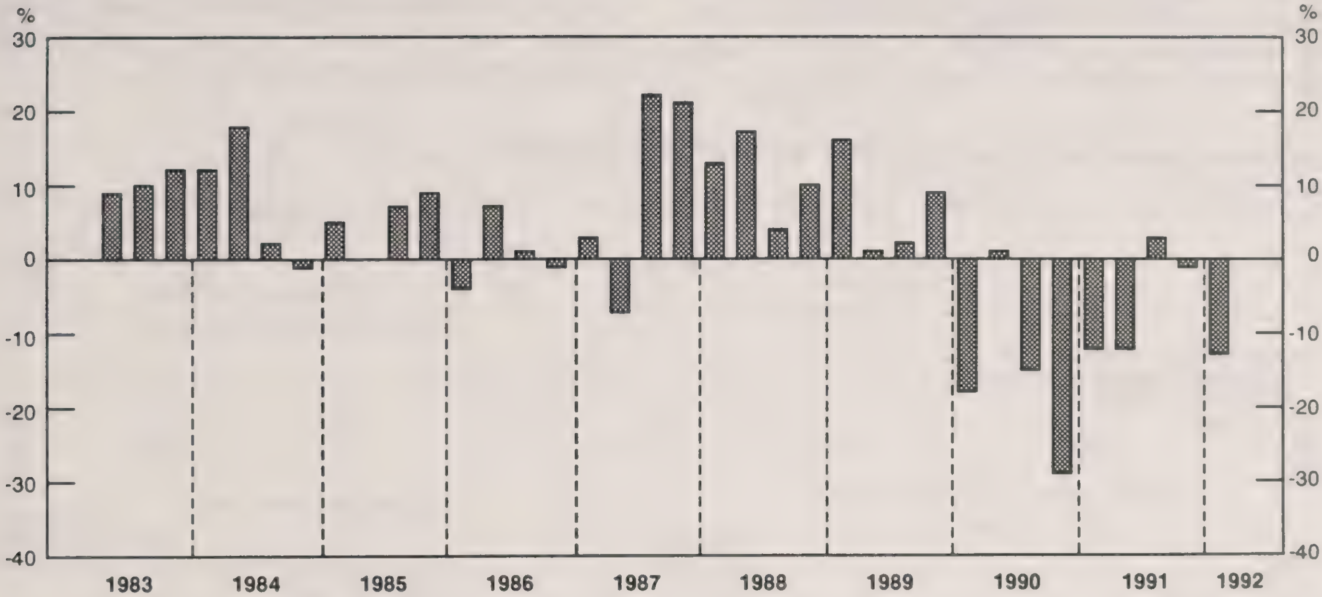
- The balance of opinion for finished products inventories dropped 14 points to -32 in January 1992 from a level of -18 in October 1991. This is still substantially above the -43 and -45 recorded in the April and July 1982 surveys, respectively.

Unadjusted

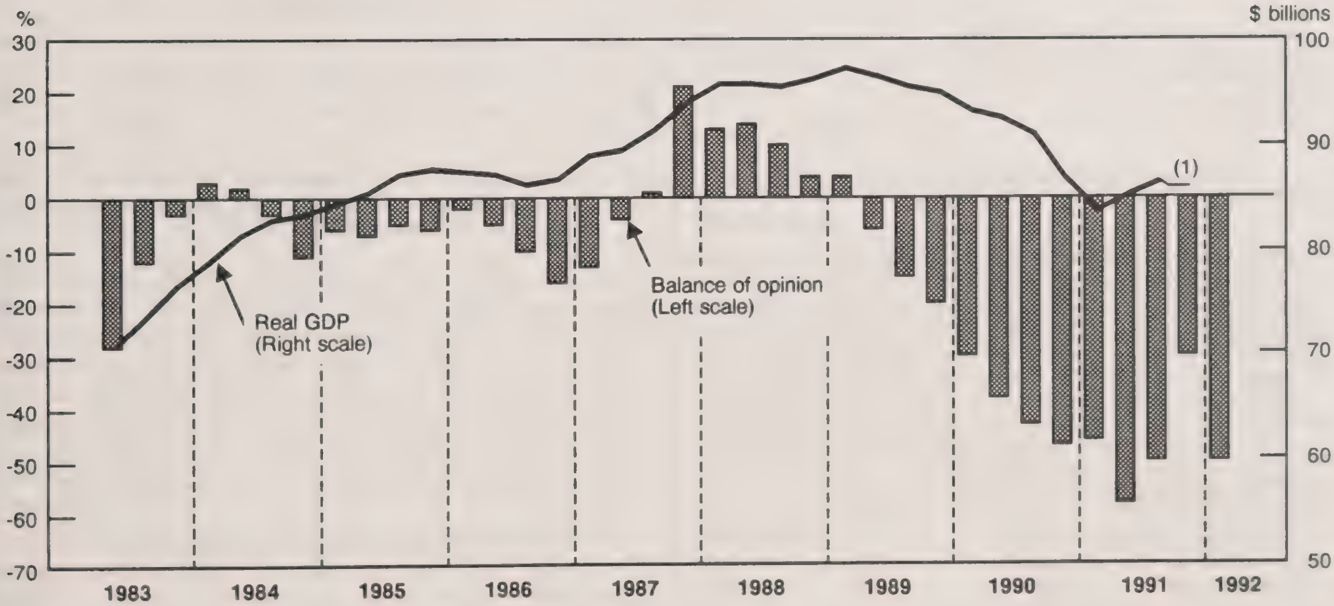
- About 83% of Canadian manufacturers did not report any particular production difficulties in the January 1992 survey. The main source of production difficulties is still "working capital shortage", down three points to 8% this quarter. "Skilled labour shortage" continues to be less of a problem, down to 2% in January 1992; it had reached a level of 13% in the April and July quarters of 1989.

The Business Conditions Survey is carried out in January, April, July and October. The majority of responses are recorded in the first two weeks of these months. Results are based on replies from about 5,000 manufacturers.

Balance of Opinion for Expected Volume of Production
Next Three Months vs Last Three Months



Balance of Opinion on Backlog of Unfilled Orders
and Real GDP for Manufacturing Industries
Seasonally adjusted



(1) ----- October and November 1991

Please note that survey weights and sampled units have been benchmarked to the 1987 Annual Survey of Manufactures (ASM) and data back to 1987 have been revised accordingly. In general, trends for the revised data have remained the same as those prior to the benchmarking to the 1987 ASM.

Available on CANSIM (raw data only): matrices 2843-2845.

For further information, please contact Claude Robillard (613-951-3507), Monthly Survey of Manufacturing Section, Industry Division.

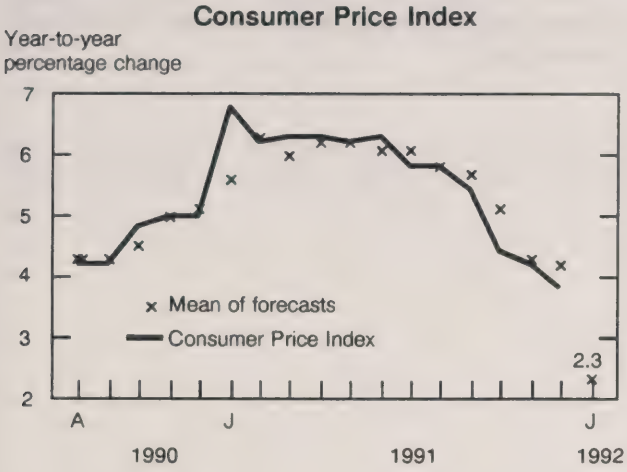
Business Conditions Survey, Canadian Manufacturing Industries

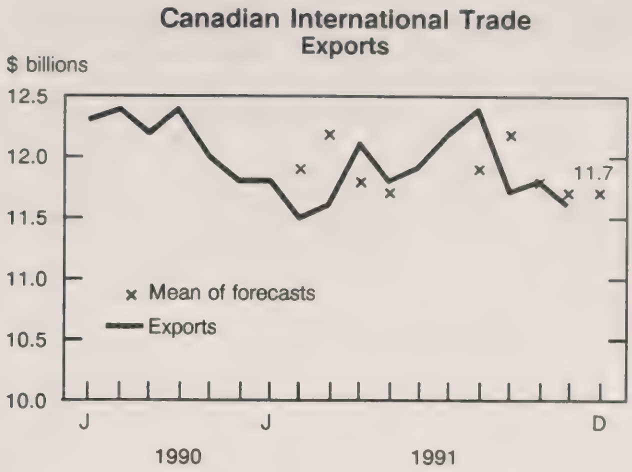
January 1992

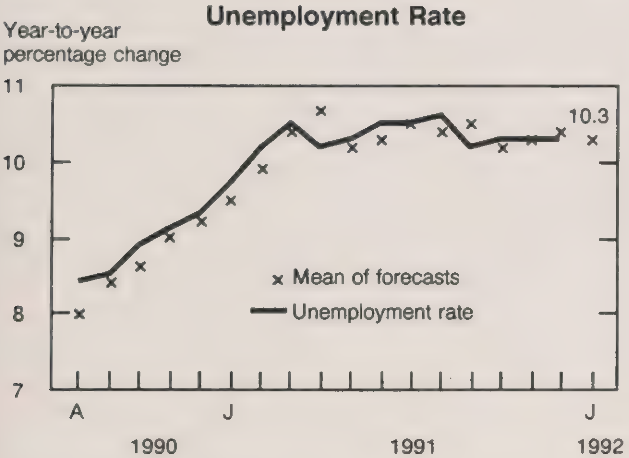
	All Manufacturing Industries				
	January 1991	April 1991	July 1991	October 1991	January 1992
			seasonally adjusted		
Volume of production during next three months compared with last three months will be:					
About the same	42	40	51	45	47
Higher	23	24	26	27	20
Lower	35	36	23	28	33
Balance	-12	-12	3	-1	-13
			raw		
Balance	-21	7	-13	4	-24
			seasonally adjusted		
Orders received are:					
About the same	38	44	60	50	47
Rising	10	8	13	21	17
Declining	52	48	27	29	36
Balance	-42	-40	-14	-8	-19
			raw		
Balance	-43	-36	-13	-8	-25
			seasonally adjusted		
Present backlog of unfilled orders is:					
About normal	42	36	42	36	44
Higher than normal	6	3	4	17	3
Lower than normal	52	61	54	47	53
Balance	-46	-58	-50	-30	-50
			raw		
Balance	-47	-61	-49	-26	-52
			seasonally adjusted		
Finished product inventory on hand is:					
About right	53	56	69	62	62
Too low	5	3	3	10	3
Too high[1]	42	41	28	28	35
Balance	-37	-38	-25	-18	-32
			raw		
Balance	-38	-38	-25	-17	-33
			raw		
Sources of production difficulties:					
Working capital shortage	5	9	8	11	8
Skilled labour shortage	4	4	4	3	2
Unskilled labour shortage	0	0	0	0	0
Raw material shortage	4	2	3	3	3
Other difficulties	13	9	9	8	4
No difficulties	73	75	75	75	83

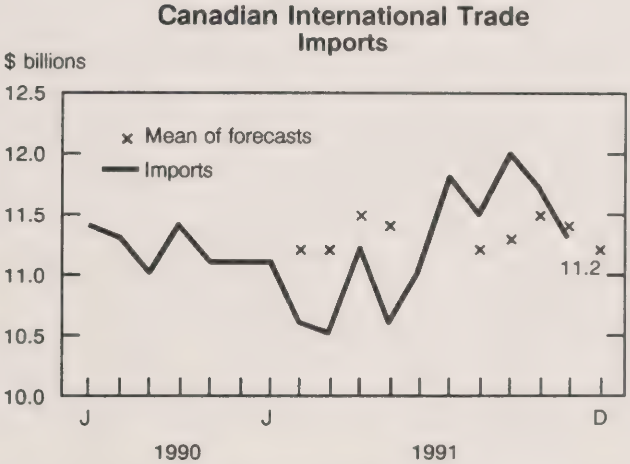
[1] *No evident seasonality.*

FORECASTS VS. ACTUAL









Short-term Expectations Survey

The following are the forecasts of the year-over-year changes in the Consumer Price Index and the unemployment rate for January 1992, and of merchandise exports and imports for December 1991.

The increase in the Consumer Price Index for January was forecast at 2.3%, with minimum and maximum values of 1.3% and 3.8%, respectively. The mean forecast for December was overestimated by 0.4%.

The mean forecast of the unemployment rate for January was 10.3% (minimum 10.1%, maximum 10.5%). For December, the mean forecast overestimated the outcome by 0.1%.

Note to Users

Since April 1990, Statistics Canada has been canvassing a small group of economic analysts (an average of 24 participants) and requesting from them a one-month-ahead forecast of key economic indicators. The experience to date suggests that the results of this survey are found useful by the public at large. This month, participants were asked for their monthly forecasts of the year-to-year change in the Consumer Price Index, the unemployment rate, and merchandise exports and imports (replacing the trade balance).

The release dates for the coming 12 months are:

February 4	*August 4*
March 3	*September 1*
April 7	*October 6*
May 5	*November 3*
June 2	*December 1*
July 7	*January 5, 1993*

December merchandise exports were forecast to be $11.7 billion, with a minimum and maximum of $11.2 billion and $12.0 billion, respectively. The forecast of imports for the same period was $11.2 billion, with minimum and maximum values of $10.9 billion and $11.5 billion, respectively.

For a complete set of tables or more information concerning this survey, contact Diane Lachapelle (613-951-0568). ■

DATA AVAILABILITY ANNOUNCEMENT

Pack of Processed Beans, Green and Wax

1991

Data on the pack of processed beans, green and wax, 1991 are now available. The publication *Pack of Processed Beans, Green and Wax*, 1991 (32-238, $13) will be released at a later date.

For further information, contact Peter Zylstra (613-951-3511), Industry Division. ■

PUBLICATIONS RELEASED

National Income and Expenditure Accounts, Quarterly Estimates, 1984 Q1-1991 Q3.
Catalogue number 13-001
(Canada: $20/$80; United States: US$24/$96; Other Countries: US$28/112).

Pack of Processed Peas, 1991.
Catalogue number 32-235
(Canada: $13; United States: US$16; Other Countries: US$18).

Employment, Earnings and Hours, October 1991.
Catalogue number 72-002
(Canada: $38.50/$385; United States: US$46.20/$462; Other Countries: US$53.90/$539).

The paper used in this publication meets the minimum requirements of American National Standard for Information Sciences – Permanence of Paper for Printed Library Materials, ANSI Z39.48 – 1984.
∞

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Wednesday, February 5, 1992 For release at 8:30 a.m.

MAJOR RELEASES

DATA AVAILABILITY ANNOUNCEMENT

PUBLICATIONS RELEASED 5

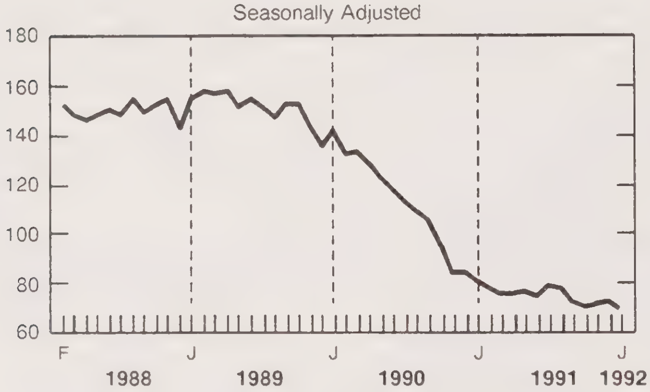
MAJOR RELEASES

Help-wanted Index

January 1992

The Help-wanted Index serves as an early indicator of the demand for labour by monitoring changes in the number of help-wanted ads published in 20 major metropolitan areas.

Help-wanted Index, Canada (1981 = 100)



Highlights – Seasonally Adjusted

- After reaching a peak of 157 in April 1989, the Help-wanted Index for Canada (1981 = 100) started a decline which accelerated in 1990 (to 84 in December from 141 in January). In 1991, the downward trend slowed, and the index fell eight points between January and December (to 72 from 80). In January 1992, the Help-wanted Index continued its decline, falling by three points to 69.

> ***Note to Users***
>
> *The seasonally adjusted indices are revised once a year, and this release shows the revised estimates. Help-wanted Indices for census metropolitan areas and trend-cycle estimates are available on request, or trend-cycle estimates can be obtained directly from CANSIM.*

Changes by Region

- Between December 1991 and January 1992, the Help-wanted Index decreased 10.4% in Ontario (to 60 from 67), 9.3% in British Columbia (to 68 from 75), and 6.1% in the Prairie provinces (to 46 from 49). The index increased 5.8% in the Atlantic provinces (to 110 from 104) and 1.1% in Quebec (to 88 from 87).

- Compared with January 1991, the Help-wanted Index was lower in all regions, falling 27% in the Prairie provinces, 22% in British Columbia, 18% in Ontario, 2% in the Atlantic provinces and 1% in Quebec.

Available on CANSIM: matrix 105 (levels 5 and 7).

For further information, contact Carole Lacroix (613-951-4039) or André Picard (613-951-4045), Labour Division, (FAX: 613-951-4087).

Help-wanted Index (1981 = 100), Canada and Regions – Seasonally Adjusted

Year and month	Canada	Atlantic Region	Quebec	Ontario	Prairie Region	British Columbia
1991						
January	**80**	112	89	73	63	87
February	**77**	120	86	70	58	79
March	**75**	114	77	72	56	80
April	**75**	108	87	68	56	81
May	**76**	118	90	67	53	78
June	**74**	102	84	70	53	82
July	**78**	108	86	74	52	84
August	**77**	115	83	74	54	81
September	**72**	107	84	67	47	79
October	**70**	105	83	66	49	73
November	**71**	99	88	63	51	73
December	**72**	104	87	67	49	75
1992						
January	**69**	110	88	60	46	68

■

Non-residential Building Construction Price Index

(1986 = 100)
Fourth Quarter 1991

The composite price index for non-residential building construction in Canada (excluding the Goods and Services Tax) remained steady at 121.1 in the fourth quarter of 1991. Although prices were virtually unchanged from the third quarter, the price index did fall 3.4% from the same period one year ago.

Of the seven cities surveyed, only Toronto (at an index level of 124.6) showed a decrease from the previous quarter (-0.2%). Changes for the other cities ranged from Calgary (121.8, 0.0%), Halifax (109.0, 0.1%), Montreal (114.0, 0.1%), Ottawa (124.7, 0.2%), Edmonton (123.5, 0.2%) to Vancouver with the largest increase (115.9, 0.7%).

In a comparison with prices from the fourth quarter 1990, the changes in ascending order of magnitude were Edmonton -0.6%, Calgary -1.0%, Ottawa -1.5%, Halifax -3.0%, Vancouver -3.1%, Montreal -3.4% and Toronto -3.9%.

Note: Prices for the seven cities represent the metropolitan area in each case.

Available on CANSIM: matrices 2042 and 2043.

The fourth quarter 1991 issue of *Construction Price Statistics* (62-007, $18/$72) will be available in March. See "How to Order Publications".

For more detailed information on this release, contact the Information and Current Analysis Unit (613-951-9607), Prices Division.

Non-residential Building Construction Price Indexes

Fourth Quarter 1991
(1986 = 100)

	Seven Cities and Composite Indexes							
	Halifax	Montreal	Ottawa	Toronto	Calgary	Edmonton	Vancouver	**Composite**
				Quarterly Indexes				
1990								
Fourth Quarter	112.4	118.0	126.6	129.7	123.0	124.2	119.6	**125.3**
1991								
First Quarter	109.8	114.3	125.2	125.5	122.7	123.8	116.7	**121.8**
Second Quarter	109.6	113.8	124.3	125.4	121.9	123.4	115.4	**121.4**
Third Quarter	108.9	113.9 r	124.4	124.9	121.8	123.2	115.1	**121.1 r**
Fourth Quarter	109.0	114.0	124.7	124.6	121.8	123.5	115.9	**121.1**
				Percentage Change				
Q.1 1991/Q.4 1990	-2.3	-3.1	-1.1	-3.2	-0.2	-0.3	-2.4	**-2.8**
Q.2 1991/Q.1 1991	-0.2	-0.4	-0.7	-0.1	-0.7	-0.3	-1.1	**-0.3**
Q.3 1991/Q.2 1991	-0.6	0.0 r	0.1	-0.4	-0.1	-0.2	-0.3	**-0.3**
Q.4 1991/Q.3 1991	0.1	0.1	0.2	-0.2	0.0	0.2	0.7	**0.0**
Q.4 1991/Q.4 1990	-3.0	-3.4	-1.5	-3.9	-1.0	-0.6	-3.1	**-3.4**

r Revised.
Note: *Effective January 1, 1991, the Goods and Services tax is excluded but the Provincial Sales Tax is included (as before)*

DATA AVAILABILITY ANNOUNCEMENT

Specified Domestic Electrical Appliances

December 1991

Data on Canadian manufacturers' production of electrical kitchen appliances in December 1991 are now available.

Production of home comfort products totalled 9,612 in December 1991, a decrease of 26.8% from the previous year.

Year-to-date production of kitchen appliances totalled 843,990 units. Corresponding data for the same period in 1990 totalled 838,163 units.

The December 1991 issue of *Specified Domestic Electrical Appliances* (43-003, $5/$50) will be available at a later date. See "How to Order Publications".

For more detailed information on this release, contact L.Pent (613-951-3526), Industry Division. ■

The Daily

Statistics Canada's Official Release Bulletin for Statistical Information

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PUBLICATIONS RELEASED

Shipments of Solid Fuel Burning Heating Products, Quarter Ended December 1991.
Catalogue number 25-002
(Canada: $4.75/$19; United States: US$5.75/US$23; Other Countries: US$6.75/US$27).

Production of Selected Biscuits, Semi-annual Period Ended December 1991.
Catalogue number 32-026
(Canada: $6.75/$13.50; United States: US$8.10/US$16.20; Other Countries: US$9.45/US$18.90).

Rigid Insulating Board, December 1991.
Catalogue number 36-002
(Canada: $5/$50; United States: US$6/US$60; Other Countries: US$7/US$70).

Factory Sales of Electric Storage Batteries, December 1991.
Catalogue number 43-005
(Canada: $5/$50; United States: US$6/US$60; Other Countries: US$7/US$70).

Cement, December 1991.
Catalogue number 44-001
(Canada: $5/$50; United States: US$6/US$60; Other Countries: US$7/US$70).

Asphalt Roofing, December 1991.
Catalogue number 45-001
(Canada: $5/$50; United States: US$6/US$60; Other Countries: US$7/US$70).

Restaurant, Caterer and Tavern Statistics, October 1991.
Catalogue number 63-011
(Canada: $6.10/$61; United States: US$7.30/US$73; Other Countries: US$8.50/US$85).

Restaurant, Caterer and Tavern Statistics, November 1991.
Catalogue number 63-011
(Canada: $6.10/$61; United States: US$7.30/US$73; Other Countries: US$8.50/US$85).

Service Industries Service Bulletin: Canada-United States Revenue Comparisons for Selected Service Industries, 1987 to 1989. Vol. 3, No. 5.
Catalogue number 63-015
(Canada: $7.20/$43; United States: US$8.65/US$52; Other Countries: US$10/US$60).

Science Statistics Service Bulletin: R&D Expenditures of Private Non-profit (PNP) Organizations, 1990. Vol. 16, No. 1.
Catalogue number 88-001
(Canada: $7.10/$71; United States: US$8.50/US$85; Other Countries: US$9.90/US$99).

The paper used in this publication meets the minimum requirements of American National Standard for Information Sciences – Permanence of Paper for Printed Library Materials, ANSI Z39.48 – 1984.
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MAJOR RELEASES

DATA AVAILABILITY ANNOUNCEMENTS

MAJOR RELEASES

Estimates of Labour Income

November 1991

The November 1991 preliminary estimate of labour income[1], which comprises approximately 50% of Gross Domestic Product (GDP) in the National Income and Expenditure Accounts, was $32.6 billion, an increase of 3.2% from November 1990. The year-to-date growth in labour income was 3.6%, compared to the 1990 annual gain of 6.7%.

Highlights – Wages and Salaries
Seasonally Adjusted

- Seasonally adjusted wages and salaries were virtually unchanged in November (+0.1%) from the October level.
- Wages and salaries in federal administration recorded a second consecutive monthly increase in November of 3.5%. (October's increase was 10.2%, following a decrease in September of 8.0%. This industry was affected by the labour dispute with the Public Service Alliance of Canada (PSAC).)
- Increases in wages and salaries were also noted in November in education and related services (0.8%) and in local administration (1.0%).
- Manufacturing (-0.9%), construction (-0.7%), provincial administration (-0.8%) and forestry (-2.5%) all recorded declines in wages and salaries in November.
- Increases in wages and salaries occurred in Newfoundland (1.0%), Prince Edward Island (1.7%), Nova Scotia (1.7%) and British Columbia (1.1%). These gains were moderated by a 0.7% decline in Ontario and by marginal changes in the remaining provinces and territories.

Unadjusted

- In November 1991, wages and salaries advanced by 2.6% from November 1990, bringing the year-to-date growth rate to 3.2%.
- The highest year-over-year growth rates in November were noted in local administration (6.3%), education and related services (6.1%), health and welfare services (5.9%), and finance, insurance and real estate (5.7%).
- Weakness in wages and salaries occurred in construction (-7.1%) and in manufacturing (-0.3%).
- New Brunswick (5.0%), Alberta (4.3%), British Columbia (5.6%) and the Yukon, Northwest Territories and Abroad (4.8) continued in November to record larger year-over-year increases in wages and salaries than the national growth rate (2.6%). These increases were moderated by weaker growth in the remaining provinces.

Available on CANSIM: matrices 1791 and 1792.

The October-December 1991 issue of *Estimates of Labour Income* (72-005, $22.50/$90) will be available in April. See "How to Order Publications".

For further information on the monthly estimates contact Georgette Gauthier (613-951-4051) or Katherine Fraser (613-951-4049). For information on the annual estimates of labour income contact Jean-Pierre Maynard (613-951-4050) or Sylvia Reid-Hibbert (613-951-4054), Labour Division (FAX: 613-951-4087). □

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[1] *Labour income is composed of two components – wages and salaries and supplementary labour income. Wages and salaries account for 90% of labour income.*

Wages and Salaries and Supplementary Labour Income
(millions of dollars)

	November 1991 p	October 1991 r	September 1991 f	November 1990
	Unadjusted for Seasonal Variation			
Agriculture, fishing and trapping	212.1	263.2	336.6	207.7
Forestry	207.3	229.8	242.0	202.9
Mines, quarries and oil wells	694.2	701.9	714.6	668.9
Manufacturing industries	5,082.5	5,187.8	5,237.1	5,099.9
Construction industry	1,860.4	2,060.8	2,120.2	2,001.9
Transportation, communications and other utilities	2,832.6	2,861.9	2,830.5	2,716.3
Trade	4,151.2	4,122.2	4,124.6	4,082.3
Finance, insurance and real estate	2,666.9	2,695.7	2,708.5	2,523.5
Commercial and personal services	4,091.6	4,153.8	4,149.4	3,931.7
Education and related services	2,634.0	2,589.1	2,525.4	2,483.4
Health and welfare services	2,470.0	2,464.1	2,465.0	2,332.4
Federal administration and other government offices	959.1	926.3	848.2	930.5
Provincial administration	674.3	682.1	693.1	649.8
Local administration	647.3	635.0	645.5	608.7
Total wages and salaries	**29,183.6**	**29,573.5**	**29,640.7**	**28,440.0**
Supplementary labour income	3,420.8	3,527.6	3,473.5	3,153.4
Labour income	**32,604.4**	**33,101.2**	**33,114.2**	**31,593.3**
	Adjusted for Seasonal Variation			
Agriculture, fishing and trapping	238.7	231.6	233.4	234.1
Forestry	200.3	205.4	211.1	196.0
Mines, quarries and oil wells	706.3	704.0	712.1	680.4
Manufacturing industries	5,145.1	5,194.1	5,222.9	5,152.9
Construction industry	1,805.8	1,817.8	1,841.4	1,933.0
Transportation, communications and other utilities	2,838.3	2,834.7	2,813.6	2,718.4
Trade	4,132.6	4,130.8	4,135.4	4,064.6
Finance, insurance and real estate	2,710.5	2,716.6	2,708.5	2,554.8
Commercial and personal services	4,095.0	4,079.1	4,061.9	3,928.1
Education and related services	2,528.0	2,509.3	2,508.3	2,383.8
Health and welfare services	2,484.9	2,489.5	2,496.2	2,347.6
Federal administration and other government offices	977.7	944.9	857.7	949.4
Provincial administration	677.0	682.4	683.8	652.3
Local administration	646.0	639.7	640.6	607.2
Total wages and salaries	**29,250.9**	**29,235.2**	**29,188.4**	**28,393.4**
Supplementary labour income	3,428.4	3,488.7	3,422.0	3,148.6
Labour income	**32,679.4**	**32,723.9**	**32,610.5**	**31,541.9**

p *Preliminary estimates.*
r *Revised estimates.*
f *Final estimates.*

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Farm Input Price Index

Fourth Quarter 1991

The Farm Input Price Index (1986 = 100) for the fourth quarter of 1991 stood at a preliminary level of 105.7, down 2.0% from the previous quarter and down 4.8% from a year earlier. Of the seven major groups which are updated quarterly, five declined from the third quarter, and two rose.

- The animal production index, which was down 3.9% had the largest impact on the change of the total index in the fourth quarter. The decrease was a consequence of lower prices for feeder cattle (-6.4%), weanling pigs (-9.8%) and for feed (-1.3%); feed prices were 5.1% lower than a year earlier.

- The index for interest had the second largest impact on the quarterly change of the total index. It declined 6.9% as the non-mortgage component was down 10.0%.

- The machinery and motor vehicles index was up 0.4% in the quarter due to increases for machinery replacement (0.6%) and motor vehicles replacement (4.8%). The index for machinery and motor vehicles operation was down (-0.3%), mainly because petroleum product prices, a part of the operation component, fell 0.7%.

Available on CANSIM: matrices 2010-2019.

The fourth quarter 1991 issue of *Farm Input Price Indexes* (62-004, $12.25/$49) will be available at the beginning of March. See "How to Order Publications".

For more detailed information on this release, contact the Information and Current Analysis Unit (613-951-9607), Prices Division. □

Farm Input Price Indexes
(1986 = 100)

	Fourth Quarter 1991	% Change: 4th Quarter1991/ 3rd Quarter 1991	% Change: 4th Quarter 1991/ 4th Quarter 1990
		Eastern Canada	
Total Farm Input	**108.2**	**-1.4**	**-4.1**
Building and Fencing	116.2	-0.9	-1.5
Machinery and motor vehicles	115.3	0.5	1.9
Crop production	106.7	-0.8	-1.5
Animal production	98.2	-1.5	-5.5
Supplies and services	114.7	0.2	2.2
Hired farm labour	129.1	-1.7	0.9
Property taxes	116.7	0.0	2.2
Interest	101.7	-7.5	-25.1
Farm rent	119.9	0.0	1.4
		Western Canada	
Total Farm Input	**103.7**	**-2.6**	**-5.4**
Building and Fencing	103.6	-4.3	-2.6
Machinery and motor vehicles	110.1	0.4	0.2
Crop production	90.1	-1.7	-8.1
Animal production	100.7	-6.9	-6.9
Supplies and services	106.6	0.3	-0.7
Hired farm labour	120.8	-0.7	0.9
Property taxes	119.5	0.0	4.9
Interest	100.5	-6.5	-22.2
Farm rent	102.8	0.0	1.6
		Canada	
Total Farm Input	**105.7**	**-2.0**	**-4.8**
Building and Fencing	110.3	-2.4	-2.0
Machinery and motor vehicles	111.8	0.4	0.8
Crop production	95.9	-1.4	-5.6
Animal production	99.3	-3.9	-6.1
Supplies and services	110.7	0.3	0.8
Hired farm labour	125.4	-1.3	1.0
Property taxes	118.9	0.0	4.3
Interest	101.0	-6.9	-23.3
Farm rent	107.1	0.0	1.5

DATA AVAILABILITY ANNOUNCEMENTS

Oil Pipeline Transport
November 1991

Highlights

- In November, net receipts of crude oil and refined petroleum products into Canadian pipelines decreased 1.8% from November 1990 to 14 975 084 cubic metres (m^3). Year-to-date receipts, now at 158 068 449 m^3, were up 0.4% from 1990.

- Pipeline exports of crude oil increased 14.9% compared to November 1990, while pipeline imports declined 3.3% for the same period. On a cumulative basis, exports in 1991 were up 17.3% from 1990 levels, while imports were up by 31.2%.

- Deliveries of crude oil by pipeline to Canadian refineries in November declined 5.9% from 1990, while deliveries of liquid petroleum gases and refined petroleum products decreased 26.7%.

Available on CANSIM: matrix 181.

The November 1991 issue of *Oil Pipeline Transport* (55-001, $10/$100) will be available the third week of February. See "How to Order Publications".

For more detailed information on this release, contact G. O'Connor (613-951-3562), Energy Section, Industry Division. ■

Industrial Chemicals and Synthetic Resins
December 1991

Canadian chemical firms produced 143 938 tonnes of polyethylene synthetic resins in December 1991, an increase of 3.3% from the 139 302 tonnes produced in December 1990.

January to December 1991 production totalled 1 568 779[r] (revised) tonnes, up 2.4% from the 1 531 571 tonnes produced during the same period in 1990.

Data are also available on Canadian production of three other types of synthetic resins and 24 industrial chemicals for December 1991, December 1990, and for corresponding cumulative figures.

Available on CANSIM: matrix 951.

The December 1991 issue of *Industrial Chemicals and Synthetic Resins* (46-002, $5.60/$56) will be available at a later date. See "How to Order Publications".

For more detailed information on this release, contact Raj Sehdev (613-951-3513), Industry Division. ■

Railway Operating Statistics
October 1991

The seven major railways reported a combined net gain of $40.9 million in October 1991. Operating revenues of $602.5 million were up $22.5 million or 3.9% from the October 1990 figure.

Revenue freight tonne-kilometres were up 5.5%. Freight train-kilometres registered an increase of 13.7%, while freight car-kilometres increased by 4.6% compared to October 1990.

All 1990 figures have been revised.

Available on CANSIM: matrix 142.

The October 1991 issue of *Railway Operating Statistics* (52-003, $10.50/$105) is to be released the second week of February.

For more detailed information on this release, contact Angus MacLean (613-951-2484), Transportation Division. ■

Pack of Processed Mushrooms

1991

The data on pack of processed mushrooms for 1991 cannot be made available. The information is confidential to meet secrecy requirements of the Statistics Act.

The publication *Pack of Selected Processed Vegetables* (32-240, $13) will be released at a later date.

For further information, contact Peter Zylstra (613-951-3511), Industry Division. ■

Canadians with Impaired Hearing

A special topic report, *Canadians with Impaired Hearing*, Vol. 5 (82-615, $35), based on the Health and Activity Limitation Survey (HALS) is now available. For further information, contact Colleen Cardillo, Post-Censal Surveys Program (613-951-3119) or your nearest Regional Reference Centre. ■

PUBLICATIONS RELEASED

Gypsum Products, December 1991.
Catalogue number 44-003
(Canada: $5/$50; United States: US$6/US$60; Other Countries: US$7/US$70).

Coal and Coke Statistics, November 1991.
Catalogue number 45-002
(Canada: $10/$100; United States: US$12/US$120; Other Countries: US$14/US$140).

Labour Force Information, January 1992.
Catalogue number 71-001P
(Canada: $6.30/$63; United States: US$7.60/US$76; Other Countries: US$8.80/US$88).
Available Friday, February 7 at 7:00 a.m.

Canadians with Impaired Hearing: Special Topic Series – The Health and Activity Limitation Survey. Vol. 5.
Catalogue number 82-615
(Canada: $35; United States: US$42; Other Countries: US$49).

The paper used in this publication meets the minimum requirements of American National Standard for Information Sciences – Permanence of Paper for Printed Library Materials, ANSI Z39.48 – 1984.

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MAJOR RELEASES

DATA AVAILABILITY ANNOUNCEMENTS

MAJOR RELEASES

Labour Force Survey
January 1992

Overview

Estimates from Statistics Canada's Labour Force Survey showed little change for January 1992. There has been no clear trend observed in the levels of employment and unemployment since February 1991. The seasonally adjusted unemployment rate was 10.4 (+0.1) and the employment level was little changed at 12,304,000.

Employment and Employment/Population Ratio

For the week ending January 18, 1992, the seasonally adjusted employment estimate decreased slightly (-13,000). The small decline was noted among persons aged 15 to 24 (-22,000). The employment/population ratio continued to decline, falling to 58.8 (-0.2).

- Employment among women aged 15 to 24 decreased by 16,000 and their employment/population ratio fell to 55.0 (-0.9).
- Employment declined by 14,000 (-2.0%) in construction and was down 22,000 (-0.5%) in community, business and personal services. It rose 15,000 (+1.7%) in public administration. There was little change in other industries.
- The estimated level of employment fell by 10,000 (-2.0%) in Manitoba, with little or no change in other provinces.
- A decline in full-time employment (-40,000), concentrated among men, was partly offset by a rise of 27,000 in part-time employment, also noted among men.

Unemployment and Participation Rate

In January 1992, the seasonally adjusted estimate of unemployment was virtually unchanged at 1,429,000. The unemployment rate edged up to 10.4 (+0.1). The participation rate decreased to 65.7 (-0.1), continuing the downward trend noted since the latter part of 1990.

- The number of unemployed women aged 15 to 24 rose to 163,000 (+12,000) and their unemployment rate increased 1.1 to 14.0. The participation rate for this group declined by 0.2 to 64.0.
- The participation rate among men aged 15 to 24 declined by 0.6 to 67.7.

Notes to Data Users

1. *Labour Force Annual Averages 1991 (catalogue no. 71-220) will be available in about two weeks. This publication contains annual averages for those estimates published monthly in The Labour Force (catalogue no. 71-001). It also contains a broader range of provincial and sub-provincial annual average estimates. A feature article describing the dramatic employment shift in service-producing industries since 1976 also appears in this publication.*
2. *The publication Historical Labour Force Statistics (catalogue no. 71-201), containing revised seasonally adjusted data and other historical series, is now available. The data contained in this publication will be available on diskette in a menu-driven format. These data are presently available on CANSIM.*
3. *This month's issue of The Labour Force (catalogue no. 71-001) contains an article entitled "Students and Summer Jobs in Retrospect". This article compares the labour force activities of students in the summer of 1971 to the activities of students in 1991. It also provides a look at how students fared in the last three summers.*
4. *The release dates for 1992-93 are:*

March 6	*September 4*
April 10	*October 9*
May 8	*November 6*
June 5	*December 4*
July 10	*January 8, 1993*
August 7	

5. *Monthly data are available on CANSIM on the day of release at 7 a.m. E.S.T.*

For further information call:

Doug Drew	*613-951-4720*
Jean-Marc Lévesque	*613-951-2301*
Vincent Ferrao	*613-951-4750*
Michael Sheridan	*613-951-9480*
General Inquiries	*613-951-9448*

- The level of unemployment rose by 3,000 in Newfoundland, 9,000 in Manitoba, and 5,000 in Alberta. There was little or no change in the other provinces.

- By province, the seasonally adjusted unemployment rates and the monthly changes were as follows:

	January	Month-to-Month Change
Newfoundland	17.9	1.2
Prince Edward Island	16.9	0.1
Nova Scotia	12.1	-0.2
New Brunswick	12.8	-0.3
Quebec	11.8	–
Ontario	9.6	-0.1
Manitoba	9.9	1.7
Saskatchewan	7.1	-0.1
Alberta	9.4	0.3
British Columbia	10.2	0.2

Changes since January 1991 (Unadjusted estimates)

- The overall employment estimate fell by 70,000 (-0.6%) from the level of a year ago. It declined by 82,000 (-1.3%) for men and was nearly unchanged for women.

- For young persons aged 15 to 24, employment decreased by 92,000 (-4.7%). For persons aged 25 and over, a 40,000 decline in employment among men (-0.7%) was offset by a gain of 63,000 among women (+1.4%).

- Full-time employment (persons usually working more than 30 hours per week) decreased by 109,000 (-1.1%). There was an increase of 39,000 (1.9%) in part-time employment.

- Employment was down by 135,000 (-4.2%) in the goods-producing industries while it rose by 65,000 (+0.7%) in the service-producing sector.

- The overall decline in employment was led by decreases in construction (-5.2%) and in manufacturing (-5.1%).

- The estimated level of unemployment rose by 96,000 to 1,551,000, an increase of 6.6%.

- The unemployment rate rose by 0.6 to 11.5.

- The participation rate decreased by 0.8 to 64.3, while the employment/population ratio fell by 1.2 to 56.8.

Available on CANSIM: matrices 2074-2075, 2078-2099, 2101-2107 and table 00799999.

The January 1992 issue of *The Labour Force* (71-001, $17.90/$179) will be available the third week of February. For further information on this release, contact Doug Drew (613-951-4720), Household Surveys Division.

For summary information, available on the day of release, order *Labour Force Information* (71-001P, $6.30/$63).

Labour Force Characteristics, Canada

	January 1992	December 1991	January 1991
	Seasonally Adjusted Data		
Labour Force ('000)	13,733	13,737	13,700
Employment ('000)	12,304	12,317	12,362
Unemployment ('000)	1,429	1,420	1,338
Unemployment Rate (%)	10.4	10.3	9.8
Participation Rate (%)	65.7	65.8	66.5
Employment/Population Ratio (%)	58.8	59.0	60.0
	Unadjusted Data		
Labour Force ('000)	13,433	13,513	13,407
Employment ('000)	11,882	12,129	11,952
Unemployment ('000)	1,551	1,384	1,455
Unemployment Rate (%)	11.5	10.2	10.9
Participation Rate (%)	64.3	64.7	65.1
Employment/Population Ratio (%)	56.8	58.1	58.0

■

Apartment Construction Price Index

(1986 = 100)
Fourth quarter 1991

The composite price index (1986 = 100) for new apartment construction in Canada was virtually unchanged at 115.6 in the fourth quarter of 1991, while the revised figure for the third quarter of 1991 was 115.5. The price index was 2.9% lower than the fourth quarter 1990 level.

On a city-by-city basis, the largest quarterly decline was in Calgary (118.1, -0.3%), followed by Edmonton (116.0, -0.2%), Toronto (119.0, -0.1%), Halifax (108.6, -0.1%), Montreal (112.9, 0.0%) and Ottawa (123.8%, 0.0%). Of the cities surveyed, only Vancouver registered a quarterly increase (117.1, + 0.6%).

Toronto prices continued to show the steepest year-to-year decline with -3.4%, followed by Montreal (-2.9%), Halifax (-2.5%), Vancouver (-2.4%), Ottawa (-1.6%), Calgary (-1.0%) and Edmonton (-0.9%).

Available on CANSIM: matrix 2046.

The fourth quarter 1991 issue of *Construction Price Statistics* (62-007, $18/$72) will be available in March. See "How to Order Publications".

For more details on this release, contact the Information and Current Analysis Unit (613-951-9607), Prices Division.

Apartment Construction Prices Indexes

Fourth Quarter 1991
(1986 = 100)

	Halifax	Montreal	Ottawa	Toronto	Calgary	Edmonton	Vancouver	**Composite**
	Quarterly Indexes							
1990								
Fourth Quarter	111.5	116.3	125.8	123.2	119.3	117.1	120.0	**119.1**
1991								
First Quarter	109.1	113.4	124.8	120.3	118.6	116.2	117.3	**116.4**
Second Quarter	109.0	113.0	124.1	120.4	118.7	116.6	117.1	**116.2**
Third Quarter	108.7 r	113.0 r	123.8	119.1 r	118.4	116.3	116.4	**115.5 r**
Fourth Quarter	108.6	112.9	123.8	119.0	118.1	116.0	117.1	**115.6**
	Percentage Change							
Q.1 91/Q.4 90	-2.1	-2.5	-0.8	-2.3	-0.5	-0.8	-2.2	**-2.3**
Q.2 91/Q.1 91	-0.1	-0.4	-0.6	0.1	0.1	0.4	-0.2	**-0.1**
Q.3 91/Q.2 91	-0.3 r	0.0 r	-0.2	-1.0	-0.3	-0.3	-0.6	**-0.6 r**
Q.4 91/Q.3 91	-0.1	0.0	0.0	-0.1	-0.3	-0.2	0.6	**0.0**
Q.4 91/Q.4 90	-2.5	-2.9	-1.6	-3.4	-1.0	-0.9	-2.4	**-2.9**

Note: *Effective January 1, 1991, the Goods and Services Tax is excluded but the Provincial Sales Tax is included (as before).* ■

DATA AVAILABILITY ANNOUNCEMENTS

Sugar Sales

January 1992

Canadian sugar refiners reported total sales of 73 656 tonnes for all types of sugar in January 1992, comprising 64 479 tonnes in domestic sales and 9 177 tonnes in export sales.

This compares to total sales of 73 115 tonnes in January 1991, of which 66 967[r] (revised) tonnes were domestic sales and 6 148[r] tonnes were export sales.

The January 1992 issue of *The Sugar Situation* (32-013, $5/$50) will be available at a later date. See "How to Order Publications".

For more detailed information on this release, contact Peter Zylstra (613-951-3511), Industry Division. ■

Steel Primary Forms

Week Ending February 1, 1992

Preliminary estimates indicate that Canadian steel primary forms production for the week ending February 1, 1992, totalled 266 495 tonnes, an increase of 4.1% from the preceding week's total of 256 007 tonnes but a decrease of 1.6% from the year-earlier level of 270 921 tonnes. The cumulative total in 1992 was 1 141 645 tonnes, a decrease of 1.3% from 1 156 401 tonnes for the same period in 1991.

For more detailed information on this release, contact Greg Milsom (613-951-9827), Industry Division. ■

Steel, Primary Forms

December 1991

Steel, primary forms, production for December 1991 totalled 1 051 279 tonnes, an increase of 13.4% from 927 186 tonnes the previous year.

Year-to-date production reached 12 895 179 tonnes, up 5.8% from 12 184 401 tonnes produced a year earlier.

Available on CANSIM: matrix 58 (level 2, series 3).

The December 1991 issue of *Primary Iron and Steel* (41-001, $5/$50) will be available at a later date. See "How to Order Publications".

For more detailed information on this release, contact Gerry Barrett (613-951-3515), Industry Division. ■

Steel Pipe and Tubing

December 1991

Steel pipe and tubing production for December 1991 totalled 112 965 tonnes, an increase of 8.4% from the 104 177 tonnes produced a year earlier.

Year-to-date production totalled 1 710 031 tonnes, up 16.4% from the 1 469 475 tonnes produced during the same period in 1990.

Available on CANSIM: matrix 35.

The December 1991 issue of *Steel Pipe and Tubing* (41-011 $5/$50) will be available at a later date. See "How to Order Publications".

For more detailed information on this release, contact Gerry Barrett (613-951-3515), Industry Division. ■

Canadian Civil Aviation Statistics

December 1991

Preliminary monthly operational data for December 1991 is now available. For Canadian level I air carriers' scheduled services, domestic passenger-kilometres increased by 3.0%, while international passenger-kilometres decreased by 7.6% from December of 1990.

In 1991, the total number of passengers carried by level I air carriers decreased 1.2% from the 1990 total, while total passenger-kilometres dropped 13.0% from 1990.

Available now on CANSIM: matrix 385.

Preliminary civil aviation data for December 1991 will be published in the March issue of *Aviation Statistics Centre Service Bulletin* (51-004, $9.30/$93). See "How to Order Publications".

For more information on this release, contact Bradley Snider (819-997-6195), Aviation Statistics Centre, Transportation Division. ■

Particleboard, Waferboard and Fibreboard

December 1991

Canadian firms produced 140 108 cubic metres of waferboard in December 1991, an increase of 54.3% from the 90 777^r (revised) cubic metres produced in December 1990. Particleboard production reached 83 879 cubic metres in December 1991, up 23.6% from the 67 852 cubic metres produced the previous year. Fibreboard production in December 1991 was 7 350 thousand square metres, basis 3.175mm, an increase of 36.3% from the 5 393 thousand square metres, basis 3.175mm, produced in December 1990.

Cumulative waferboard production during 1991 totalled 1 595 974 cubic metres, down 18.6% from the 1 959 612^r cubic metres produced during 1990. Particleboard production was 1 059 174^r cubic metres, down 7.6% from the 1 146 018 cubic metres produced from January to December 1990. Year-to-date production of fibreboard reached 97 010^r thousand square metres, basis 3.175mm, up 5.3% from the 92 160 thousand square metres, basis 3.175mm, for the same period in 1990.

Available on CANSIM: matrices 31 (series 2, 3 and 4) and 122 (series 8 and 34).

The December 1991 issue of *Particleboard, Waferboard and Fibreboard* (36-003, $5/$50) will be available at a later date. See "How to Order Publications".

For more detailed information on this release, contact Jacques Lepage (613-951-3516), Industry Division. ■

Footwear Statistics

December 1991

Canadian manufacturers produced 1,422,377 pairs of footwear in December 1991, a decrease of 17.0% from the 1,712,777^r (revised) pairs produced a year earlier.

Year-to-date production for January to December 1991 totalled 24,059,268^r pairs of footwear, down 22.0% from the 30,864,690^r pairs produced during the same period in 1990.

Available on CANSIM: matrix 8.

The December 1991 *Footwear Statistics* (33-002, $5/$50) will be available at a later date. See "How to Order Publications".

For more detailed information on this release, contact Don Grant (613-951-5998), Industry Division. ■

Steel Wire and Specified Wire Products

December 1991

Factory shipments of steel wire and specified wire products for December 1991 are now available, as are production and export market data for selected commodities.

Shipments totalled 34 518 tonnes in December 1991, a decrease of 29.8% from the 49 198 tonnes shipped during November.

Available on CANSIM: matrix 122 (series 19).

The December 1991 issue of *Steel Wire and Specified Wire Products* (41-006, $5/$50) will be available at a later date. See "How to Order Publications".

For more detailed information on this release, contact Bruno Pépin (613-951-9837), Industry Division. ■

Pulpwood and Wood Residue Statistics

December 1991

Pulpwood receipts totalled 3 225 338 cubic metres in December 1991, a decrease of 7.6% from 3 491 318^r (revised) cubic metres a year earlier. Wood residue receipts totalled 4 138 042 cubic metres, up 7.6% from 3 844 095 cubic metres in December 1990. Consumption of pulpwood and wood residue was 7 100 900 cubic metres, a decrease of 5.9% from 7 543 615^r cubic metres consumed the previous year. The closing inventory of pulpwood and wood residue decreased 10.8% to 18 888 288 cubic metres, down from 21 165 810^r cubic metres a year earlier.

Year-to-date receipts of pulpwood totalled 40 630 475^r cubic metres, a decrease of 3.4% from 42 067 424^r cubic metres a year earlier. Receipts of wood residue increased 7.2% to 59 438 478^r cubic metres, up from the year-earlier level of 55 435 696 cubic metres. Consumption of pulpwood and wood residue, at 100 111 451^r cubic metres, was up 3.0% from 97 208 423^r cubic metres a year earlier.

Available on CANSIM: matrix 54.

The December 1991 issue of *Pulpwood and Wood Residue Statistics* (25-001,$5.80/$58) will be available at a later date. See "How to Order Publications".

For more detailed information on this release, contact Jacques Lepage (613-951-3516), Industry Division. ■

PUBLICATIONS RELEASED

Crude Petroleum and Natural Gas Production, October 1991.
Catalogue number 26-006
(Canada: $10/$100; United States: US$12/US$120; Other Countries: US$14/US$140).

Pack of Processed Beans, Green and Wax, 1991.
Catalogue number 32-238
(Canada: $13; United States: US$16; Other Countries: US$18).

Gas Utilities, October 1991.
Catalogue number 55-002
(Canad: $12.70/$127; United States: US$15.20/US$152; Other Countries: US$17.80/US$178).

Electric Power Statistics, November 1991.
Catalogue number 57-001
(Canada: $10/$100; United States: US$12/US$120; Other Countries: US$14/US$140).

The paper used in this publication meets the minimum requirements of American National Standard for Information Sciences – Permanence of Paper for Printed Library Materials, ANSI Z39.48 – 1984.
∞

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A national toll-free telephone order service is in operation at Statistics Canada. The toll-free line (1-800-267-6677) can be used by Canadian customers for the ordering of Statistics Canada products and services.

The Daily

Statistics Canada's Official Release Bulletin for Statistical Information

Catalogue 11-001E. Price: Canada: $120.00 annually; United States: US$144.00 annually; Other Countries: US$168.00 annually

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Senior Editor: Greg Thomson (613-951-1116)
Editor: Tim Prichard (613-951-1103)

MAJOR RELEASE DATES

Week of February 10-14
(Release dates are subject to change)

Anticipated date(s) of release	Title	Reference period
10	New Motor Vehicle Sales	December 1991
11	New Housing Price Index	December 1991
11	Farm Product Price Index	December 1991
11	Department Store Sales by Province and Metropolitan Area	December 1991
13	Monthly Survey of Manufacturing	December 1991
14	Travel Between Canada and Other Countries	December 1991

Catalogue 11-001E (Français 11-001F) ISSN 0827-0465

The Daily

Statistics Canada

Monday, February 10, 1992 For release at 8:30 a.m.

MAJOR RELEASES

DATA AVAILABILITY ANNOUNCEMENTS

PUBLICATIONS RELEASED

MAJOR RELEASES

New Motor Vehicle Sales

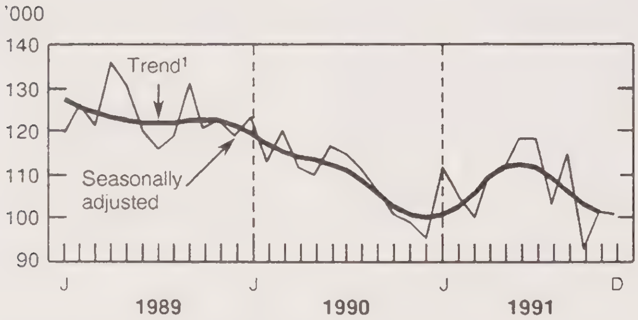
December 1991

Highlights

Seasonally Adjusted Sales

- Preliminary estimates indicate that new motor vehicles sales totalled 101,000 units in December 1991, a slight decrease of 0.7% from the revised November figure. This decrease was due to a 1.4% decline in passenger car sales. Truck sales rose by 0.7%.

Monthly Sales of New Motor Vehicles, Canada, Seasonally Adjusted, in Units, 1989-1991



[1] *The short-term trend represents a moving average of the data.*

- The 0.7% decline in new motor vehicle sales followed an increase of 9.6% in November and a drop of 19.2% in October. Even though monthly motor vehicle sales fluctuated considerably over the last seven months of 1991, the underlying downward trend did continue.

> *Note to Users:*
>
> *North American vehicles: motor vehicles manufactured or assembled in North America. These vehicles may be built by domestic or foreign-owned companies.*
>
> *Imported vehicles: motor vehicles manufactured or assembled overseas and marketed in Canada by domestic or foreign-owned companies.*

Unadjusted Sales

- Sales of all new motor vehicles totalled 73,000 units in December 1991, up 3.5% from the December 1990 level (which was the lowest December sales level since 1982). Truck sales increased by 7.3%, while sales of passenger cars recorded a modest increase of 1.4%.
- The December increase in passenger car sales was mainly attributable to a 13.3% increase in cars manufactured in "other countries" (that is, cars manufactured outside of North America and Japan).
- The North American share of the Canadian passenger car market declined in December 1991, to 63.0% from 63.7% a year earlier, while the Japanese share dropped slightly to 27.7% from 28.0%. The market share held by manufacturers in "other countries", however, increased over the past year from 8.4% to 9.3%.
- At the provincial level, sales of new motor vehicles were up in six of the 10 provinces with the largest increase occurring in British Columbia (+12.6%).

Available on CANSIM: matrix 64.

The December 1991 issue of *New Motor Vehicle Sales* (63-007, $14.40/$144) will be in available March. See "How to Order Publications".

For more detailed information on this release, contact David Roeske (613-951-3559) or Tom Newton (613-951-9693), Retail Trade Section, Industry Division. □

New Motor Vehicle Sales – Canada

December 1991

	Seasonally Adjusted Data			
	September 1991 r	October 1991 r	November 1991 r	December 1991 p
	Units % Change	Units % Change	Units % Change	Units % Change
Total New Motor Vehicles	**114,323** **+ 11.0**	**92,374** **-19.2**	**101,212** **+ 9.6**	**100,501** **-0.7**
Passenger Cars by Origin:				
North America	50,020 + 10.1	39,318 -21.4	43,789 + 11.4	42,347 -3.3
Overseas	25,926 + 6.1	23,254 -10.3	23,884 + 2.7	24,388 + 2.1
Total	**75,946** **+ 8.6**	**62,572** **-17.6**	**67,672** **+ 8.2**	**66,734** **-1.4**
Trucks, Vans and Buses:	**38,377** **+ 16.0**	**29,803** **-22.3**	**33,540** **+ 12.5**	**33,766** **+ 0.7**

	Unadjusted Sales			
	December 1991	Change 1991/90	January-December 1991	Change 1991/90
	Units	%	Units	%
Total New Motor Vehicles	**73,477**	**+ 3.5**	**1,287,790**	**-2.3**
Passenger Cars by Origin:				
North America	29,162	+ 0.3	573,297	-1.2
Japan	12,828	+ 0.4	237,701	-0.8
Other Countries (Including South Korea)	4,321	+ 13.3	62,186	-3.7
Total	**46,311**	**+ 1.4**	**873,184**	**-1.3**
Trucks, Vans and Buses by Origin:				
North America	22,512	+ 7.7	347,671	-3.8
Overseas	4,654	+ 5.5	66,935	-6.9
Total	**27,166**	**+ 7.3**	**414,606**	**-4.3**

p *Preliminary.*
r *Revised*

■

Recidivism in Youth Courts

1990-91

Highlights

- Slightly less than one-half of the cases referred to the youth court in the fiscal year 1990-91 involved recidivists; i.e., 46% of the youths had one or more prior charges since 1984 that resulted in a finding of guilt.

- Male young offenders were more likely than females to have had prior convictions (48% compared to 34%).

- Recidivists do not appear to be brought to court for more serious offences than first offenders. For example, about 16% of recidivists were charged with violent offences, compared to 19% of first offenders.

- In every jurisdiction for which recidivism data are available, cases involving recidivists received more severe dispositions than did those involving young persons with no prior convictions.

- A small minority (14%) of first offenders convicted of the offence of break and enter were sentenced to custody. In contrast, 53% of recidivists received a custodial disposition upon conviction for break and enter.

- Although prior record was strongly associated with the nature of the disposition, the number of prior convictions was not related to the length of custodial terms, especially open custody. This finding suggests that factors other than prior record influence the length of both open and secure custodial dispositions.

The purpose of this *Juristat* is to describe the relationships between prior record and several other factors found in the Youth Court Survey, especially the nature and length of dispositions imposed on young offenders. Prior record is one of the "legal" factors that potentially affect decisions made by youth justice system personnel. Other factors include the nature of the offence committed and the number of charges dealt with.

For this analysis, a recidivist is defined as a young person (whose case was heard in 1990-91) for whom one or more earlier charges had resulted in a finding of guilt from the youth court in the same province or territory. The data was extracted from the Youth Court Survey for the years 1984-85 to 1990-91. (Recidivism data for Ontario, Nova Scotia and the Northwest Territories were not available for this analysis.)

Juristat Service Bulletin: Recidivism in Youth Courts, 1990-91, Vol. 12, No. 2 (85-002, $3.60/$90) is now available. See "How to Order Publications".

For further information in this release, contact Information and Client Services (613-951-9023) or the Youth Justice Program (613-951-6647), Canadian Centre for Justice Statistics. ■

DATA AVAILABILITY ANNOUNCEMENTS

Annual Survey of Manufactures

1989

- Preliminary figures from the 1989 Annual Survey of Manufactures indicate aggregate shipments of manufactured goods rose 3.8% to $308.8 billion from a restated $297.5 billion in 1988. This growth rate was down substantially from the 9.5% increase between 1987 and 1988. Value added from manufacturing activity increased 2.3%, compared with 10.6% in 1988.

- The total number of persons employed by these manufacturing establishments gained 1.3% to 1.97 million, with their total wages and salaries rising 6.2% to reach $60.3 billion.

The accompanying table shows selected principal statistics for Canada and the provinces for all manufacturing industries.

Available on CANSIM: matrices 5378, 5379, 5401, 5406, 5409, 5413, 5419, 5424, 5429, 5439, 5458, 5473, 5482, 5496, 5504, 5515, 5540, 5548, 5567, 6848, 6865, 6869, 6883.

For further information on this release, contact Bob Traversy (613-951-9497), Industry Division. Complete data will be published later in *Manufacturing Industries of Canada: National and Provincial Areas*, 1989 (31-203, $61). □

1989 Annual Survey of Manufactures – Selected Principal Statistics of the Manufacturing Industries of Canada, by Province*

Province	No. of establishments	Manufacturing activity						
		Production and related workers			Cost of fuel and electricity	Cost of materials and supplies used	Value of shipments of goods of own manufacture	Value added
		Number	Person-hours paid	Wages				
			'000,000		$'000,000			
Newfoundland	355	15,003	30.4	337.5	92.5	755.4	1,653.6	809.6
Prince Edward Island	163	2,883	6.0	49.7	6.8	260.5	417.3	155.7
Nova Scotia	820	31,490	65.8	752.7	162.1	3,104.3	5,181.4	1,935.3
New Brunswick	778	27,736	58.4	711.6	255.6	3,557.3	5,884.6	2,145.0
Quebec	11,362	394,112	816.8	10,154.2	2,272.2	39,375.8	75,465.1	34,160.3
Ontario	16,103	773,978	1,630.1	22,023.1	3,306.2	95,434.1	163,687.3	65,302.7
Manitoba	1,258	44,647	91.7	1,051.2	177.2	3,809.5	6,984.1	3,060.0
Saskatchewan	903	15,727	32.6	414.9	123.5	2,279.2	3,748.7	1,388.3
Alberta	3,032	67,424	140.6	1,891.5	505.7	11,961.5	19,111.0	6,706.6
British Columbia	4,332	123,374	253.4	4,024.7	814.6	14,208.4	26,580.2	11,681.8
Yukon	20	142	0.3	3.5	0.3	7.3	16.6	8.3
Northwest Territories	24	217	0.5	4.7	0.8	22.1	49.7	27.1
Canada-1989	**39,150**	**1,496,733**	**3,126.5**	**41,419.4**	**7,717.4**	**174,775.3**	**308,779.6**	**127,380.9**
Canada-1988	40,262	1,473,102	3,086.4	38,850.0	7,363.3	166,496.5	297,539.8	124,541.9
Change	(2.8%)	1.6%	1.3%	6.6%	4.8%	5.0%	3.8%	2.3%

* *Preliminary figures*
Note: *Components may not add to totals due to rounding.*

1989 Annual Survey of Manufactures – Selected Principal Statistics of the Manufacturing Industries of Canada, by Province* – Concluded

	Total activity						
	Administrative, office and other non-manufacturing employees		Total employees		Total cost of materials, supplies and goods for resale	Total value of shipments and other revenue	Value added
	Number	Salaries	Number	Salaries and wages			
		$'000,000			$'000,000		
Newfoundland	3,643	114.6	18,646	452.2	1,096.0	2,031.3	846.7
Prince Edward Island	859	22.8	3,742	72.5	308.3	471.7	162.3
Nova Scotia	8,786	311.1	40,276	1,063.8	3,738.3	5,906.8	2,026.7
New Brunswick	8,394	282.6	36,130	994.2	3,980.4	6,326.7	2,164.0
Quebec	129,904	4,942.8	524,016	15,097.0	45,163.2	82,473.2	35,381.0
Ontario	245,375	10,177.7	1,019,353	32,200.8	124,606.7	199,179.7	71,622.5
Manitoba	12,099	420.0	56,746	1,471.2	4,225.0	7,515.9	3,176.3
Saskatchewan	5,623	191.1	21,350	605.9	2,496.9	3,997.7	1,419.7
Alberta	24,361	920.7	91,785	2,812.1	12,818.5	20,104.1	6,842.8
British Columbia	35,578	1,513.3	158,952	5,538.0	15,912.5	28,561.5	11,959.0
Yukon	45	1.1	187	4.6	8.2	17.6	8.4
Northwest Territories	35	1.0	252	5.7	22.8	50.1	26.8
Canada-1989	**474,702**	**18,898.8**	**1,971,435**	**60,318.1**	**214,376.7**	**356,636.4**	**135,636.2**
Canada-1988	473,600	17,942.4	1,946,702	56,792.4	205,706.7	344,126.0	131,917.9
Change	0.2%	5.3%	1.3%	6.2%	4.2%	3.6%	2.8%

* *Preliminary figures.*
Note: *Components may not add to totals due to rounding.*

■

Air Carrier Fare Basis Statistics

Second Quarter 1991 (Preliminary Estimates)

Data reported by four major Canadian air carriers – AirBC, Air Canada, Canadian Airlines International Ltd. and Time Air (AirBC and Time Air were added to the Fare Basis Survey in January 1991) – indicate that 63.8% of passengers carried on domestic scheduled services travelled on discount fares during the second quarter of 1991, up from 62.9% for the corresponding period in 1990. In terms of passenger-kilometres, discount fares accounted for 69.6% of total volume in 1991; the comparable figure for the second quarter of 1990 was 66.8%.

Long-haul services in the domestic southern sector showed the highest rate of discount fare utilization, 70.8% of passengers in this traffic category travelled on a discount fare during the second quarter of 1991. (This is on city-pairs, within the "deregulated" zone as defined in the new 1984 Canadian Air Policy, involving distances of 800 kilometres or more as determined by the flight coupon origin and destination.)

Aviation Statistics Centre Service Bulletin, Vol. 24, No. 2 (51-004, $9.30/$93), will be available in February. See "How to Order Publications".

For further information on this release, contact Lisa Di Piétro (819-997-6176), Aviation Statistics Centre, Transportation Division.

Canadian Chicken Production

1991 (Preliminary Estimate)

The preliminary estimate of chicken production for 1991 totalled 574 834 tonnes eviscerated weight, an increase from the revised estimate of 572 877 tonnes in 1990. Final estimates of chicken production will be released in May in *Production of Poultry and Eggs* (23-202, $34).

For more detailed information on this preliminary release, contact Benoit Levesque (613-951-2549), Agriculture Division.

PUBLICATIONS RELEASED

Gross Domestic Product by Industry, November 1991.
Catalogue number 15-001
(Canada: $12.70/$127; United States: US$15.20/US$152; Other Countries: US$17.80/US$178).

Wholesale Trade, November 1991.
Catalogue number 63-008
(Canada: $14.40/$144; United States: US$17.30/US$173; Other Countries: US$20.20/US$202).

Exports by Commodity, November 1991.
Catalogue number 65-004
(Canada: $55.10/$551; United States: US$66.10/US$661; Other Countries: US$77.10/US$771).

Canada's International Transactions in Securities, November 1991.
Catalogue number 67-002
(Canada: $15.80/$158; United States: US$19/US$190; Other Countries: US$22.10/US$221).

Unemployment Insurance Statistics, November 1991.
Catalogue number 73-001
(Canada: $14.70/$147; United States: US$17.60/US$176; Other Countries: US$20.60/US$206).

Juristat Service Bulletin - Recidivism in Youth Courts, 1990-91. Vol. 12, No. 2.
Catalogue number 85-002
(Canada: $3.60/$90; United States: US$4.30/US$108; Other Countries: US$5/US$126).

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The Daily

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Editor: Tim Prichard (613-951-1103)

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The Daily

Statistics Canada

Tuesday, February 11, 1992 **For release at 8:30 a.m.**

MAJOR RELEASES

(Continued on page 2)

Health Indicators, 1991

This is the second edition of a comprehensive set of health indicators. It contains the most current data that are available from a variety of national surveys. The indicators are grouped into four main categories: health determinants, health status, resources, and utilization.

The 1991 edition updates 37 of the original 40 indicators and presents eight new determinant indicators that deal with such diverse topics as exercise frequency, pap smear testing, seatbelt use, measures to improve health, body mass indices, weight change, breast examination, and breakfast food consumption. In the health resource utilization area, much information has been added in the form of a new medical care insurance indicator. This new indicator depicts physician fee practice in terms of services performed, dollar amounts paid, and payments per service for 17 categories of services and for 20 medical specialties.

The 1991 health indicators are packaged in a binder that includes explanatory text, hardcopy tables and graphs, as well as personal computer diskettes that contain the database and software to enable the user to retrieve and analyze 1.2 million data points.

Available on CANSIM: matrices 00060101-00060214.

For further information, contact Norman Dawson (613-951-1653), Canadian Centre for Health Information (FAX 613-951-0792).

DATA AVAILABILITY ANNOUNCEMENTS

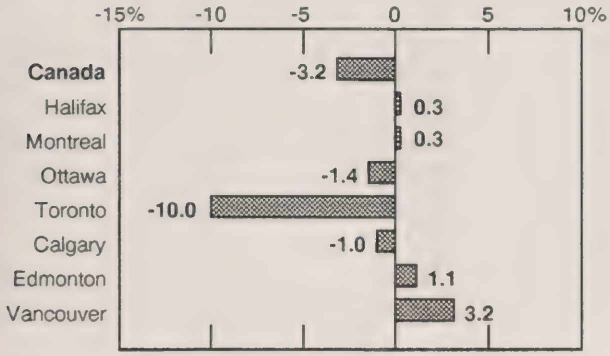
MAJOR RELEASES

New Housing Price Index

December 1991

The New Housing Price Index (1986 = 100) for Canada stood at 133.9 in December, unchanged from the November 1991 level. The estimated house only index decreased 0.1%, while the land only index increased 0.2%.

Percentage Change in New Housing Price Index from Same Month of the Previous Year, Canada and Selected Cities, December 1991



The largest monthly decrease was registered in St. Catherines-Niagara (-1.6%), while the largest monthly increase was recorded in Ottawa-Hull (0.5%).

This index of Canadian housing contractors' selling prices now stands 3.2% lower than the year-earlier level. Toronto was mainly responsible for this downward movement with a yearly decrease of 10.0% since December 1990.

Prices Division has calculated an analytical index in which current regulations concerning the GST and relevant new housing and federal sales tax rebates are applied to the current price sample to calculate an index that includes the estimated net effect of the GST on purchasers of these houses. In December 1991 this index was 139.5, unchanged from the Canada total level for November 1991.

Users should note that the NHPI reflects selling price changes from the contractor's perspective rather than the purchaser's. The analytical index more closely follows a purchase price concept, although it has not been adjusted for all possible costs.

Available on CANSIM: matrix 2032.

The first quarter 1992 issue of *Construction Price Statistics* (62-007, $18/$72) will be available in June. See "How to Order Publications".

For more detailed information on this release, please contact the Information and Current Analysis Unit (613-951-9607), Prices Division. □

New Housing Price Indexes

1986 = 100

	December 1991	November 1991	December 1990	% change December 1991/ November 1991	% change December 1991/ December 1990
Canada Total	**133.9**	**133.9**	**138.3**	**–**	**-3.2**
Canada (House only)	**124.9**	**125.0**	**128.1**	**-0.1**	**-2.5**
Canada (Land only)	**160.4**	**160.1**	**165.6**	**0.2**	**-3.1**
St.John's	126.5	126.5	119.1	–	6.2
Halifax	109.6	109.4	109.3	0.2	0.3
Saint John-Moncton-Fredericton	114.4	114.4	113.6	–	0.7
Quebec City	134.6	134.7	132.9	-0.1	1.3
Montreal	134.8	134.8	134.4	–	0.3
Ottawa-Hull	123.0	122.4	124.8	0.5	-1.4
Toronto	144.6	144.5	160.7	0.1	-10.0
Hamilton	133.7	134.4	140.3	-0.5	-4.7
St. Catharines-Niagara	131.0	133.1	138.0	-1.6	-5.1
Kitchener-Waterloo	128.5	128.6	133.1	-0.1	-3.5
London	145.7	145.7	146.3	–	-0.4
Windsor	127.6	127.6	128.8	–	-0.9
Sudbury-Thunder Bay	132.8	132.8	133.1	–	-0.2
Winnipeg	108.4	108.4	108.9	–	-0.5
Regina	112.9	112.9	109.3	–	3.3
Saskatoon	106.7	106.7	107.7	–	-0.9
Calgary	131.9	131.5	133.2	0.3	-1.0
Edmonton	141.7	141.5	140.1	0.1	1.1
Vancouver	127.7	127.7	123.7	–	3.2
Victoria	122.6	123.1	117.0	-0.4	4.8

– *Nil or zero.*

■

Farm Product Price Index

December 1991

The Farm Product Price Index (1986 = 100) for Canada fell to 90.2 in December, a 0.8% drop from the revised November level of 90.9. The livestock and animal products index fell 1.8%; however, the crops index increased by 1.5%. The overall index remained at its lowest level since 1979, due mainly to sharply lower Canadian Wheat Board (CWB) initial prices for wheat and barley effective August 1, the beginning of the 1991-92 crop year.

The percentage changes in the index between November and December 1991, by province, were as follows:

• Newfoundland	+0.2%
• Prince Edward Island	-1.6%
• Nova Scotia	-0.7%
• New Brunswick	+0.6%
• Quebec	+2.0%
• Ontario	-0.9%
• Manitoba	-0.6%
• Saskatchewan	-0.7%
• Alberta	-3.4%
• British Columbia	-0.2%
• **Canada**	**-0.8%**

Livestock and Animal Products

The livestock and animal products index declined 1.8% in December because of lower cattle and hog prices (prices were stable for poultry, eggs and dairy products). Large supplies of red meats and poultry in the United States have pressured prices for beef and pork. The index fell to 96.2, 7.8% below the December 1990 level of 104.3. The livestock index has registered declines in nine of the past 12 months, mainly as a result of falling hog prices.

- The cattle index decreased 4.4% in December to a level of 96.2. Cattle prices have fallen during five of the past six months.

- The hogs index fell by 2.0% in December, the sixth straight month that prices have declined. The index stood at 63.6, 31.7% below the level recorded in June. Slaughter in the United States during the past four months was 10.6% higher than in the same period of 1990, while Canadian slaughter for the September-December period increased by 1.9% from one year earlier.

Crops

The crops index increased by 1.5% in December to a level of 80.5, as the cereals, oilseeds and potatoes indexes all strengthened slightly. The crops index stood 17.0% below the year-earlier level of 97.0, largely as a result of lower initial prices for wheat and barley. The drop in initial prices for the 1991-92 crop year reflects the lower prices that were expected in export markets when the initial prices were set.

- The oilseeds index increased by 1.1% in December, as prices for canola and soybeans improved slightly. The index stood 13.4% below the year-earlier total of 106.3 and at its lowest level since 1987. Final production estimates indicated that Canadian oilseed supplies should be more than adequate during 1991-92.
- The potatoes index increased 5.5% in December to its highest level since August. The index stood at 129.9, a level 9.9% higher than the previous year's level of 118.2.

Available on CANSIM: matrix 176.

The December issue of the *Farm Product Price Index* (62-003, $7.10/$71) is scheduled for release on February 17. See "How to Order Publications".

For further information on this release, contact Steven Danford (613-951-0375), Farm Income and Prices Section, Agriculture Division. ■

DATA AVAILABILITY ANNOUNCEMENTS

Department Store Sales by Province and Metropolitan Area

December 1991

- Department stores sales including concessions totalled $2,014 million in December 1991. After removing federal sales tax from the 1990 data and allowing for differences in trading days, department store sales decreased 6.4% from December 1990. Concessions sales totalled $99.9 million, 5.0% of total department store sales.

- Department store sales during December 1991 for the provinces and the 10 metropolitan areas surveyed were as follows:

Department Store Sales Including Concessions

Province

• Newfoundland	$29.4 million
• Prince Edward Island	$10.2 million
• Nova Scotia	$70.3 million
• New Brunswick	$45.9 million
• Quebec	$350.2 million
• Ontario	$848.5 million
• Manitoba	$82.1 million
• Saskatchewan	$58.3 million
• Alberta	$222.4 million
• British Columbia	$296.5 million

Metropolitan Area

• Calgary	$81.5 million
• Edmonton	$95.7 million
• Halifax-Dartmouth	$36.6 million
• Hamilton	$65.0 million
• Montreal	$195.5 million
• Ottawa-Hull	$95.4 million
• Quebec City	$44.7 million
• Toronto	$327.8 million
• Vancouver	$161.8 million
• Winnipeg	$72.3 million

Note to Users:

Department store sales estimates for 1991 exclude the Goods and Services Tax (GST), as well as provincial sales taxes. Prior to January 1991, sales data included the Federal Sales Tax (FST). Due to this change in indirect taxes, data for 1991 are not strictly comparable with those of previous years. For users interested in deriving comparable data, it is estimated that the amount of FST included in department store sales for Canada in 1990 represented 3.5% of total sales. The reliability of this estimate does not permit adjustments at the provincial or metropolitan area level.

Users should note that the year-over-year movement for Prince Edward Island has been affected by a major structural change. The comparisons should therefore be used with caution.

Information on department store sales and stocks by major commodity lines and seasonally adjusted estimates will be released in The Daily on February 24.

Department Store Sales Excluding Concessions

Province

• Newfoundland	$26.7 million
• Prince Edward Island	$8.7 million
• Nova Scotia	$66.9 million
• New Brunswick	$43.5 million
• Quebec	$335.6 million
• Ontario	$804.7 million
• Manitoba	$77.2 million
• Saskatchewan	$55.0 million
• Alberta	$212.6 million
• British Columbia	$283.1 million

Metropolitan Area

• Calgary	$77.3 million
• Edmonton	$92.0 million
• Halifax-Dartmouth	$35.0 million
• Hamilton	$61.4 million
• Montreal	$186.8 million
• Ottawa-Hull	$90.8 million
• Quebec City	$42.6 million
• Toronto	$318.4 million
• Vancouver	$154.7 million
• Winnipeg	$67.3 million

Available on CANSIM: matrices 111 and 112 (series 10 to 12).

The December 1991 issue of *Department Store Monthly Sales, by Province and Selected Metropolitan Area* (63-004, $2/$20) will be available the fourth week of March. For further information, contact David Roeske (613-951-3559) or Maurice Massaad (613-951-9682), Retail Trade Section, Industry Division. ■

Divorces

1990

There were fewer divorces in Canada in 1990, when 78,152 divorces were granted, a 3% decrease from 1989. The divorce rate per 100,000 population also decreased to 294.0 in 1990 from 307.8 in 1989.

Per 100,000 married women aged 15 years and over, the national divorce rate was 1,205.6 in 1990 compared to 1,258.5 in 1989. The highest rates were observed in Alberta (1,434.4) and in the Yukon (1,372.9). The lowest rates were in Newfoundland (757.0) followed by Prince Edward Island (884.6).

More detailed data are now available. For more information please contact Nelson Nault (613-951-2990) or Louise Lapierre (613-951-1634), Canadian Center for Health Information. ■

Railway Carloadings

10-day Period Ending January 31, 1992

Highlights

- Revenue freight loaded by railways in Canada during the period totalled 6.6 million tonnes, a decrease of 3.5% from the same period last year.
- Piggyback traffic decreased 1.8% from the same period last year. The number of cars loaded decreased 0.6% during the same period.
- The tonnage of revenue freight loaded to date this year increased 5.1% from the previous year.

Note: Piggyback traffic includes trailers and containers on flat cars. Piggyback traffic numbers are included in total carload traffic. All 1991 figures and 1992 cumulative data have been revised.

For more detailed information on this release, contact Angus MacLean (613-951-2484), Surface Transport Unit, Transportation Division. ■

Milling and Crushing Statistics

December 1991

Milling

The total amount of wheat milled in December 1991 was 189 669 tonnes, down 9% from the 207 522 tonnes milled in December 1990.

The resulting wheat flour production decreased 6% to 143 663 tonnes in December 1991 from 152 731 tonnes in December 1990.

Crushing

The canola crushings for December 1991 amounted to 146 052 tonnes, up 26% from the 115 655 tonnes crushed in December 1990. The resulting oil production increased 23% to 59 264 tonnes from 48 275 tonnes in December 1990. Meal production increased to 87 305 tonnes, up 29% from the 67 690 tonnes produced in December 1990.

Soybean crushings for December 1991 decreased to 87 867 tonnes, down 5% from 92 723 tonnes crushed a year earlier. As a result, oil production decreased to 16 185 tonnes in December 1991, down 1% from 16 367 tonnes produced in December 1990. Meal production decreased to 66 751 tonnes, down 7% from 71 860 tonnes in December 1990.

Available on CANSIM: matrix 5687.

The December 1991 issue of *Cereals and Oilseeds Review* (22-007, $13.80/$138) is scheduled for release in March. See "How to Order Publications".

For further information on this release, contact A.Y. Bertrand (613-951-3859), Agriculture Division. ■

The Dairy Review

December 1991

Creamery butter production in Canada totalled 8 400 tonnes in December, a 15.1% increase from a year earlier. Production of cheddar cheese amounted to 9 600 tonnes, an increase of 21.5% over December 1990.

An estimated 562 000 kilolitres of milk were sold off Canadian farms for all purposes in November 1991, an increase of 2.4% from November 1990. This brought the total estimate of milk sold off farms during the 11 months of 1991 to 6 646 000 kilolitres, a decrease of 1.4% from January-November 1990.

Available on CANSIM: matrices 3428, 5632-5638, 5650-5661, 5664-5667 and 5673.

The December 1991 issue of *The Dairy Review* (23-001, $12.20/$122) is scheduled for release on February 24. See "How to Order Publications".

For further information, contact David Burroughs (613-951-2511), Agriculture Division. ■

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Editor: Tim Prichard (613-951-1103)

PUBLICATIONS RELEASED

Cereals and Oilseeds Review, November 1991.
Catalogue number 22-007
(Canada: $13.80/$138; United States: US$16.60/US$166; Other Countries: US$19.30/US$193).

Specified Domestic Electrical Appliances, December 1991.
Catalogue number 43-003
(Canada: $5/$50; United States: US$6/US$60; Other Countries: US$7/US$70).

Industrial Chemicals and Synthetic Resins, December 1991.
Catalogue number 46-002
(Canada: $5/$50; United States: US$6/US$60; Other Countries: US$7/US$70).

Railway Carloadings, November 1991.
Catalogue number 52-001
(Canada: $8.30/$83; United States: US$10/US$100; Other Countries: US$11.60/US$116).

Passenger Bus and Urban Transit Statistics, November 1991.
Catalogue number 53-003
(Canada: $7.10/$71; United States: US$8.50/US$85; Other Countries: US$9.90/US$99).

Oil Pipe Line Transport, November 1991.
Catalogue number 55-001
(Canada: $10/$100; United States: US$12/US$120; Other Countries: US$14/US$140).

Department Store Monthly Sales by Province and Metropolitan Area, November 1991.
Catalogue number 63-004
(Canada: $2.70/$27; United States: US$3.20/US$32; Other Countries: US$3.80/US$38).

The paper used in this publication meets the minimum requirements of American National Standard for Information Sciences – Permanence of Paper for Printed Library Materials, ANSI Z39.48 – 1984.

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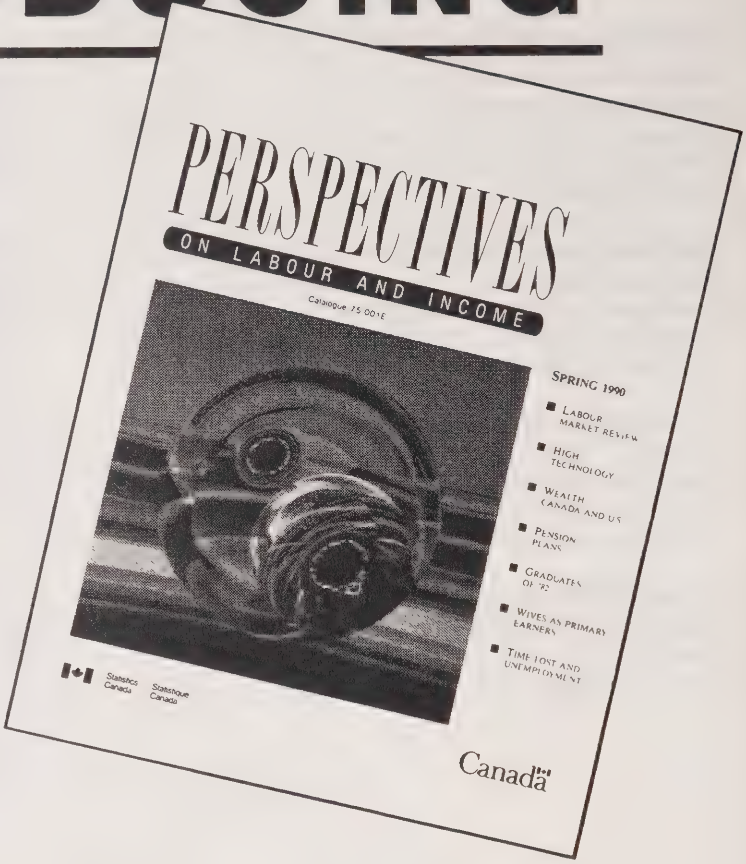

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The Daily

Statistics Canada

Wednesday, February 12, 1992

For release at 8:30 a.m.

MAJOR RELEASE

DATA AVAILABILITY ANNOUNCEMENT

PUBLICATIONS RELEASED

MAJOR RELEASE

Machinery and Equipment Price Index

Fourth Quarter 1991

The Machinery and Equipment Price Index by industry of purchase (1986 = 100) was at a preliminary level of 100.9 in the fourth quarter of 1991, up 0.4% from its revised third quarter level. The component for domestically-produced machinery and equipment increased 0.5%, while the imported goods component increased 0.2%.

The total index was down 3.2% for the fourth quarter compared to the same quarter last year, due to decreases in the domestic and imported components of 2.5% and 3.8%, respectively.

Among the industry divisions, prices in agriculture (1.9%) and forestry (1.2%) showed the greatest increases. The fishing industry showed the largest decrease (-0.2%). Between the fourth quarter of 1990 and the fourth quarter of 1991, the steepest price decreases were noted in community, business and personal services (-9.6%); trade (-7.3%); and finance, insurance and real estate (-5.3%).

Available on CANSIM: matrices 2023-2025.

The fourth quarter 1991 issue of *Construction Price Statistics* (62-007, $18/$72) will be available in March. See "How to Order Publications".

For further information on this release, contact the Information and Current Analysis Unit (613-951-9607), Prices Division.

Machinery and Equipment Price Indexes

(1986 = 100)

	Relative Importance[1]	Indexes			Percentage Change	
		4th Q. 1991	3rd Q. 1991	4th Q. 1990	4th Q. 91/ 3rd Q. 91	4th Q. 1991/1990
Machinery and Equipment Price Index :	**100.0**	**100.9***	**100.5***	**104.2***	**0.4**	**-3.2**
SIC Divisions:						
1. Agriculture	11.0	113.5	111.4	112.4	1.9	1.0
2. Forestry	1.5	112.3	110.7	111.5	1.4	0.7
3. Fishing	0.6	102.5	102.7	106.0	-0.2	-3.3
4. Mines, Quarries and Oil Wells	6.0	98.2	98.3	100.2	-0.1	-2.0
5. Manufacturing	29.9	102.2	102.1	104.9	0.1	-2.6
6. Construction	3.5	98.1	98.1	99.8	0.0	-1.7
7. Transportation, Communication, Storage and Utilities	25.9	100.0	100.0	102.7	0.0	-2.6
8. Trade	4.0	96.3	95.7	103.9	0.6	-7.3
9. Finance, Insurance and Real Estate	1.8	95.1	95.5	100.4	-0.4	-5.3
10. Community, Business and Personal Services	11.1	91.3	90.7	101.0	0.7	-9.6
11. Public Administration	4.7	98.6	98.3	103.8	0.3	-5.0

* *These indexes are preliminary*

1 *Division weights are based on the value of capitalized expenditures on new machinery and equipment for the years 1979-1983 at 1986 prices (Public and Private Investment in Canada, 1979-1983)*

-- *Amount too small to be expressed*

■

DATA AVAILABILITY ANNOUNCEMENT

Oils and Fats

December 1991

Production by Canadian manufacturers of all types of deodorized oils in December 1991 totalled 62 404 tonnes, a decrease of 7.9% from the 67 740 tonnes produced in November 1991. Year-to-date production in December 1991 totalled 724 320 tonnes, an increase of 15.5% from the 1990 figure of 627 324 tonnes.

Manufacturers' packaged sales of shortening totalled 9 028 tonnes in December 1991, down from the 11 098 tonnes sold the previous month. The cumulative sales to date were 125 922 tonnes compared to the cumulative sales of 118 021 tonnes in 1990.

Sales of packaged salad oil decreased to 4 928 tonnes in December 1991, down from 8 954 tonnes in November 1991. The cumulative sales to date in 1991 were 74 346 tonnes, compared to cumulative sales of 70 115 tonnes in 1990.

Available on CANSIM: matrix 184.

The December 1991 issue of *Oils and Fats* (32-006, $5/$50) will be available at a later date.

For more detailed information on this release, contact Peter Zylstra (613-951-3511), Industry Division. ■

PUBLICATIONS RELEASED

General Review of the Mineral Industries, 1989.
Catalogue number 26-201
(Canada: $22; United States: US$26; Other Countries: US$31).

Telephone Statistics, 1990.
Catalogue number 56-203
(Canada: $36; United States: US$43; Other Countries: US$50).

Construction Price Statistics, Third Quarter 1991.
Catalogue number 62-007
(Canada: $18/$72; United States: US$21.50/US$86; Other Countries: US$25.25/US$101).

New Motor Vehicle Sales, August 1991.
Catalogue number 63-007
(Canada: $14.40/$144; United States: US$17.30/US$173; Other Countries: US$20.20/US$202).

Historical Labour Force Statistics, 1991.
Catalogue number 71-201
(Canada: $67; United States: US$80; Other Countries: US$94).

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Statistics Canada

Thursday, February 13, 1992 | For release at 8:30 a.m.

MAJOR RELEASE

DATA AVAILABILITY ANNOUNCEMENTS

PUBLICATION RELEASED

The World Trade Database

1990

The 1990 data for the World Trade Database – a rich data source that reflects Canada's presence in world markets as well as that of its trading partners and international competitors – are now available.

The World Trade Database can generate data on global trade flows, market shares and sources of supply. Over 160 countries, 600 commodity groupings and 300 industries are represented, starting with 1970 data. Adjustments are made to United Nations data to improve the consistency between reporting countries and to estimate the trade of late-reporting and non-reporting countries.

Further information on the World Trade Database can be obtained by contacting Roger Therrien (613-951-6836), International Trade Division.

MAJOR RELEASE

Monthly Survey of Manufacturing

December 1991

Seasonally Adjusted

Shipments decreased 0.7% in December, the third decrease in the last four months (there was no change in November). In terms of value, the largest decreases in December shipments were in the refined petroleum and coal products and in the paper and allied products industries. Unfilled orders declined 0.9%, the eighth monthly decline in a row. With the decrease in December, inventory levels declined in every month during 1991.

The **short-term trend** smooths out irregular month-to-month movements which are not sustained over a longer period. After increasing from April to July, inclusive, the short-term trend for shipments declined in the four most recent periods. The shipments trend for the motor vehicle, parts and accessories industries declined for the second month in a row. The trend for unfilled orders has declined since April 1989; the decline in the inventory trend has lasted almost two years.

Highlights

- Preliminary estimates indicate that Canadian manufacturers' **shipments** were $22.8 billion in December, a decrease of 0.7% from the previous month. Twelve of the 22 major groups recorded decreases with the refined petroleum and coal products (-4.9%) and the paper and allied products industries (-3.5%) reporting the largest decreases in value. This was partly offset by an increase in the transportation equipment industries (3.6%), notably motor vehicles.

- The **trend** for shipments declined over the four most recent periods. For the three most recent periods, shipment trends fell for 12 of the 22 major groups (accounting for 52% of shipment values). Partially offsetting these declines were the trends for three major groups (accounting for 10% of shipment values) that continued to increase. Most of this increase, in value terms, came from the primary metal industry. The largest industries, in value terms, which experienced declining trends were the transportation equipment, paper and allied products, fabricated metal, and the refined petroleum and coal products industries.

- **Inventories** (owned) decreased 0.7% in December to $34.2 billion with 14 of the 22 major groups recording decreases. The primary metal (-2.9%) and the electrical and electronic products industries (-2.3%) recorded the largest decreases. The **trend** for inventories (owned) has been declining since January 1990.

- The **inventories to shipments ratio**, 1.50 in December, showed no change for the fourth consecutive month. The **trend,** which had been declining since February 1991, remained unchanged in the three most recent periods.

- **Unfilled orders** decreased 0.9% to $23.6 billion, the eighth consecutive decline. Decreases in the transportation equipment (-1.2%) and in the electrical and electronic products industries (-1.7%) were partially offset by small increases in several industries. The **trend** continued to fall but at a slower pace than previously.

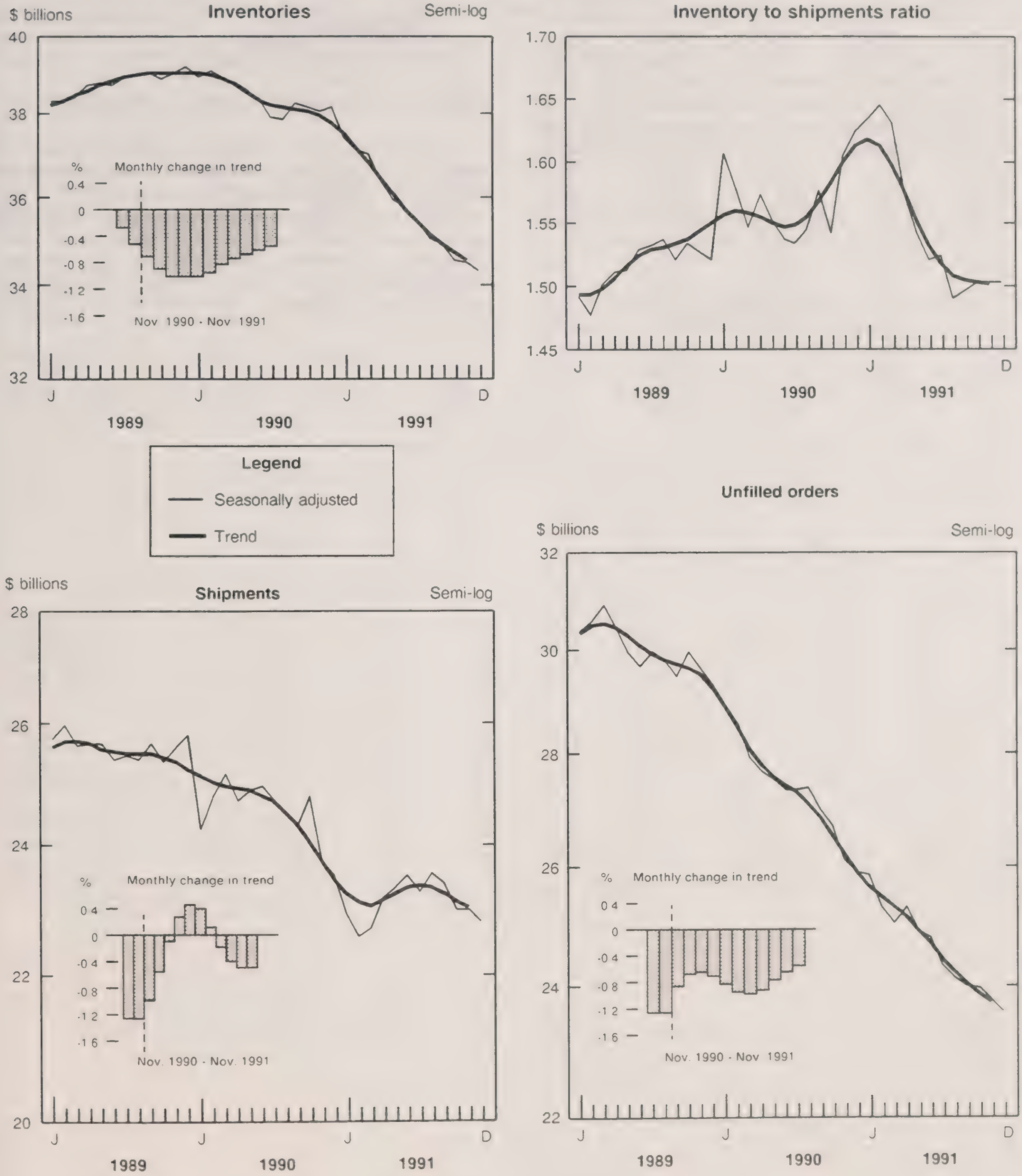
Unfilled orders are the stock of orders which will generate future shipments, assuming that orders are not cancelled. New orders are defined as the sum of shipments for the current month (i.e., orders received this month and shipped within the same month) plus the change in unfilled orders.

- **New orders** decreased 0.8% to $22.6 billion in December, the fourth decrease in a row. The **trend** for new orders declined in the four most recent periods.

The Year 1991

- Shipments decreased 5.9% in 1991 to $276.6 billion. In comparison, shipments decreased 4.2% in 1990 but increased 3.0% in 1989. Average monthly inventory owned fell 7.1% in 1991 compared to a decline of 1.0% in 1990.

Manufacturers' Inventories, Shipments and Unfilled Orders, Seasonally Adjusted, December 1991



- Major groups which experienced the largest decreases in shipments for 1991 compared to 1990, in order of dollar impact, were paper and allied products (-10.9%), fabricated metals (-12.7%), primary metals (-9.6%), machinery (-17.6%), transportation equipment (-3.2%), wood (-9.2%) and non-metallic mineral products (-17.0). Only two major groups, the beverage (5.4%) and tobacco industries (9.9%) experienced increases in 1991.

- The average level of unfilled orders dropped 10.2% in 1991 following an 8.8% decrease in 1990.

- On a provincial basis, decreases in shipments in 1991, in order of dollar impact, occurred in Ontario (-5.2%), Quebec (-7.7%), British Columbia (-6.8%), Manitoba (-12.8%), and New Brunswick (-8.1%). All provinces recorded decreases in shipments in 1991; in contrast, four provinces posted increases in 1990.

Available on CANSIM: matrices 9550-9580.

The December 1991 *Monthly Survey of Manufacturing* (31-001, $17.30/$173) will be available shortly. See "How to Order Publications".

Data for shipments by province in greater detail than normally published may be available on request. For further information, please contact Bob Traversy (613-951-9497) or the Monthly Survey of Manufacturing Section (613-951-9832), Industry Division. □

Shipments, Inventories and Orders in all Manufacturing Industries

December 1991

Period	Not seasonally adjusted				Seasonally adjusted			
	Shipments	Inventories	Unfilled orders	New orders	Shipments	Inventories	Unfilled orders	New orders
	$ millions							
December 1990	21,354	37,411	25,267	20,790	23,492	38,118	25,830	23,245
January 1991	21,544	37,613	25,631	21,908	22,898	37,393	25,806	22,874
February 1991	20,950	37,789	25,215	20,533	22,564	37,106	25,277	22,036
March 1991	22,990	37,683	25,083	22,858	22,700	36,991	24,997	22,420
April 1991	23,526	36,914	25,335	23,778	23,138	36,377	25,271	23,412
May 1991	25,065	36,147	25,189	24,919	23,312	35,953	24,875	22,916
June 1991	24,451	35,497	24,867	24,128	23,503	35,718	24,754	23,381
July 1991	21,560	35,027	24,377	21,070	23,249	35,397	24,283	22,778
August 1991	23,179	34,850	24,222	23,024	23,516	35,040	24,095	23,329
September 1991	24,254	34,528	24,020	24,052	23,345	34,902	23,970	23,220
October 1991	24,970	34,214	23,967	24,917	22,969	34,504	23,954	22,953
November 1991	23,189	34,203	23,553	22,774	22,958	34,481	23,768	22,771
December 1991	20,914	33,568	23,099	20,461	22,787	34,248	23,562	22,581

Period	Seasonally Adjusted									
	Shipments		Inventories		Inventory to shipments ratio		Unfilled orders		New orders	
	S.A.	Trend	S.A.	Trend	S.A.	Trend	S.A.	Trend	S.A.	Trend
	Month-to-month % change				Ratio		Month-to-month % change			
December 1990	-0.9	-1.3	0.2	-0.5	1.62	1.61	-0.9	-1.2	0.6	-1.2
January 1991	-2.5	-1.0	-1.9	-0.7	1.63	1.62	-0.1	-0.9	-1.6	-0.5
February 1991	-1.5	-0.6	-0.8	-0.9	1.64	1.61	-2.0	-0.7	-3.7	-0.4
March 1991	0.6	-0.1	-0.3	-1.0	1.63	1.60	-1.1	-0.6	1.7	0.0
April 1991	1.9	0.3	-1.7	-1.0	1.57	1.58	1.1	-0.7	4.4	0.2
May 1991	0.8	0.5	-1.2	-1.0	1.54	1.55	-1.6	-0.8	-2.1	0.3
June 1991	0.8	0.4	-0.7	-0.9	1.52	1.53	-0.5	-1.0	2.0	0.3
July 1991	-1.1	0.1	-0.9	-0.8	1.52	1.52	-1.9	-1.0	-2.6	0.1
August 1991	1.2	-0.2	-1.0	-0.7	1.49	1.51	-0.8	-0.9	2.4	-0.1
September 1991	-0.7	-0.4	-0.4	-0.7	1.50	1.50	-0.5	-0.8	-0.5	-0.3
October 1991	-1.6	-0.5	-1.1	-0.6	1.50	1.50	-0.1	-0.6	-1.2	-0.3
November 1991	0.0	-0.5	-0.1	-0.5	1.50	1.50	-0.8	-0.5	-0.8	-0.4
December 1991	-0.7	*	-0.7	*	1.50	*	-0.9	*	-0.8	*

* *The short-term trend represents a weighted average of the data.*

DATA AVAILABILITY ANNOUNCEMENTS

Aviation Statistics Centre Service Bulletin

February 1992

- A 29% increase recorded in charter passenger-kilometres in November 1991 marked the first increase in Level I air carriers' charter data since December 1988.

Available on CANSIM: matrix 385.

- Premilinary second quarter 1991 data indicated that the top three transborder city-pairs were Toronto-New York, Montreal-New York, and Toronto-Chicago. These city-pairs reported decreases of 13%, 7% and 5%, respectively, from the same period in 1990.

- Preliminary data reported by Level I air carriers indicate that 63% of the passengers carried on domestic scheduled services travelled on discount fares during the first two quarters of 1991, up from 61% in 1990. In terms of passenger-kilometres, discount fares accounted for 68% of total volume during the first half of 1991, which represented an increase of about three percentage points compared to a year earlier.

- During the second quarter of 1991, the average fare paid by air passengers on all city-pairs in the domestic southern sector rose 1% over the previous year to reach $189.

The *Aviation Statistics Centre Service Bulletin*, Vol. 24, No. 2 (51-004, $9.30/$93) will be available shortly. See "How to Order Publications".

For more detailed information on this release, contact the Aviation Statistics Centre (819-997-1986), Transportation Division. ■

Steel Primary Forms

Week Ending February 8, 1992

Preliminary estimates indicate that Canadian steel primary forms production for the week ending February 8, 1992 totalled 287 985 tonnes, up 8.1% from the preceding week's total of 266 495 tonnes and up 11.6% from the year-earlier level of 257 943 tonnes. The cumulative total in 1992 was 1 429 630 tonnes, an increase of 1.1% from 1 414 344 tonnes for the same period in 1991.

For more detailed information on this release, contact Greg Milsom (613-951-9827), Industry Division. ■

Short-term Debt of Local Governments

December 1991

At December 30, 1991, the estimates on the short-term debt (treasury bills and other short-term paper) of local governments totalled $484 million, up $167 million from September 1991 but down $75 million from December 30, 1990. Revised estimates for previous quarters are also available.

For further information on these data, contact Marlene Vollmer (613-951-1830), Public Institutions Division.

For more information or general inquiries on Public Institutions Division's products or services, contact Donald Dubreuil (613-951-0767). ■

Production of Eggs

December 1991

Canadian egg production in December 1991 was 39.8 million dozen, a 0.9% decrease from December 1990. The average number of layers increased by 0.2% between December 1990 and 1991, while the number of eggs per 100 layers decreased to 2,255 from 2,280.

Available on CANSIM: matrices 1145, 1146 and 5689-5691.

To order *Production and Stocks of Eggs and Poultry* ($115), contact Guy Gervais (613-951-2453).

For further information on this release, contact Benoit Levesque (613-951-2550), Livestock and Animal Products Section, Agriculture Division. ■

Pack of Processed Lima Beans

1991

The data on pack of processed lima beans for 1991 are now available. The publication *Pack of Selected Processed Vegetables* (32-240, $13) will be released at a later date.

For further information, contact Peter Zylstra (613-951-3511), Industry Division. ■

PUBLICATION RELEASED

Imports by Commodity, November 1991.
Catalogue number 65-007
(Canada: $55.10/$551; United States: US$66.10/US$661; Other Countries: US$77.10/US$771).

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Editor: Tim Prichard (613-951-1103)

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Statistics Canada

Friday, February 14, 1992 For release at 8:30 a.m.

MAJOR RELEASE

DATA AVAILABILITY ANNOUNCEMENTS

MAJOR RELEASE

Travel Between Canada and Other Countries

December and Annual 1991

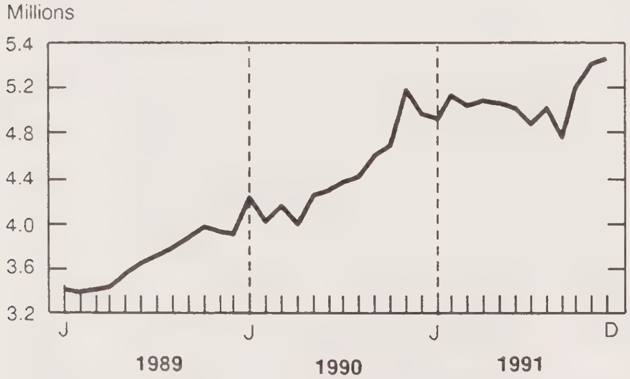
Seasonally Adjusted Data

Seasonally adjusted data, which highlight month-to-month trends in international travel, show that the volume of non-resident travel to Canada made its second largest 1991 gain in December. At the same time, the number of outbound Canadian travellers was relatively stable.

Highlights

- In December, same-day automobile trips by Canadian residents to the United States increased 0.9% over November, reaching a record seasonally adjusted level of 5.3 million trips. Outbound automobile trips of one or more nights also peaked in December, increasing 7.8% to 1.4 million.

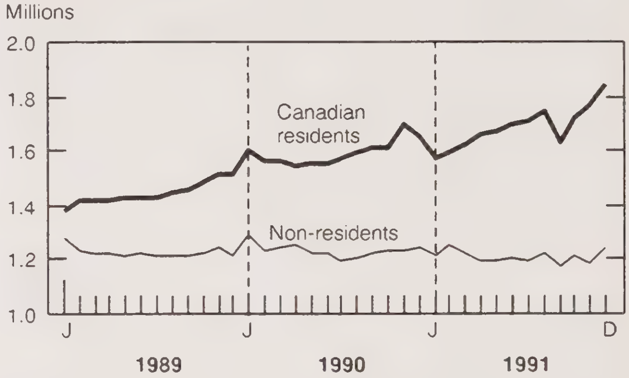
Same-Day Trips by Canadian Residents to the United States, by Automobile
Seasonally adjusted



- Travel of one or more nights to the United States (by all modes of travel) increased 6.4% to a seasonally adjusted level of 1.8 million trips. Meanwhile, the volume of travel to all other countries dropped 3.9% to 245,000 trips in December.

- Trips of one or more nights to Canada by residents of the United States rose 6.2% in December to 1.0 million. Trips to Canada by residents of all other countries also increased, up 4.3% to 250,000.

Trips of One or More Nights between Canada and Other Countries
Seasonally adjusted



Unadjusted Data

- In terms of actual counts, same-day trips by Canadian residents to the United States by automobile totalled 4.8 million in December 1991, a 9.6% increase over December 1990. Meanwhile, the number of outbound automobile trips of one or more nights by Canadians increased 21.6%, reaching 838,000 trips.

- Trips of one or more nights by Canadian residents to the United States (by all modes of travel) in December 1991 totalled 1.2 million, up 14.9% from December 1990. Similar trips to all other countries, however, dropped 6.2% to 190,000.

- Trips of one or more nights by United States residents to Canada totalled 547,000, remaining unchanged from December 1990, while comparable trips by residents of all other countries increased 3.2% to 165,000.

Annual 1991

- During 1991, same-day automobile trips by Canadian residents to the United States increased 14.0%, reaching a record level of 59.1 million. This follows two consecutive annual increases of 19.7% for this type of travel.

- Travel of one or more nights to the United States (by all modes of travel) increased 9.9% to 19.0 million trips. All provinces registered higher numbers of Canadian residents returning from the United States in 1991. At the same time, similar trips to all other countries decreased 10.4% to 2.8 million.

- Automobile trips of one or more nights by Canadian residents to the United States increased 17.5% in 1991 to 14.3 million. Meanwhile, the number of comparable trips by plane fell a record 11.7% to 3.6 million. Travel of one or more nights to the United States by all other modes increased 5.4% in 1991, to 1.2 million trips.

- The number of trips of one or more nights to Canada by residents of the United States decreased 1.8% in 1991, to 12.0 million. Comparable trips by residents of all other countries also dropped, down 1.7% to 2.9 million.

Available on CANSIM: matrices 2661-2697.

The December 1991 issue of *International Travel-Advance Information* (66-001P, $6.10/$61) will be available shortly. See "How to Order Publications".

For further information on this release, contact Paul L. Paradis (613-951-8933), International Travel Section, Education, Culture and Tourism Division. □

International Travel Between Canada and Other Countries

December 1991

	1991			
	September r	October r	November r	December p
	Seasonally Adjusted			
	('000)	('000)	('000)	('000)
One-or-more Nights Trips[1]				
Non-resident Travellers:				
United States	954	1,010	973	1,033
Other Countries[2]	245	242	240	250
Residents of Canada:				
United States	1,515	1,616	1,664	1,770
Other Countries	235	241	255	245
Total Trips				
Non-resident Travellers:				
United States	2,721	2,769	2,709	2,794
Other Countries	271	267	264	273
Residents of Canada:				
United States	6,166	6,746	7,065	7,066
Auto Re-entries				
Same-day	4,617	5,027	5,229	5,274
One-or-more Nights	1,107	1,196	1,258	1,357

	December 1991p	% Change 1991/1990	Jan.-Dec. 1991p	% Change 1991/1990
	Unadjusted			
	('000)		('000)	
One-or-more Nights Trips[1]				
Non-resident Travellers:				
United States	547	0.0	12,050	-1.8
Other Countries[2]	165	3.2	2,939	-1.7
Residents of Canada:				
United States	1,185	14.9	19,036	9.9
Other Countries	190	-6.2	2,824	-10.4
Same-day Trips				
Residents of Canada:				
United States[1]	4,874	9.1	60,314	13.6
Auto Re-entries	4,808	9.6	59,074	14.0

1 *Estimates for the United States include counts of auto and bus, and estimated numbers for plane, train, boat and other methods.*
2 *Figures for "Other Countries" exclude same-day entries by land only, via the United States.*
p *Preliminary.*
r *Revised.*

DATA AVAILABILITY ANNOUNCEMENTS

Fabricated Structural Steel Price Indexes

Fourth Quarter 1991

Price indexes for the fourth quarter of 1991 for fabricated structural steel-in-place are now available. These indexes, at a Canada level, show a decrease of 1.7% from the third quarter of 1991 and a decrease of 8.7% from one year ago.

Available on CANSIM: matrix 2044.

The fourth quarter 1991 issue of *Construction Price Statistics* (62-007, $18/$72) will be available in March. See "How to Order Publications".

For more detailed information on this release please contact the Information and Current Analysis Unit (613-951-9607), Prices Division. ■

Precast Concrete Price Indexes

Second Half 1991

Price indexes for the second half of 1991 for precast concrete-in-place are now available. These indexes, at a Canada level, show an increase of 0.8% from the first half of 1991 but a decrease of 6.2% from the second half of 1990.

Available on CANSIM: matrix 421.

The fourth quarter 1991 issue of *Construction Price Statistics* (62-007, $18/$72) will be available in March. See "How to Order Publications".

For more detailed information on this release please contact the Information and Current Analysis Unit (613-951-9607), Prices Division. ■

Shipments of Rolled Steel

December 1991

Rolled steel shipments for December 1991 totalled 829 909 tonnes, a decrease of 16.8% from the preceding month's total of 997 353 tonnes but an increase of 29.16% from the year-earlier level of 642 548 tonnes. Year-to-date shipments totalled 11 241 164 tonnes, a decrease of 2.8% compared to 11 563 101 tonnes of the previous year.

Available on CANSIM: matrices 58 and 122 (series 22-25).

The December 1991 issue of *Primary Iron and Steel* (41-001, $5/$50) will be available at a later date. See "How to Order Publications".

For more detailed information on this release, contact Gerry Barrett (613-951-3515), Industry Division. ■

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PUBLICATIONS RELEASED

Pulpwood and Wood Residue Statistics, December 1991.
Catalogue number 25-001
(Canada: $6.10/$61; United States: US$7.30/US$73; Other Countries: US$8.50/US$85).

Footwear Statistics, December 1991.
Catalogue number 33-002
(Canada: $5/$50; United States: US$6/US$60; Other Countries: US$7/US$70).

Particleboard, Waferboard and Fibreboard, December 1991.
Catalogue number 36-003
(Canada: $5/$50; United States: US$6/US$60; Other Countries: US$7/US$70).

Production and Shipments of Steel Pipe and Tubing, December 1991.
Catalogue number 41-011
(Canada: $5/$50; United States: US$6/US$60; Other Countries: US$7/US$70).

Farm Product Price Index, December 1991.
Catalogue number 62-003
(Canada: $7.10/$71; United States: US$8.50/US$85; Other Countries: US$9.90/US$99).

Retail Trade, November 1991.
Catalogue number 63-005
(Canada: $18.20/$182; United States: US$21.80/US$218; Other Countries: US$25.50/US$255).

Building Permits, November 1991.
Catalogue number 64-001
(Canada: $22.10/$221; United States: US$26.50/US$265; Other Countries: US$30.90/US$309).

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MAJOR RELEASE DATES

Week of February 17-21

(Release dates are subject to change)

Anticipated date(s) of release	Title	Reference period
February		
19	Sales of Natural Gas	December 1991
20	Preliminary Statement of Canadian International Merchandise Trade	December 1991
20	Farm Cash Receipts	January-December 1991
21	Consumer Price Index	January 1992
21	Retail Trade	December 1991

Catalogue 11-001E (Français 11-001F) ISSN 0827-0465

The Daily

Statistics Canada

Monday, February 17, 1992 **For release at 8:30 a.m.**

DATA AVAILABILITY ANNOUNCEMENTS

PUBLICATION RELEASED

DATA AVAILABILITY ANNOUNCEMENTS

Department Store Sales
January 1992

Advance department stores sales, including concessions, for January were $689 million. Sales for the major department stores were $385 million and sales for the junior department stores were $304 million.

For further information, on this release, contact Maurice Massaad (613-951-9682) or David Roeske (613-951-3559), Retail Trade Section, Industry Division. ■

Construction Type Plywood
December 1991

Canadian firms produced 126 634 cubic metres of construction type plywood during December 1991, an increase of 9.3% from the 115 845 cubic metres produced during December 1990.

January to December 1991 production totalled 1 705 452 cubic metres, a decrease of 13.5% from the 1 971 541 cubic metres produced during the same period in 1990.

Available on CANSIM: matrix 122 (level 1).

The December 1991 issue of *Construction Type Plywood* (35-001, $5/$50) will be available at a later date. See "How to Order Publications".

For more detailed information on this release, contact Jock Dobie (604-666-2671), Pacific Region, Statistics Canada, Sinclair Centre, 757 West Hastings Street, Vancouver, B.C. V6C 3C9. ■

Federal Government Business Enterprises Financial Statistics
1990

Financial data for federal government business enterprises based on the Financial Management System (FMS) are now available for 1990.

Available on CANSIM: matrices 3214-3222 (the income statement), matrices 3223-3231 (a statement of unappropriated surplus), and matrices 3232-3240 (a balance sheet by industry).

For more detailed information on this release, contact Jim Leeson (613-951-1816), Public Institutions Division, Statistics Canada.

For more information or general inquiries on Public Institutions Division's products or services, contact Donald Dubreuil (613-951-0767). ■

Television Viewing
1990

Preliminary data (fall 1990) are now available.

Detailed information will be published later this year in *Television Viewing*, 1990 (87-208/$26).

For further information, contact John Gordon (613-951-1565), Culture Statistics Programme, Education Culture and Tourism Division. ■

Soft Drinks
January 1992

Data on soft drinks for January 1992 are now available.

Available on CANSIM: matrix 196.

The publication *Monthly Production of Soft Drinks* (32-001, $2.70/$27) will be released at a later date.

For further information contact Peter Zylstra (613-951-3511), Industry Division. ■

Plastic Film and Bags
Fourth Quarter 1991

Figures for the fourth quarter of 1991 are now available.

The publication *Shipments of Plastic Film and Bags Manufactured from Resin* (47-007, $6.75/$27) will be available at a later date.

For more detailed information, contact T. Raj Sehdev (613-951-3513), Industry Division. ■

PUBLICATION RELEASED

Estimates of Labour Income, July-September 1991.
Catalogue number 72-005
(Canada: $22.50/$90; United States: US$27.50/US$108; Other Countries: US$31.50/US$126).

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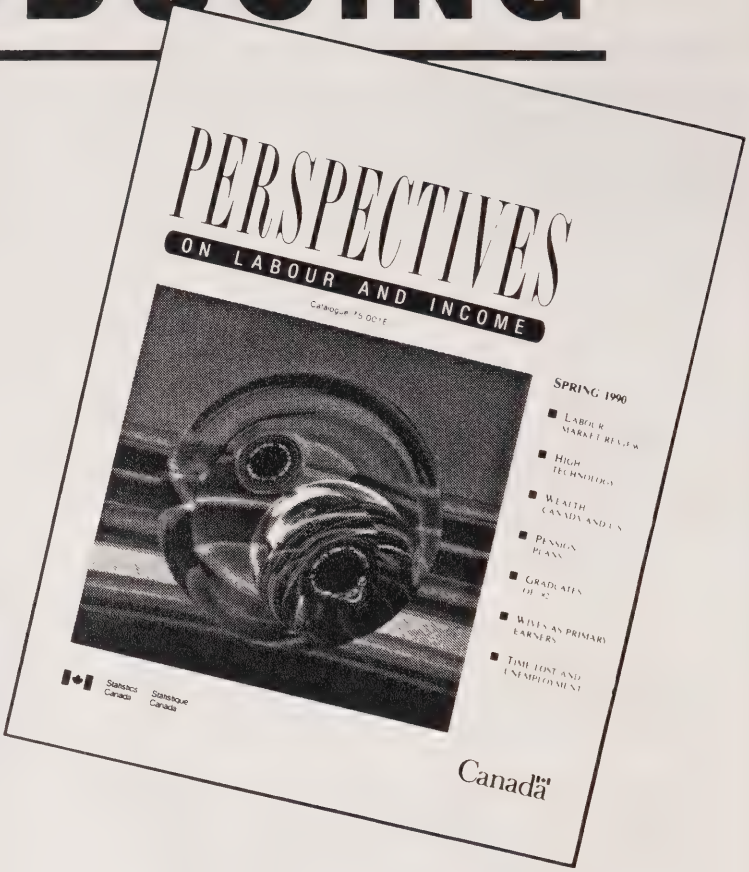
INTRODUCING



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Statistics Canada

Tuesday, February 18, 1992 For release at 8:30 a.m.

MAJOR RELEASES

DATA AVAILABILITY ANNOUNCEMENTS

PUBLICATIONS RELEASED

REGIONAL REFERENCE CENTRES

Statistics Canada Statistique Canada

Canada

MAJOR RELEASES

Public Sector Employment and Remuneration

Third Quarter 1991
(Data not adjusted for seasonal variations)

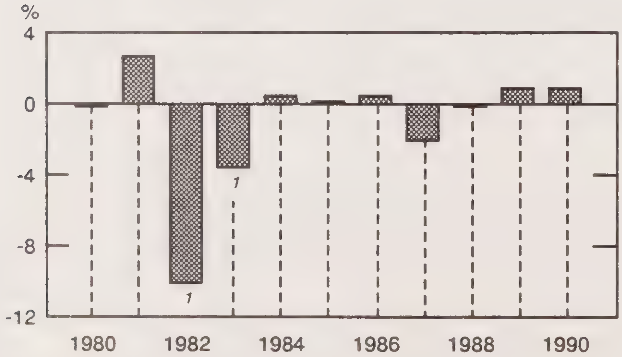
Highlights

- Public sector employment (government and government business enterprises) in the third quarter of 1991 decreased 1.0% from the third quarter of 1990 to 1,555,900 employees. Remuneration for the public sector increased 1.3% to $14.1 billion in the third quarter of 1991.

Government

- Total government employment (which excludes government business enterprises) averaged 1,246,600 employees in the third quarter of 1991, a decrease of 0.2% from the third quarter of 1990. In contrast, the annual average growth rate of government employment between 1985 and 1990 was 1.1%. Provincial and territorial government employment made up the largest share of government employment at 40.5%, followed by federal government employment at 30.7% and local government employment at 28.8%.

Federal Government Employment
Year-over-Year Percent Change



[1] *Conversion of Canada Post Corporation to Government Business Enterprise.*

Note to Users

Definition of the public sector

The public sector universe in this report includes all commercial and non-commercial establishments under the control of a government. Two components make up the public sector: government and government business enterprises. The number of employees are shown as "on strength" and include all employees within and outside Canada who are full-time, part-time and casual employees. "On strength" includes paid employees who report to work and persons who are not being paid but who are considered to be employees, such as those on strike or on unpaid leave. Remuneration data are presented on a cash basis as compared to an accrual basis.

Government includes departments, agencies, boards, commissions, municipalities, funds established and controlled by governments, public educational institutions, cultural facilities, hospitals and social agencies, and the bodies administering universal pension plans.

Government business enterprises are organizations engaged in commercial operations. Such enterprises are similar in motivation to private business enterprises and are either in competition with private enterprises or they monopolize markets that would otherwise be serviced by the private sector.

Elements not yet included in Public Institutions Division's coverage of the public sector

Currently, the Public Institutions Division's public sector employment program **does not cover** *provincial lay and religious hospitals, various provincial social service entities in Quebec, provincial public residential care facilities, local government institutions of education, health and social services, local government business enterprises and members of the House of Commons and Senate.*

All of these entities are planned to be incorporated in Public Institutions Division's employment and remuneration series when the data are revised in June 1992.

Historical Revision

Note that CANSIM matrix 2722, also mentioned in the recent publication Public Sector Employment and Remuneration *(72-209 annual), includes revised data for the period January 1974 to March 1985.*

- Federal government employment averaged 382,700 employees in the third quarter of 1991, unchanged from the third quarter in 1990. For 1990, federal government employment remained at the same level as in 1985; however, between 1985 and 1988, employment declined at an annual average rate of 0.6%. From 1988 to 1990, employment increased at an annual average growth rate of 0.9% returned to 1985 levels.

- Provincial and territorial government employment decreased 1.4% in the third quarter compared to the same period in 1990, to average 505,300 employees; Ontario, Nova Scotia, Alberta and Manitoba showed the largest declines. By comparison, the annual average growth rate between 1985 and 1990 was 1.0%.

- Local government employment averaged 358,500 employees in the third quarter of 1991. This represented an increase of 1.3% over the same period in 1990, smaller than the 2.6% annual average growth rate recorded from 1985 to 1990.

- Total government employment represented 9.8% of total employment in Canada for the third quarter of 1991. Of the total employment in Canada, federal government employment accounted for 3.0%, provincial and territorial government for 4.0%, and local government employment for 2.8%.

- Total government remuneration (which excludes government business enterprises) was $11.0 billion in the third quarter of 1991, an increase of 2.1% from a year earlier. The data presented here are on a cash basis rather than on an accrual basis. The strike by federal government employees was not reflected in the third quarter data, since paycheques were not adjusted until the fourth quarter of 1991. Of the total, provincial and territorial government remuneration made up 38.4% ($4.2 billion), federal government remuneration accounted for 35.9% ($4.0 billion), and local government remuneration represented 25.7% ($2.8 billion).

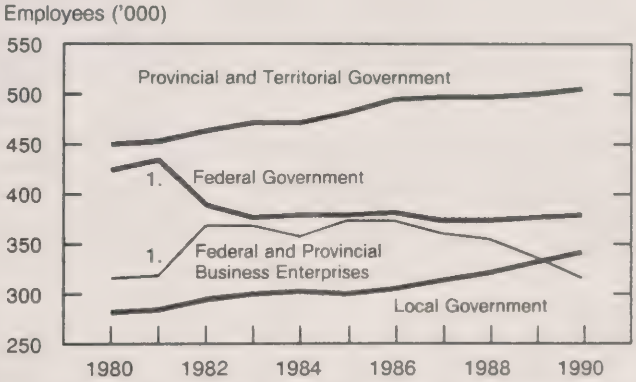
- Total government remuneration in the third quarter represented 12.4% of the total wages and salaries in Canada, with federal, provincial/ territorial and local government remuneration accounting for 4.4%, 4.8% and 3.2%, respectively, of the total.

Government Business Enterprises
(Data not adjusted for seasonal variations)

- Federal government business enterprise employment decreased 2.0% or 3,100 employees from the third quarter of 1990 to average 153,200 employees in the third quarter of 1991. The decrease can largely be attributed to downsizing and layoffs in a limited number of enterprises. Provincial and territorial government business enterprise employment decreased 5.8% or 9,600 employees during the same period to average 156,100 employees. The selling of a major portion of Alberta Government Telephones in October 1990 was the primary reason for this decrease in employment.

- Federal government business enterprise remuneration amounted to $1.4 billion for the third quarter of 1991, a decrease of 5.7% compared to the same period in 1990. Remuneration in provincial and territorial government business enterprises increased by 1.8% to $1.7 billion for the same period.

Public Sector Employment by Component



[1] *Conversion of Canada Post Corporation to Government Business Enterprise.*

Available on CANSIM: matrices 2717 (federal public sector employment and remuneration, quarterly), 2718 (federal public sector employment and regular payroll, by province and month), 2720 (military employment and remuneration, by province and month), 2722 (provincial and territorial employment and remuneration by province or territory and month), 2725 (local government employment and remuneration, by province and month).

For further information concerning this release, contact Ishtiaq Khan for federal public sector employment data, Chris van Millingen (613-951-0623) for provincial/territorial public sector employment data, Mahed Fathy (613-951-1843) for local government data, or Ishtiaq Khan for all of the above (613-951-8306), Employment Section, Public Institutions Division.

Data are available in standard format or by special tabulation. For more information on the Public Institutions Division's products, contact Jim Doré (613-951-0885, Fax: 613-951-0661). □

Public Sector Employment – Federal – as at September 30, 1991[1]
Based on Statistics Canada, Treasury Board and Public Service Commission universes

- **Statistics Canada's Public Sector Employment – Federal** 529,332
  - **Treasury Board's Federal Government Employment** 233,802
    - Employees in both Public Service Commission and Treasury Board universes 216,761
    - Employees not appointed by the Public Service Commission 1,079
    - Term employees appointed for less than 6 months 15,962
  - Employees of other federal government agencies for which Treasury Board is not the employer ..... 35,427[2]
  - National Defence Military Personnel 87,542
  - RCMP Uniformed Personnel 19,524
  - Government Business Enterprise employees 152,448

- **Public Service Commission's Federal Government Employment** 217,350
  - Office of the Superintendent of Financial Institutions 384
  - Public Service Staff Relations Board 139
  - Indian Oil and Gas Canada 66
  - Employees in both Public Service Commission and Treasury Board universes 216,761

1 *This Reconciliation Statement provides data as at September 30, 1991, and is not comparable to the quarterly average data of federal public sector employment released in the text (535,900). Of this total, federal government employment was 382,700 employees and government business enterprise employment was 153,200.*
2 *Included are employees of entities such as the Office of the Commissioner for Federal Judicial Affairs, the National Research Council, and the House of Commons.*

Government Employment and Remuneration

Third Quarter 1991

	Employment Averages First Quarter 1991	Second Quarter 1991	Third Quarter 1991	Percent Share Third Quarter 1991	Percentage Change from Third Quarter 1990	Percentage of Total Employment in Canada
Public Sector	**1,514,450**	**1,562,676**	**1,555,862**		**-1.0**	**12.3**
Total Government	**1,216,437**	**1,258,345**	**1,246,566**	**100.0**	**-0.2**	**9.8**
Federal	377,392	399,901	382,727	30.7	0.0	3.0
Provincial/Territorial	501,354	507,607	505,310	40.5	-1.4	4.0
Local	337,691	350,837	358,529	28.8	1.3	2.8
Government Business Enterprise	**298,013**	**304,331**	**309,296**	**100.0**	**-3.9**	**2.4**
Federal	151,284	151,815	153,219	49.5	-2.0	1.2
Provincial/Territorial	146,729	152,516	156,077	50.5	-5.8	1.2

	Remuneration (in $ millions)			Percent Share Third Quarter 1991	Percentage Change from Third Quarter 1990	Percentage of Total Wages and Salaries in Canada
Public Sector	**13,627**	**13,714**	**14,097**		**1.3**	**15.8**
Total Government	**10,794**	**10,677**	**11,016**	**100.0**	**2.1**	**12.4**
Federal	3,972	3,705	3,957	35.9	-1.6	4.4
Provincial/Territorial	4,238	4,210	4,232	38.4	2.3	4.8
Local	2,584	2,762	2,827	25.7	7.5	3.2
Government Business Enterprise	**2,833**	**3,037**	**3,081**	**100.0**	**-1.7**	**3.5**
Federal	1,326	1,371	1,363	44.2	-5.7	1.5
Provincial/Territorial	1,507	1,666	1,718	55.8	1.8	1.9

■

Family Expenditure in Canada – Selected Metropolitan Areas

1990

The 1990 Survey of Family Expenditures was conducted in 17 metropolitan areas, representing approximately 50% of households in Canada[1].

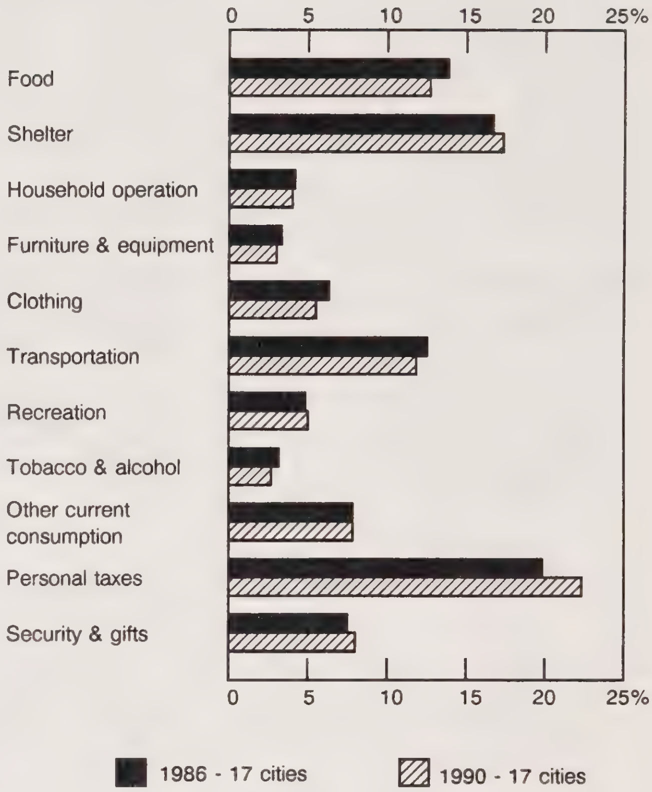
This is the first household expenditure survey conducted since 1986. Results are based on information provided by 4,856 households. The data show that some shifts in the distribution of total expenditure have occurred relative to the 1986 expenditure data for the same metropolitan areas. Results indicate that the proportions of total expenditure spent on food and transportation have decreased, while the proportions spent on shelter and taxes have increased.

Highlights

- The percentage of total household expenditures going to shelter increased from 16.7% in 1986 to 17.3% in 1990. Personal taxes as a percentage of total expenditure increased from 19.9% in 1986 to 22.3% in 1990.
- The categories that decreased as a percentage of total expenditure were food (from 13.9% to 12.6%), clothing (6.3% to 5.5%), transportation (12.5% to 11.8%), tobacco products and alcoholic beverages (3.1% to 2.7%) and household furnishings and equipment (3.3% to 3.0%).
- Expenditures on food, shelter and clothing amounted to 50.8% of total current consumption (i.e., total expenditure excluding taxes, security and gifts). This varied from 63.6% of current consumption for households with income under $15,000 to 47.7% for those with income of $85,000 or more.
- Expenditures on child care increased 35% between 1986 and 1990. Day-care centres and day nurseries, which increased 76% since 1986, accounted for 43% of the 1990 child care expenses. In 1990, the average expenditure on child care for all households in Canada was $289. For the 14% reporting some expenditure, it was $2,064.

[1] *St. John's (Nfld.), Charlottetown, Summerside, Halifax, Saint John (N.B.), Quebec City, Montreal, Ottawa, Toronto, Thunder Bay, Winnipeg, Regina, Saskatoon, Calgary, Edmonton, Vancouver and Victoria.*

Distribution of Total Expenditure 1986 and 1990 - 17 Metropolitan Areas



Metropolitan Areas

Detailed information on expenditures tabulated by the 17 metropolitan areas and by a number of household characteristics (income, household size, household composition, age, class of tenure, etc.) is available.

- Households from Quebec City spent proportionally more on private transport than those in the other cities, allocating 13.8% of their total expenditure to it, compared to an average of 10.4% for all 17 cities.
- Saskatoon households allocated more than 5.9% of their total expenditure to gifts and contributions ($2,505), compared to 3.6% ($1,734) for all cities.

- Thunder Bay households spent the most on recreation at $3,530 or 7.4% of their total expenditure, while households in all 17 cities spent an average of $2,358 or 5.0% of their total expenditure on recreation.

- Vancouver households spent the least on tobacco products and alcoholic beverages at $997 or 2.0 % of their total expenditures, compared to 2.7% for households of all cities.

A catalogue publication *Family Expenditure in Canada, 17 Metropolitan Areas*, 1990 (62-555) will be available in May.

For further information contact your Statistics Canada Reference Centre or the Family Expenditure Surveys Section, Household Surveys Division (613-951-9781). ■

DATA AVAILABILITY ANNOUNCEMENTS

Railway Carloadings

December 1991

Revenue freight loaded by railways in Canada totalled 18.7 million tonnes in December 1991, an increase of 5.6% from the December 1990 figure. The carriers received an additional 0.9 million tonnes from United States connections.

Total loadings in Canada for the year to date showed an increase of 0.2% from the 1990 period, however, receipts from United States connections showed a decrease of 2.9%.

All 1990 figures and 1991 cumulative data have been revised.

Available on CANSIM: matrix 1431.

The December 1991 issue of *Railway Carloadings* (52-001, $8.30/$83) is to be released the third week of February.

For seasonally adjusted revenue freight loadings, contact Angus MacLean (613-951-2484), Transportation Division. ■

Federal Government Assets and Liabilities

March 31, 1991

At March 31, 1991, the financial assets of the federal government reached $58,231 million, while liabilities stood at $443,278 million.

The federal government balance sheet (based on the Financial Management System) is now available.

The federal government debt series going back to 1867 have also been updated.

Available on CANSIM: matrix 3199 (federal government debt), matrix 3200 (federal government balance sheet).

For further information on this release, contact A.J. Gareau (613-951-1826), Public Institutions Division.

For more information, or general inquiries on Public Institutions Division's products or services, contact Donald Dubreuil (613-951-0767). ■

Stocks of Frozen Poultry Products

February 1, 1992

Preliminary figures on cold storage of frozen poultry products at February 1, 1992, and revised figures for January 1, 1992, are now available.

Available on CANSIM: matrices 5675-5677.

To order *Production and Stocks of Eggs and Poultry* ($115), contact Guy Gervais (613-951-2453).

For more detailed information on this release, contact Benoit Lévesque (613-951-2550), Livestock and Animal Products Section, Agriculture Division. ■

PUBLICATIONS RELEASED

Refined Petroleum Products, November 1991.
Catalogue number 45-004
(Canada: $18.20/$182; United States: US$21.80/US$218; Other Countries: US$25.50/$255).

Touriscope – International Travel: Advance Information, December 1991. Vol. 7, No. 12.
Catalogue number 66-001P
(Canada: $6.10/$61; United States: US$7.30/US$73; Other Countries: US$8.50/US$85).

The Labour Force, January 1992.
Catalogue number 71-001
(Canada: $17.90/$179; United States: US$21.50/US$215; Other Countries: US$25.10/US$251).

Labour Force Annual Averages, 1991.
Catalogue number 71-220
(Canada: $39; United States: US$47; Other Countries: US$55).

The paper used in this publication meets the minimum requirements of American National Standard for Information Sciences – Permanence of Paper for Printed Library Materials, ANSI Z39.48 – 1984.
∞

How to Order Publications

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The Daily

Statistics Canada's Official Release Bulletin for Statistical Information

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Senior Editor: Greg Thomson (613-951-1116)
Editor: Tim Prichard (613-951-1103)

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Each centre has facilities to retrieve information from Statistics Canada's computerized data retrieval systems CANSIM and Telichart. A telephone inquiry service is also available with toll free numbers for regional clients outside local calling areas. Many other valuable services – from seminars to consultations – are offered. Call or write your regional reference centre for information.

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Yukon and Atlin, B.C. Zenith 08913

Catalogue 11–001E (Français 11–001F) ISSN 0827–0465

The Daily

Statistics Canada

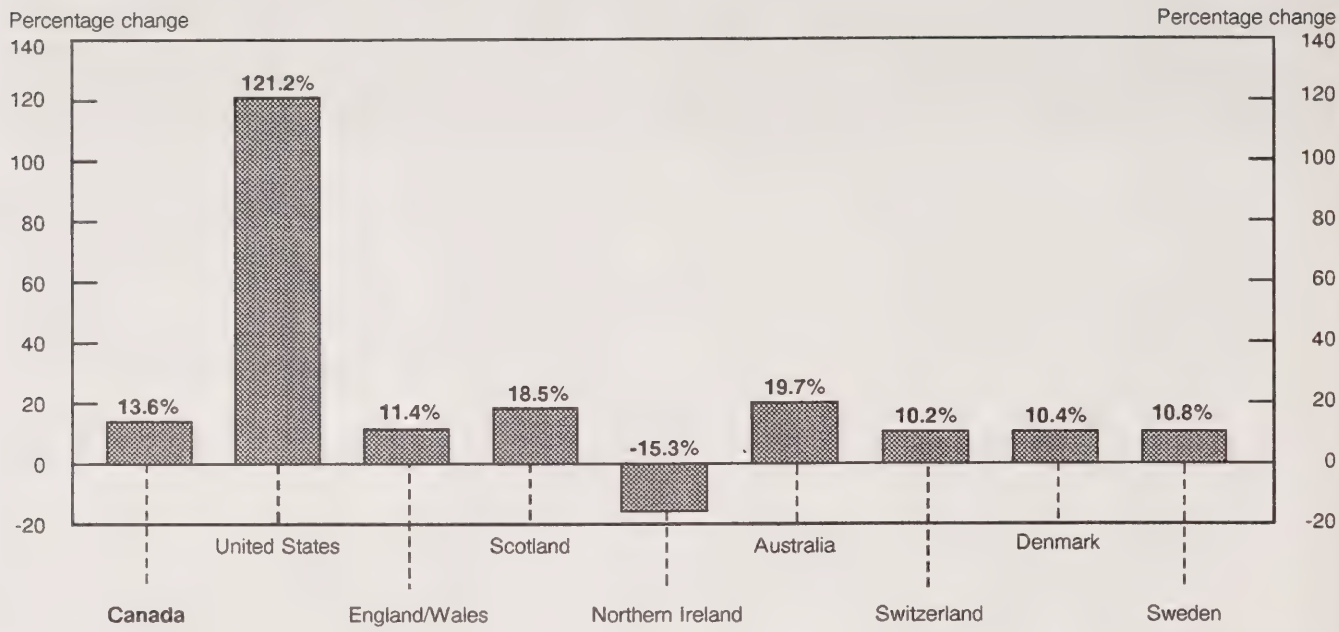
Wednesday, February 19, 1992 **For release at 8:30 a.m.**

MAJOR RELEASES

DATA AVAILABILITY ANNOUNCEMENT

MAJOR RELEASES

Changes in International Incarceration Rates, from 1980 to 1990



Note: *Data for Switzerland exclude 1980 and 1981. Data for Northern Ireland exclude 1980 and 1990. Rates are per 100,000 population.*

International Incarceration Patterns

1980-1990

Highlights

- Based on the number of adults incarcerated per 100,000 population, Canada ranked third in 1989 after the United States and Switzerland.
- An increase in the number of sentenced prisoners in Canada (26%) between 1980 and 1990, coupled with a moderate increase in the national population (11%), accounted for a 14% growth in the Canadian incarceration rate.
- The American incarceration rate showed a sizeable and steady overall increase of 121% between 1980 and 1990.

A new Juristat report provides a comparison of international incarceration patterns, and, in addition to using the recognized population-based method, utilizes a Risk Rate, which is a measure designed to better understanding of the relationship between the number of incarcerations and the number of recorded offences. This is in accordance with an emerging methodology, which involves the "normalization" of incarceration patterns using recorded offences. The Risk Rate focuses more on the population at risk of being incarcerated by using recorded offences as the denominator.

The diversity of incarceration patterns among the participants involved in this study indicates that, indeed, factors that are particular to the participants influence the trends observed. With the exception of the United States, international incarceration patterns indicate relatively stable trends, increasing by a maximum of 20% and decreasing by no more than 15%. Of the nine participants in this study, only Northern Ireland registered an overall decrease (-15%) in the rate of incarceration.

Juristat Service Bulletin: International Incarceration Patterns, 1980-1990, Vol. 12, No. 3 (85-002, $3.60/$90) is now available. See "How to Order Publications".

For further information on this release, contact Information and Client Services (613-951-9023), Canadian Centre for Justice Statistics. ■

Sales of Natural Gas

December 1991 (Preliminary Data)

Sales of natural gas (including direct sales) in Canada during December 1991 totalled 6 289 million cubic metres, a 0.5% decrease from the level recorded the previous year.

On the basis of rate structure information, sales in December 1991 were as follows (the percentage change from December 1990 is in brackets): residential sales, 1 899 million cubic metres (-3.7%); commercial sales, 1 526 million cubic metres (-4.9%); and industrial sales (including direct sales), 2 864 million cubic metres (+4.4%).

Annual figures for 1991 indicate that sales of natural gas amounted to 54 842 million cubic metres, a 0.7% increase over the level recorded in 1990.

On the basis of rate structure information, sales in 1991 were as follows (the percentage change from 1990 is in brackets): residential sales, 13 661 million cubic metres (+1.1); commercial sales, 11 279 million cubic metres (+0.7%); and industrial sales (including direct sales), 29 901 million cubic metres (+0.5%).

The December 1991 issue of *Gas Utilities* (55-002, $12.70/$127) will be available the third week of March. See "How to Order Publications".

For more detailed information on this release, contact Gary Smalldridge (613-951-3567), Energy Section, Industry Division.

Sales of Natural Gas – Preliminary Data
December 1991

	Rate structure				
	Residential	Commercial	Industrial	Direct	Total
	thousands of cubic metres				
New Brunswick	–	–	–	–	–
Quebec	72 415	174 084	324 623	2 965	574 087
Ontario	900 479	620 700	839 262	183 527	2 543 968
Manitoba	102 957	91 727	51 701	623	247 008
Saskatchewan	142 228	97 786	6 171	146 663	392 848
Alberta	450 125	349 226	1 022 530	–	1 821 881
British Columbia	231 000	192 177	145 003	141 238	709 418
December 1991 – Canada	**1 899 204**	**1 525 700**	**2 389 290**	**475 016**	**6 289 210**
December 1990 – Canada	1 971 918	1 604 365	2 364 052	380 048	6 320 383
% change	-3.7	-4.9	4.4		-0.5
Year-to-date Canada 1991	**13 661 434**	**11 279 401**	**25 139 840**	**4 761 129**	**54 841 804**
Year-to-date Canada 1990	13 515 341	11 200 583	25 783 899	3 971 959	54 471 782
% change	1.1	0.7	0.5		0.7

Note: *Revised figures will be available in the "Gas Utilities" publication (Catalogue #55-002) as well as on CANSIM.*
– *nil or zero*
■

DATA AVAILABILITY ANNOUNCEMENT

Unemployment Insurance Statistics – Number of Contributors and their Contributions

1990

The number of persons making unemployment insurance contributions and their contribution amounts for 1990 are now available on CANSIM.

Highlights

- In 1990, 13.4 million persons contributed to unemployment insurance, up 1.3% from 1989. Between 1989 and 1990, the number of male contributors increased 0.5% to 7.2 million, and the number of female contributors advanced 2.2% to 6.2 million.
- Employee contributions to unemployment insurance in 1990 amounted to $5,451 million, an increase of 22.5% from 1989. This resulted largely from a premium rate increase to $2.25 for each $100 of insurable earnings (up from $1.95 in 1989). In 1990, males contributed $3,334 million and females $2,118 million.

Available on CANSIM: matrices 5718-5719, 5729-5730 (insurable earnings and work earnings).

The 1992 edition of *Annual Supplement to Unemployment Insurance Statistics* (73-202S) will be available in June.

For more information, contact Carole Lacroix (613-951-4039) or André Picard (613-951-4045), Labour Division (FAX: 613-951-4087).

PUBLICATIONS RELEASED

The Input-Output Structure of the Canadian Economy, 1988.
Catalogue number 15-201
(Canada: $60; United States: US$72;
Other Countries: US$84).

Industry Price Indexes, November 1991.
Catalogue number 62-011
(Canada: $18.20/$182; United States: US$21.80/US$218; Other Countries: US$25.50/US$255).

Juristat Service Bulletin – International Incarceration Patterns, 1980-1990. Vol. 12, No. 3.
Catalogue number 85-002
(Canada: $3.60/$90; United States: US$4.30/US$108; Other Countries: US$5/US$126).

The paper used in this publication meets the minimum requirements of American National Standard for Information Sciences – Permanence of Paper for Printed Library Materials, ANSI Z39.48 – 1984.
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Statistics Canada

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MAJOR RELEASES

(Continued on page 2)

The Canadian Economic Observer

February 1992

The February issue of *Canadian Economic Observer*, Statistics Canada's flagship publication for economic statistics, is now available.

The February issue contains a monthly summary of the economy, major economic and statistical events in January, and a feature article on the year-end review of labour markets. A statistical summary contains a wide range of tables and graphs on the principal economic indicators for Canada, the provinces and major industrial nations.

The *Canadian Economic Observer* (11-010, $22/$220) can now be ordered from Publication Sales (613-951-7277). For more information, call Francine Roy (613-951-3627), Current Analysis Section.

DATA AVAILABILITY ANNOUNCEMENTS

MAJOR RELEASES

Preliminary Statement of Canadian International Trade

December 1991

Canada's merchandise trade balance rose by $400 million in December to reach $636 million, but this increase resulted from a much greater fall in imports than in exports.

Led by a drop of $238 million in exports to the United States, seasonally adjusted exports dropped $106 million to $11.5 billion, their lowest level since March 1991. Contributing to the downward movement were aircraft and automotive products, which fell $79 million and $120 million, respectively. Decreases were also registered for machinery and equipment (excluding aircraft), energy products and forestry products. There were higher exports of industrial goods and materials ($138 million), agricultural and fishing products (wheat alone rose by $87 million) and miscellaneous consumer goods.

Seasonally adjusted imports declined from $11.4 billion in November to $10.9 billion in December, their lowest level since May 1991. Virtually all commodity groupings recorded decreases: machinery and equipment (-$311 million), automotive products (-$163 million), industrial goods and materials (-$86 million) and energy products (-$70 million). Smaller decreases were observed for imports of forestry products and consumer goods.

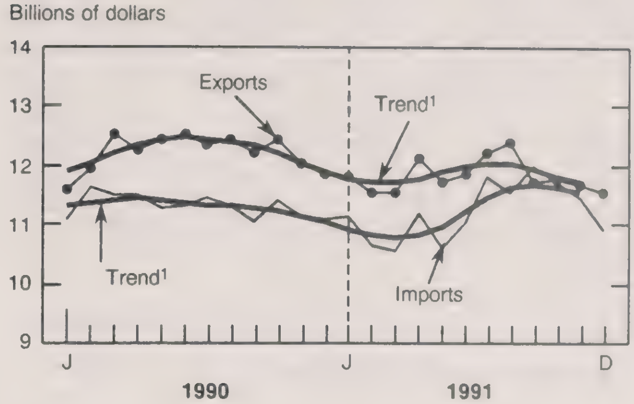
The annual trade figures for 1991 were not unlike those observed in December, as both exports and imports fell. However, the larger drop in exports during 1991 contributed to a reduction in the annual trade surplus from $10.9 billion to $7.4 billion.

Available on CANSIM: matrices 3620-3629, 3651, 3685-3713, 3718, 3719, 3887-3913.

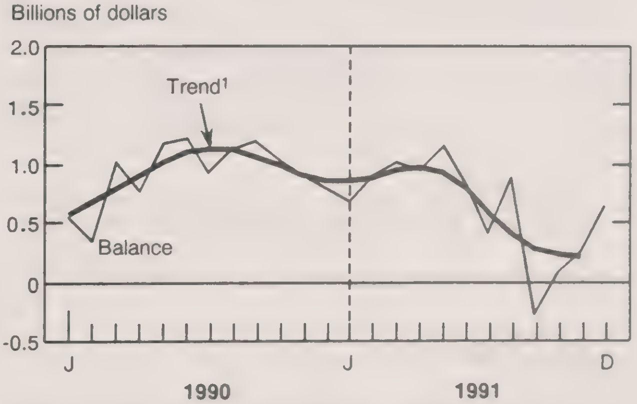
Current account data, which incorporate merchandise trade statistics as well as data concerning trade in services and capital account movements, are available on a quarterly basis in *Canada's Balance of International Payments* (67-001, $27.50/$110).

For further information on international trade statistics (detailed tables, charts and a more complete analysis) order *Preliminary Statement of Canadian International Trade* (65-001P, $10/$100), now available. See "How to Order Publications".

Merchandise Trade
Seasonally Adjusted
Balance of Payments Basis



Merchandise Trade Balance
Seasonally Adjusted
Balance of Payments Basis



[1] *The short-term trend represents a weighted average of the data.*

For more detailed information on statistics, concepts and definitions, order the December 1991 issue of *Summary of Canadian International Trade* (65-001, $18.20/$182), available the first week of March, or contact Gordon Blaney (613-951-9647), Trade Information Unit, or Marlene Sterparn (613-951-1711) (for analysis information), or Denis Pilon (613-951-4808) (for price index information), Trade Measures and Analysis Section, International Trade Division. ■

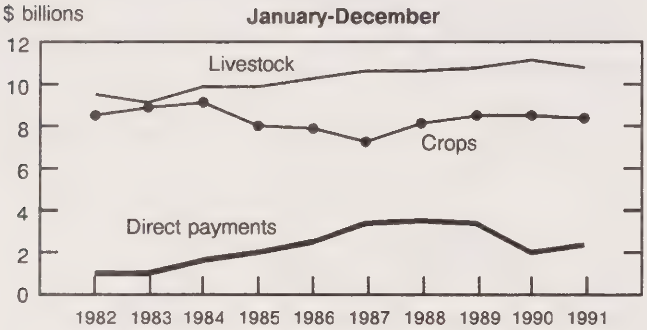
Farm Cash Receipts

January-December 1991

Farm cash receipts for January to December 1991 fell 1% from year-earlier levels to $21.3 billion. This was the second consecutive decline from the record level of $22.5 billion in 1989. Declines of 3% for both crop and livestock receipts more than offset an 18% increase in program payments.

For the provinces, New Brunswick reported the largest drop (7%) in total receipts due to lower potato receipts. Not all provinces experienced declines, however, as Manitoba receipts remained unchanged, while Newfoundland, Saskatchewan and British Columbia registered increases ranging from 1% to 3%.

Farm Cash Receipts, Canada



Livestock Receipts

Livestock receipts for 1991 dropped to $10.7 billion from the record level of $11.1 billion reported in 1990. Livestock receipts stood at their third highest annual level despite the first decline since 1983. The decrease was due to lower hog, cattle and poultry receipts, as dairy receipts remained unchanged.

- Hog receipts decreased 10% to $1.8 billion because of an 11% drop in prices. Expansion of hog output in the United States put downward pressure on prices. The 1991 hog receipts also included a $13 million refund of levies collected between October 1989 and March 1990 in anticipation, at that time, of increased U.S. countervailing duties on pork exports.

Note to users

Farm cash receipts measure the gross returns to farmers in current dollars from the sale of all agricultural products except those associated with direct sales between farms in the same province. They also include Canadian Wheat Board and Ontario Wheat Producers' Marketing Board payments, deferred grain receipts and direct payments to farmers from various federal, provincial and municipal programs.

Realized net farm income, which takes into account producers' operating expenses and depreciation charges, is published in Agriculture Economic Statistics *(21-603E).*

- Cattle receipts for January to December were $3.4 billion, 4% below last year's record level of $3.6 billion. This was the first decline since 1986, when cattle receipts totalled $3.2 billion. Lower prices and marketings were responsible for the decrease. Although total marketings declined, exports of live animals increased 9%. Exports accounted for 20% of cattle receipts in 1991 compared to the previous five-year average of 11%.

- Poultry (hens and chickens, turkeys) receipts fell 4% to $1.16 billion. Despite the decline, poultry receipts stood at their second highest level ever. Lower prices were responsible for the drop, as marketings remained stable for hens and chickens and increased only slightly for turkeys (2%).

Crop Receipts

Crop receipts for 1991 dropped 3% from the level reported a year earlier to $8.3 billion. The major reasons for the decline were lower Canadian Wheat Board payments, fewer liquidations of deferred grain receipts and lower receipts for barley and corn.

- In 1991, Canadian Wheat Board payments dropped $158 million to $331 million. Responsible for most of the decline were lower payments for wheat, excluding durum. At $209 million, payments for 1991 were the second lowest since 1978.

- Grain receipts redeemed in 1991 for grain marketed the previous year dropped 15% to $430 million. The average value of liquidations has been trending downwards as indicated by the five- and ten-year averages of $496 million and $628 million, respectively.

- Prices for all of the major grains and oilseeds declined, drops ranging from 8% for oats and soybeans to 41% for flaxseed. The decreases reflected lower export prices received for most of 1991.

- Receipts for barley and corn fell by 15% and 12%, respectively, from year-earlier levels. Price drops of 17% for barley and 15% for corn more than offset slight increases in marketings. At $465 million, barley receipts reached their lowest levels since 1978.

Direct Program Payments

Direct program payments rose $354 million to $2.3 billion for January to December 1991. Payments under the newly established safety net programs – the Gross Revenue Insurance Plan (GRIP) and the Net Income Stabilization Account (NISA) – more than offset lower crop insurance and other (ad hoc) payments.

- The first GRIP payments, totalling $795 million, reached producers during the last quarter of 1991. GRIP was designed to provide both yield and price protection. The 1991 payment was primarily triggered by the price component.

- NISA payments made during 1991 were $37 million. The NISA program enables producers to set aside money in individual accounts which are matched with some government contributions. A withdrawal is triggered when income falls below a certain level.

- Crop insurance payments made in 1991 were $309 million, compared to $643 million paid in 1990. This was the smallest crop insurance payment since 1982. Both improved growing conditions and the availability of yield protection under GRIP contributed to the lower payments.

- Other (ad hoc) payments fell 57% to $237 million, the lowest level since 1985. Payments of $115 million under the new Farm Support and Adjustment Measures II (FSAM II) program, did not offset the lower payments made under the Farm Income Assistance Program. The Farm Income Assistance Program, established to bring 1990-91 farm income in line with the previous five-year average, paid $47 million in 1991 compared to $471 million in 1990.

Available on CANSIM: matrices 3582 to 3592.

The January to December 1991 issue of *Farm Cash Receipts* (21-001, $11/$44) will be available shortly.

For further information on this release, contact Gail-Ann Breese (613-951-8707) or Ed Hamilton (613-951-2441), Agriculture Division.

Total Cash Receipts from Farming Operations
January-December
(millions of dollars)

	1990	1991	1991/1990
			% Change
Newfoundland	59.4	61.5	3.4
Prince Edward Island	245.9	238.7	- 2.9
Nova Scotia	317.6	307.6	- 3.2
New Brunswick	275.4	254.9	- 7.4
Quebec	3,749.2	3,650.7	- 2.6
Ontario	5,515.7	5,402.4	- 2.1
Manitoba	1,972.1	1,979.6	0.4
Saskatchewan	3,982.5	4,003.3	0.5
Alberta	4,243.5	4,171.5	- 1.7
British Columbia	1,206.7	1,215.7	0.7
Canada	**21,568.0**	**21,285.8**	**- 1.3**

Note: *Totals may not add due to rounding*

DATA AVAILABILITY ANNOUNCEMENTS

Export and Import Price Indexes

December 1991

Current and fixed weighted export and import price indexes (1986 = 100), on a balance of payments basis, are now available. Price indexes are listed from January 1986 to December 1991 for the five commodity sections and 62/61 major commodity groups.

Customs-based current and fixed weighted U.S. price indexes are also available. Price indexes are listed from January 1986 to December 1991 on a 1986 = 100 basis. Included with the U.S. commodity indexes are the 10 "All Countries" and "U.S. only" SITC section indexes.

Available on CANSIM: matrices 3620-3629, 3651, 3685.

The December 1991 issue of *Summary of Canadian International Trade* (65-001, $18.20/$182) will be available the first week of March. See "How to Order Publications".

For further information on this release, contact Denis Pilon (613-951-4808), Price Index Unit, International Trade Division. ■

Railway Carloadings

Seven-day Period Ending February 7, 1992

Highlights

- Revenue freight loaded by railways in Canada during the period totalled 4.8 million tonnes, an increase of 4.1% over the same period last year.
- Piggyback traffic decreased 6.8% from the same period last year. The number of cars loaded decreased 6.7% during the same period.
- The tonnage of revenue freight loaded to date this year increased 4.9% from the previous year.

Note: Piggyback traffic includes trailers and containers on flat cars. Piggyback traffic numbers are included in total carload traffic. All 1991 figures and 1992 cumulative data have been revised.

For more detailed information on this release, contact Angus MacLean (613-951-2484), Surface Transport Unit, Transportation Division. ■

Electric Lamps

January 1992

Canadian light bulb and tube manufacturers sold 27,809,773 light bulbs and tubes in January 1992, an increase of 34.9% from the 20,610,096 units sold a year earlier.

The January 1992 issue of *Electric Lamps* (43-009, $5/$50) will be available at a later date. See "How to Order Publications"

For more detailed information on this release, contact Laurie Vincent (613-951-3523), Industry Division. ■

Tobacco Products

January 1992

Canadian tobacco product firms produced 3.55 billion cigarettes in January 1992, a 3.7% decrease from the 3.69 billion cigarettes manufactured during the same period in 1991.

Domestic sales in January 1992 totalled 2.45 billion cigarettes, a decrease of 16.0% from the 2.91 billion cigarettes sold in January 1991.

Available on CANSIM: matrix 46.

To order the January 1992 issue of *Production and Disposition of Tobacco Products* (32-022, $5/$50) or for further information, contact Peter Zylstra (613-951-3511), Industry Division. ■

Tea, Coffee and Cocoa

December 1991

Data on tea, coffee and cocoa for the fourth quarter of 1991 are now available.

Available on CANSIM: matrix 188 (series 1.7 and 1.8).

The publication *Production and Stocks of Tea, Coffee and Cocoa* (32-025,$6.75/$27) will be released at a later date. See "How to Order Publications".

For further detailed information on this release, contact Peter Zylstra (613-951-3511), Industry Division. ■

Shipments of Household Furniture Products

Fourth Quarter 1991

For the quarter ending December 1991, shipments of household furniture products totalled $209.1 million, a decrease of 8.1% compared to $227.5 million for the previous quarter.

Manufacturers' shipments of selected household furniture products for the fourth quarter of 1991 are now available. Data for the province of origin as well as exports are also available.

The December 1991 issue of *Shipments of Household Furniture Products* (35-007, $6.75/$27) will be available shortly. As funding for this survey has been terminated, this will be the final issue of this publication.

For more detailed information on this release, contact Keith Martin (613-951-3518), Industry Division. ■

Railway Operating Statistics

November 1991

The seven selected railways reported a combined net gain of $36.0 million in November 1991. Operating revenues of $598.3 million were up $23.2 million or 4.0% from the November 1990 figure.

Revenue freight tonne-kilometres were up 8.9%. Freight train-kilometres registered an increase of 13.4%, while freight car-kilometres increased by 7.1% compared to November 1990.

All 1990 figures have been revised.

Available on CANSIM: matrix 142.

The November 1991 issue of the *Railway Operating Statistics* (52-003, $10.50/$105) will be released shortly.

For more detailed information on this release, contact Angus MacLean (613-951-2484), Transportation Division. ■

The Daily

Statistics Canada's Official Release Bulletin for Statistical Information

Catalogue 11-001E. Price: Canada: $120.00 annually; United States: US$144.00 annually; Other Countries: US$168.00 annually

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Senior Editor: Greg Thomson (613-951-1116)
Editor: Tim Prichard (613-951-1103)

PUBLICATIONS RELEASED

Canadian Economic Observer, February 1992.
Catalogue number 11-010
(Canada: $22/$220; United States: US$26/US$260; Other Countries: US$31/310).

Monthly Survey of Manufacturing, December 1991.
Catalogue number 31-001
(Canada: $17.30/$173; United States: US$20.80/US$208; Other Countries: US$24.20/US$242).

Oils and Fats, December 1991.
Catalogue number 32-006
(Canada: $5/$50; United States: US$6/US$60; Other Countries: US$7/US$70).

Construction Type Plywood, December 1991.
Catalogue number 35-001
(Canada: $5/$50; United States: US$6/US$60; Other Countries: US$7/US$70).

Primary Iron and Steel, December 1991.
Catalogue number 41-001
(Canada: $5/$50; United States: US$6/US$60; Other Countries: US$7/US$70).

Steel Wire and Specified Wire Products, December 1991.
Catalogue number 41-006
(Canada: $5/$50; United States: US$6/US$60; Other Countries: US$7/US$70).

Surface and Marine Transport Service Bulletin: Motor Carrier Freight Quarterly Survey, All Carriers, First and Second Quarters, 1991.
Vol. 7, No. 7.
Catalogue number 50-002
(Canada: $9.40/$75; United States: US$11.25/US$90; Other Countries: US$13.15/US$105).

Aviation Statistics Centre Service Bulletin, February 1992. Vol. 24, No. 2.
Catalogue number 51-004
(Canada: $9.30/$93; United States: US$11.20/US$112; Other Countries: US$13/US$130).

Summary of Canadian International Trade, December 1991.
Catalogue number 65-001P
(Canada: $18.20/$182; United States: US$21.80/US$218; Other Countries: US$25.50/US$255).

The paper used in this publication meets the minimum requirements of American National Standard for Information Sciences – Permanence of Paper for Printed Library Materials, ANSI Z39.48 – 1984.

How to Order Publications

Statistics Canada publications may be purchased by mail order from Publication Sales, Room 1710, Main Building, Statistics Canada, Ottawa K1A 0T6 or phone 613-951-7277.

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Publications may also be ordered through Statistics Canada's offices in St. John's, Halifax, Montreal, Ottawa, Toronto, Winnipeg, Regina, Edmonton, Calgary and Vancouver, or from authorized bookstore agents or other booksellers.

A national toll-free telephone order service is in operation at Statistics Canada. The toll-free line (1-800-267-6677) can be used by Canadian customers for the ordering of Statistics Canada products and services.

Catalogue 11-001E (Français 11-001F) ISSN 0827-0465

The Daily

Statistics Canada

Friday, February 21, 1992 For release at 8:30 a.m.

MAJOR RELEASES

(Continued on page 2)

Travel-log: Canada's Major Overseas Tourism Markets
Winter 1992

The Winter issue of *Travel-log*, Statistics Canada's quarterly tourism newsletter is now available.

This issue features a review of Canada's major overseas tourism markets to the end of 1991.

Highlights

- Traditional tourism markets have slowed, while new ones have emerged at rapid rates.
- When it comes to tourism spending in Canada, the Japanese are the leaders.
- More overseas residents are entering Canada via the United States than directly from overseas countries.
- Summer travel is popular, but winter travel is growing in popularity.

The Winter 1992 issue of *Travel-log: Canada's Major Overseas Tourism Markets* (87-003, $10.50/$42) is now available. See "How to Order Publications".

For further information on this release, contact Lise Beaulieu-Caron (613-951-1673), Education, Culture and Tourism Division.

MAJOR RELEASES – Concluded

DATA AVAILABILITY ANNOUNCEMENTS

Statistics Canada Annual Report
1990-91

Statistics Canada has released its 1990-91 *Annual Report*, tabled in the House of Commons on February 21, 1992.

The report highlights the many Agency projects completed in the year. For example, new measures on the productivity of Canadian industries and on prices were developed. As well, important surveys, such as the Retail Commodity Survey, were redesigned and three new surveys on health were conducted.

The report also features its traditional highlights of the year, with a full complement of photos, charts, and information on the various elements of Statistics Canada.

The 1990-91 *Annual Report* (11-201) is available free of charge. See "How to Order Publications".

MAJOR RELEASES

Consumer Price Index

January 1992

National Highlights

All-items

January 1992 marked the first month when the effects of the change from FST to GST and the tax changes in Quebec were no longer a factor in explaining the large year-over-year increases recorded from January to June 1991 and the somewhat more moderate increases from July to December. Between January 1991 and January 1992, the year-over-year increase in the CPI was 1.6%, down from the 3.8% December rise and continuing a downward trend that became evident in the latter part of 1991.

On a month-to-month basis, the All-items Consumer Price Index (CPI) for Canada (1986 = 100) increased 0.5% between December 1991 and January 1992 to a level of 127.0. The latest change followed a decline of 0.5% registered in December. In January, six of the major component indexes posted increases ranging from 0.3% in the Housing index to 0.8% in the Food index and 0.9% in the Transportation index. At the same time the index for Recreation, Reading and Education fell 1.1%.

In seasonally adjusted terms, the All-items index moved up by 0.1% in January 1992 compared to no change in December and a rise of 0.2% in November 1991.

The compound annual rate of increase, based on the seasonally adjusted index levels over the latest three-month period, after no change in December, rose 1.3% in January as a result of a low October level.

Food

The food index, which weakened noticeably in the latter half of 1991, rose 0.8% in January. The latest change resulted from increases of 1.2% and 0.3% in the indexes for Food Purchased from Stores and Food Purchased from Restaurants, respectively.

A large part of the 1.2% rise in the index for Food Purchased from Stores resulted from higher prices for fresh produce, which rose mainly because of greater dependence on imported sources, reflecting normal changes in seasonal supplies. The Fresh Vegetables index rose as a result of price increases for tomatoes and cucumbers, offset partially by declines in lettuce prices. Some fresh fruit prices, especially for apples and bananas, rose while those for oranges fell. Some additional pressures resulted from higher prices for chicken, turkey and carbonated beverages. Some moderate offsetting effects were associated with lower prices for beef and selected bakery products.

Over the 12-month period of January 1991 to January 1992, the Food index declined 1.0%, the result of a drop of 2.5% in Food Purchased from Stores and an increase of 2.4% for Food Purchased from Restaurants. The latest drop in the Food Purchased from Stores index marked the fourth month in a row in which annual declines were registered. The moderate rise in the Restaurants component contrasts with its annual rise of 10.9% for the past year, as a result of the sharp rise observed in January 1991 following the introduction of the GST.

All-items Excluding Food

On a month-to-month basis, the all-items excluding Food index climbed by 0.4% in January following a drop of 0.4% in December. Advances in Transportation (0.9%), Housing (0.3%) and in Tobacco Products and Alcoholic Beverages (0.8%) accounted for most of the latest increase. Some proportion of the overall rise was moderated by a decline of 1.1% in the Recreation, Reading and Education index.

A major part of the 0.9% rise in the Transportation index was due to higher prices for gasoline (3.1%) and to increases in automobile insurance premiums (3.6%). After three months of continuous price declines, the latest rise in gasoline prices was due to tax increases in Ontario (1.7 cents per litre), Quebec (0.5 cents per litre) and British Columbia (0.94 cents per litre) and to the end of "price-wars" in Saskatchewan. Automobile insurance premiums rose mainly in the provinces of Quebec, Alberta and British Columbia. Smaller upward effects on the Transportation index came with a rise in automobile registration fees (Newfoundland, Quebec and British Columbia) and an increase in renewal charges for drivers' permits in New Brunswick. Bus fares for travelling within the city were adjusted upwards in Quebec as a result of smaller subsidies from the provincial government. Smaller fare increases were also observed in other provinces due to increased operating costs. A drop in automobile prices and in air fares partly offset the increases noted above. The former resulted from greater manufacturers' rebates, mostly on North American models, and the latter from seasonally lower ticket prices to selected southern and European destinations.

The Housing index rose 0.3% in January following a decline of 0.2% in December. Most of the increase in the latest month was associated with a 4.0% average rise in electricity rates, a large part of which occurred in Ontario. Water rates rose across Canada by an average of 5.5%. Higher natural gas prices were reported mostly in the Prairies and British Columbia. Smaller upward pressures also resulted from higher postal rates, higher prices of selected paper products and household textiles, and from increased rental accommodation charges. The overall increase was dampened by a drop in mortgage interest costs and in prices of new homes, fuel oil, detergent and soap.

Much of the 0.8% increase in the Tobacco Products and Alcoholic Beverages index was caused by a 1.2% rise in cigarette prices, due largely to a rise of taxes in Quebec (from 5.76 cents to 6.88 cents per cigarette). The Alcoholic Beverages index rose 0.4% in reaction to tax increases in Quebec, increased beer prices in Alberta, and to higher wine prices in Nova Scotia.

The rise of 0.4% in the Clothing index and 0.5% in the Health and Personal Care index contributed moderately to the overall rise in the All-items excluding Food index. The Clothing index was influenced mainly by higher prices for Men's Wear, up 2.0% on average, as the Women's Wear index fell by 0.4%. In the Men's Wear category, higher prices were observed for suits, dress shirts, sweaters and footwear because of a return to regular prices. In the Health and Personal Care index, most of the increase resulted from a 1.0% rise in the prices of several types of personal care supplies. Prices of prescribed medicines rose 0.8%, largely due to increases reported in Quebec and Manitoba.

The drop of 1.1% in the Recreation, Reading and Education index resulted from lower quotations on packaged holiday tours in January compared to their levels in March 1991, when these same packages were last surveyed. January is considered a low season for travel to most southern holiday destinations. The decline was slowed to a small extent by a 5.1% average rise in cablevision charges.

Over the 12-month period of January 1991 to January 1992, the All-items excluding Food index increased by 2.1%, down from the 4.1% advance observed the month before.

All-items excluding Food and Energy

In January, the All-items excluding Food and Energy index rose 0.2%, in contrast to a decline of 0.3% in December. Over the 12-month period of January 1991 to January 1992, the index increased 2.9%, down sharply from the 5.0% advance noted in December.

The Consumer Price Index and Major Components (Not Seasonally Adjusted), Canada
(1986 = 100)

	Indexes			Percentage change January 1992 from	
	January 1992	December 1991	January 1991	December 1991	January 1991
All-items	**127.0**	**126.4**	**125.0**	**0.5**	**1.6**
Food	119.7	118.7	120.9	0.8	-1.0
Housing	125.9	125.5	124.0	0.3	1.5
Clothing	127.6	127.1	124.4	0.4	2.6
Transportation	120.4	119.3	122.6	0.9	-1.8
Health and personal care	129.4	128.8	127.6	0.5	1.4
Recreation, reading and education	130.6	132.1	128.0	-1.1	2.0
Tobacco products and alcoholic beverages	166.6	165.2	143.9	0.8	15.8
All-items excluding food	128.6	128.1	126.0	0.4	2.1
All-items excluding food and energy	129.1	128.9	125.5	0.2	2.9
Goods	123.0	122.0	122.2	0.8	0.7
Services	131.8	131.6	128.5	0.2	2.6
Purchasing power of the consumer dollar expressed in cents, compared to 1986	78.7	79.1	80.0		
All-items (1981 = 100)	168.1				

Goods and Services

The Goods index climbed by 0.8% in January compared to a decline of 0.8% reported in December. Much of the latest increase resulted from an advance of 1.4% in the Non-Durable Goods index (largely due to higher prices for food and energy components). The Semi-Durable Goods index rose 0.4%, while the dampening impact resulted from a decline of 0.4% in the Durable Goods index. In the past year, the Durable Goods index has fallen eight times. The Services index rose 0.2% in January, also following a decline of 0.2% in December. Between January 1991 and January 1992, the Goods Index registered an increase of 0.7% and the Services index a rise of 2.6%. These followed increases of 2.7% and 5.0% observed in the Goods and in the Services index, respectively, between December 1990 and December 1991.

City Highlights

Between December 1991 and January 1992, changes in the All-items indexes for cities for which CPIs are published varied from a decline of 0.2% in Saint John to an increase of 1.1% in Vancouver. In Saint John, significant declines were reported in the indexes for Clothing, Transportation and Tobacco Products and Alcoholic Beverages. In Vancouver, noticeably higher than average increases were noted in the indexes for Transportation and Food. Between January 1991 and January 1992, changes in city CPIs ranged from no change in Saskatoon to 2.6% in Montreal.

Main Contributors to Monthly Changes in the All-items Index, By City

St. John's

The All-items index rose 0.5% with most of the upward impact originating in the Food and Housing components. Within Food, higher prices were recorded for chicken, fresh fruit, beef, bakery products, dairy products and pork. The rise in the Housing index reflected increased charges for electricity, homeowners' maintenance and repairs and household textiles. Charges for basic telephone services advanced (long-distance charges declined) as did postal rates. Further upward pressure resulted from price increases for personal care supplies, cablevision services and newspapers. Since January 1991, the All-items index has risen 0.8%.

Charlottetown/Summerside

The All-items index fell by a marginal 0.1%. Lower clothing prices were mainly responsible for the decline. A fall in the Transportation index also contributed a notable downward impact, and was largely due to lower prices for new cars and decreased air fares offset, partly, by an increase in gasoline prices. The Housing index fell slightly, reflecting decreased charges for long-distance telephone calls, electricity and owned accommodation. Considerable upward pressure was exerted by a rise in the Food index, due mainly to higher prices for fresh produce, soft drinks, prepared meats and chicken. Advances in cablevision charges and newspaper prices also had a notable upward influence. Since January 1991, the All-items index has risen 0.8%.

Halifax

The All-items index remained unchanged overall, as advances in four of the major component indexes were offset by declines in the remaining three. Higher food prices, particularly for fresh produce, soft drinks, poultry, dairy products and eggs exerted the greatest upward impact. The Housing index advanced slightly, reflecting increased charges for postage, basic telephone services, child care and household textiles. Further upward pressure resulted from increased charges for cablevision services and from higher prices for alcoholic beverages. Offsetting these advances were lower prices for clothing, automotive vehicles, air fares and personal care supplies. Since January 1991, the All-items index has risen 0.3%.

Saint John

Lower transportation charges, reflecting declines in automotive vehicle prices, vehicle registration fees, taxi fares and air fares, were among the main contributors to the 0.2% fall in the All-items index. Lower clothing prices also exerted a major downward influence. Moderating these declines were higher overall food prices (particularly for fresh produce, restaurant meals and soft drinks) and increased housing charges. The rise in the latter was due to increased charges for owned accommodation, water, postal services and household furnishings. Cablevision charges were up as well. Since January 1991, the All-items index has risen 0.9%.

Quebec City

Increased transportation charges, reflecting advances in gasoline prices, vehicle registration fees, and local bus fares, accounted for a large part of the 0.9% rise in the All-items index. Higher food prices, particularly for fresh produce, exerted a notable upward impact, as did increased prices for cigarettes and alcoholic beverages (tax increase). Higher clothing prices were recorded as well. The Housing index rose marginally, while price declines for packaged holiday trips had a slight moderating effect. Since January 1991, the All-items index has risen 2.3%.

Montreal

The All-items index rose 0.8%. A rise in the Transportation index, reflecting advances in gasoline prices, vehicle registration fees, local bus fares, and new car prices, had a major upward impact. Further upward pressure came from price increases for cigarettes and alcoholic beverages, due to tax increases. Higher overall food prices were recorded, particularly for fresh produce. Clothing prices also advanced, while charges for packaged holiday trips declined. Since January 1991, the All-items index has risen 2.6%.

Ottawa

The 0.3% rise in the All-items index reflected advances in five of the seven major component indexes. The greatest upward impact originated in the Housing index, resulting from increased electricity charges. Advances in rented and owned accommodation charges, increased postage rates and higher prices for household furnishings were also noted. Price increases for clothing, food and personal care supplies added further upward pressure. The Transportation index also advanced, reflecting higher prices for gasoline (tax increase) and increased fares for both local and inter-city bus travel. Lower prices for packaged holdiay trips and cigarettes had a moderating effect. Since January 1991, the All-items index has risen 1.7%.

Toronto

The All-items index rose by a marginal 0.1%. Increased charges for electricity, water and postage were recorded, along with higher overall food prices, particularly for soft drinks, fresh produce and turkey. Price increases for men's and boys' wear and increased charges for personal care supplies also exerted a considerable upward influence. Price declines for packaged holiday trips had a notable moderating effect, as did a fall in the Transportation index. The latter reflected declines in automotive vehicle prices, vehicle insurance premiums and air fares, offset partly by higher prices for gasoline (tax increase) and increased fares for local transit. Since January 1991, the All-items index has risen 1.0%.

Thunder Bay

Higher overall food prices, most notably for fresh vegetables, restaurant meals, soft drinks and pork, and increased charges for electricity accounted for a large part of the 0.6% rise in the All-items index. Other notable price increases were recorded for men's and women's wear, household furnishings, postage and cablevision services. A fall in the Transportation index had a notable dampening effect, and resulted from declines in new car prices and air fares, which were only partly offset by advances in gasoline prices (tax increase) and inter-city bus fares. Since January 1991, the All-items index has risen 2.1%.

Winnipeg

No overall change was recorded in the All-items index, as advances in four of the major component indexes were offset by declines in the remaining three. Higher prices for men's and women's wear, and increased charges for basic telephone services, water, natural gas and postage were the major sources of upward pressure. Higher overall food prices were observed, along with increased prices for personal care supplies and prescribed medicines. Offsetting these advances were lower transportation charges, most notably for gasoline, automotive vehicles, inter-city bus fares and air fares. Lower prices for packaged holiday trips also exerted a major downward effect. Cigarette prices declined as well. Since January 1991, the All-items index has risen 1.1%.

Regina

The 0.3% rise in the All-items index reflected higher overall food prices (most notably for fresh produce, soft drinks and restaurant meals), increased transportation charges, and higher prices for men's and women's wear. The rise in Transportation was mainly due to higher gasoline prices (end of "price wars"), offset partially by lower prices for automotive vehicles. Other notable price increases were observed for medicinal and pharmaceutical products, personal care supplies, recreational equipment,

cablevision services and newspapers. The Housing index fell slightly, as decreased charges for owned accommodation and household furnishings more than offset increased charges for water and postal services. Charges for packaged holiday trips declined as well. Since January 1991, the All-items index has risen 1.0%.

Saskatoon

The 0.1% rise in the All-items index was largely due to higher prices for men's and women's wear, personal care supplies, food (notably fresh vegetables, soft drinks and cereal products) and cigarettes. Price increases for cablevision services and newspapers were also recorded, but were offset by lower prices for packaged holiday trips. The Transportation index fell overall, as lower prices for automotive vehicles more than offset advances in gasoline prices and local transit fares. The Housing index declined slightly, reflecting decreased owned accommodation charges and lower prices for household furnishings. The All-items index stood at the same level that it was in January 1991.

Edmonton

Higher food prices, most notably for fresh vegetables and soft drinks, and increased transportation costs, particularly for gasoline, vehicle insurance, and local and inter-city bus fares, explained a large part of the 0.6% rise in the All-items index. Increased charges for piped gas, water, postage and household furnishings were also recorded. Further price increases were registered for personal care supplies, medicinal and pharmaceutical products, cablevision services and beer purchased from stores. Since January 1991, the All-items index has risen 1.2%.

Calgary

Advances in the Housing and Food indexes were mainly responsible for the 0.2% rise in the All-items index. Within Housing, increased charges for piped gas, water, and postal services were observed. The rise in the Food index was largely due to higher prices for fresh vegetables, soft drinks, dairy products, cured and prepared meats, turkey and pork. Price increases for personal care supplies, cablevision services and beer purchased from stores were recorded as well. A decline in the Transportation index had a strong moderating effect, as lower prices for gasoline, automotive vehicles and air travel were noted. Prices for packaged holiday trips and cigarettes also declined. Since January 1991, the All-items index has risen 1.0%.

Vancouver

A sharp rise in the Transportation index explained most of the 1.1% rise in the All-items index. Higher premiums for vehicle insurance and a rise in gasoline prices accounted for most of this advance. Higher food prices, most notably for fresh vegetables, restaurant meals, soft drinks, poultry and dairy products also contributed a considerable upward influence. Further upward pressure was exerted by the Housing index, and reflected increased charges for piped gas, water, electricity and postage. Prices for clothing and packaged holiday trips declined. Since January 1991, the All-items index has risen 2.0%.

Victoria

Higher transportation charges, most notably for vehicle insurance premiums and registration fees, and increased food prices, particularly for fresh produce, soft drinks and poultry, explained most of the 0.6% rise in the All-items index. The Housing index remained unchanged as increased charges for rent, electricity and postage were offset by decreased charges for owned accommodation. The overall advance was moderated by price declines for clothing and packaged holiday trips. Since January 1991, the All-items index has risen 1.3%.

Whitehorse

No overall change was recorded in the All-items index, as a number of offsetting price movements took place. Among those factors contributing an upward impact were higher shelter charges, particularly for water, rented accommodation and fuel oil, and increased prices for postage and household textiles. A rise in the Food index, reflecting higher prices for soft drinks, dairy products, restaurant meals, fresh fruit, sugar and eggs, also had a notable upward impact. Offsetting these advances were lower prices for clothing, automotive vehicles and packaged holiday trips. Since January 1991, the All-items index has risen 1.3%.

Yellowknife

Increased housing charges, most notably for electricity, household textiles, rented accommodation and postage, accounted for a large part of the 0.3% rise in the All-items index. Higher prices for clothing,

personal care supplies and food (the latter reflecting price increases for fresh fruit, dairy products, restaurant meals, poultry and cured meats) also exerted a considerable upward impact. The Transportation index fell, as lower prices for new cars more than offset price increases for gasoline and drivers' licences. Charges for packaged holiday trips declined as well. Since January 1991, the All-items index has risen 1.7%.

Available on CANSIM: matrices 2201-2230.

The January 1992 issue of *Consumer Price Index* (62-001, $9.30/$93) is now available. See "How to Order Publications".

For more detailed information on this release, contact Sandra Shadlock (613-951-9606), Prices Division.

Consumer Price Indexes for Urban Centres

The indexes in this table measure within each city the percentage change in consumer prices from the base period to subsequent time periods. They cannot be used to compare levels of prices between cities.[1]

	All-items	Food	Housing	Clothing	Transportation	Health and Personal care	Recreation Reading and Education	Tobacco Products and Alcoholic Beverages
St.John's								
January 1992 index	120.6	113.6	117.8	125.5	116.3	126.3	129.3	139.9
% change from December 1991	0.5	1.7	0.5	-0.6	-0.1	0.7	0.3	-0.1
% change from January 1991	0.8	-3.2	0.3	6.2	-3.7	2.4	2.3	12.6
Charlottetown/ Summerside								
January 1992 index	125.7	123.3	119.8	117.8	116.7	132.4	131.0	186.6
% change from December 1991	-0.1	1.1	-0.1	-3.5	-0.5	-0.2	1.1	0.1
% change from January 1991	0.8	-0.1	-0.6	-0.8	-3.2	1.5	2.2	18.0
Halifax								
January 1992 index	125.2	128.5	119.3	120.9	116.8	126.7	127.1	172.3
% change from December 1991	0.0	1.4	0.1	-3.5	-0.4	-0.3	0.2	0.3
% change from January 1991	0.3	-0.7	-0.3	1.2	-3.3	-0.5	2.7	9.5
Saint John								
January 1992 index	124.6	122.7	120.3	121.6	117.5	126.6	125.4	181.4
% change from December 1991	-0.2	0.8	0.4	-3.2	-1.3	0.0	0.3	-0.4
% change from January 1991	0.9	-0.7	0.2	1.5	-2.7	0.6	1.1	17.7
Quebec City								
January 1992 index	126.5	117.2	125.9	133.2	116.2	130.0	132.5	166.4
% change from December 1991	0.9	1.2	0.2	1.0	3.1	0.0	-1.6	3.0
% change from January 1991	2.3	-0.8	2.1	2.9	-1.1	1.3	4.9	17.1
Montreal								
January 1992 index	128.5	119.5	128.5	133.3	117.8	130.5	135.9	170.6
% change from December 1991	0.8	1.2	0.1	1.1	2.0	0.5	-1.7	3.3
% change from January 1991	2.6	-1.0	2.2	3.0	-1.1	1.7	5.1	19.6
Ottawa								
January 1992 index	126.7	118.4	125.7	127.6	122.2	134.3	130.7	161.8
% change from December 1991	0.3	0.3	0.7	0.8	0.2	1.2	-1.4	-0.3
% change from January 1991	1.7	-0.5	2.0	2.7	-1.4	1.7	1.8	14.3
Toronto								
January 1992 index	128.7	120.6	130.3	127.2	121.5	134.1	131.4	161.4
% change from December 1991	0.1	0.5	0.4	0.9	-0.5	0.4	-1.6	-0.1
% change from January 1991	1.0	-2.7	0.9	1.9	-1.0	2.1	1.6	15.6

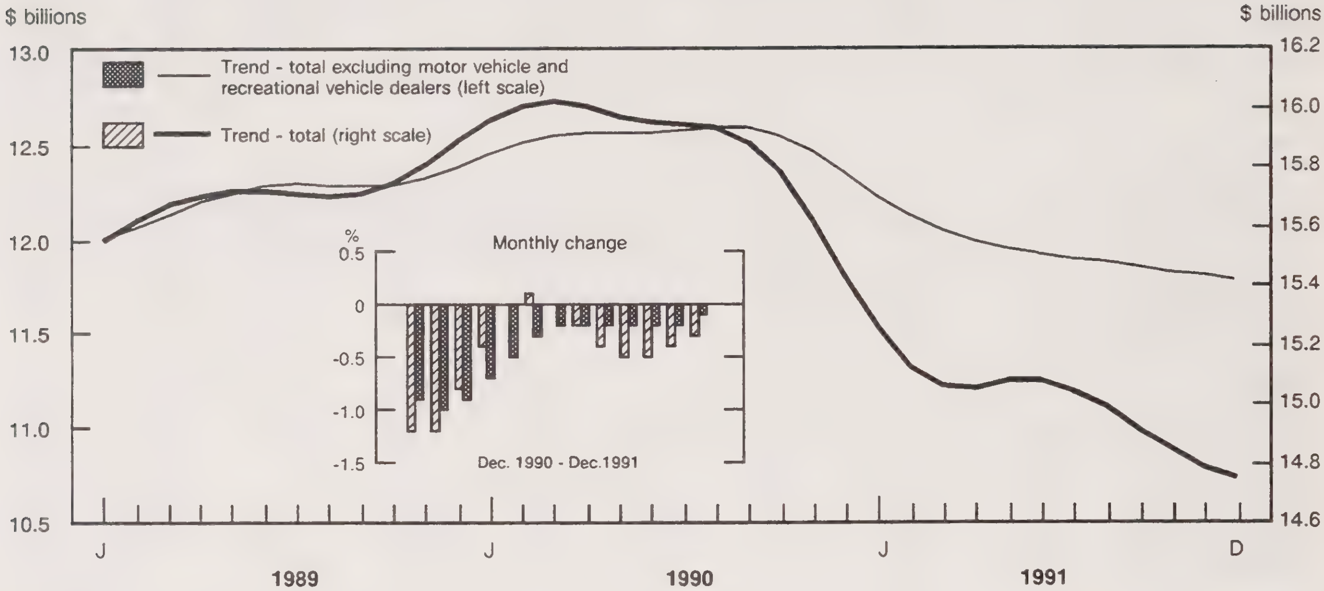
Consumer Price Indexes for Urban Centres – Concluded

The indexes in this table measure within each city the percentage change in consumer prices from the base period to subsequent time periods. They cannot be used to compare levels of prices between cities.[1]

	All-items	Food	Housing	Clothing	Transportation	Health and Personal care	Recreation Reading and Education	Tobacco Products and Alcoholic Beverages
Thunder Bay								
January 1992 index	125.8	118.4	123.4	128.3	121.6	125.0	129.2	170.3
% change from December 1991	0.6	2.0	0.9	2.1	-0.2	0.1	-0.9	-0.1
% change from January 1991	2.1	0.8	2.6	3.8	-2.8	0.9	1.6	17.8
Winnipeg								
January 1992 index	125.7	122.7	123.5	128.1	118.8	128.2	129.5	161.3
% change from December 1991	0.0	0.4	0.4	2.2	-1.5	0.6	-1.4	-0.2
% change from January 1991	1.1	-0.2	3.2	3.6	-5.4	0.8	0.8	10.9
Regina								
January 1992 index	125.3	125.1	117.3	126.6	125.1	139.4	128.9	159.6
% change from December 1991	0.3	0.8	-0.1	1.0	0.7	0.3	-0.4	-0.1
% change from January 1991	1.0	-0.2	0.9	3.5	-2.6	0.4	2.1	12.2
Saskatoon								
January 1992 index	124.5	124.3	118.0	125.6	119.8	150.7	126.9	150.3
% change from December 1991	0.1	0.2	-0.2	0.9	-0.3	0.8	-0.2	0.3
% change from January 1991	0.0	-0.5	0.3	3.5	-6.6	0.8	1.2	9.3
Edmonton								
January 1992 index	125.4	119.2	122.0	124.9	119.5	127.8	130.3	177.9
% change from December 1991	0.6	1.6	0.4	-0.2	0.8	1.3	-0.5	0.3
% change from January 1991	1.2	-0.4	2.3	3.1	-4.6	3.5	1.8	15.4
Calgary								
January 1992 index	125.2	120.3	121.7	126.1	116.2	124.9	129.9	176.7
% change from December 1991	0.2	0.8	0.6	0.0	-1.3	0.7	-0.2	-0.2
% change from January 1991	1.0	0.4	1.9	3.0	-5.3	-0.5	1.6	12.9
Vancouver								
January 1992 index	125.4	124.2	119.4	121.9	129.0	123.0	129.1	155.6
% change from December 1991	1.1	1.2	0.2	-0.9	5.0	0.0	-0.2	0.3
% change from January 1991	2.0	1.6	0.8	3.4	0.7	1.2	1.8	11.0
Victoria								
January 1992 index	124.6	123.2	117.8	122.8	127.8	121.9	129.6	156.7
% change from December 1991	0.6	0.7	0.0	-1.0	2.8	0.2	-0.3	0.1
% change from January 1991	1.3	1.7	0.3	4.0	-1.0	1.6	-0.2	10.7

1 *For inter-city indexes of retail price differentials, refer to Table 23 of the July-September 1991 issue of* Consumer Prices and Price Indexes *(62-010, $17.25/$69.00).* ■

Retail Sales Trends[1] - Canada



[1] *Trends represent smoothed seasonally adjusted data.*

Retail Trade

December 1991

Highlights

Seasonally Adjusted Monthly Sales in Current Dollars

- Preliminary estimates indicate that retail sales fell 0.5% in December to $14.8 billion, partly offsetting the gain of 1.1% in November. Excluding motor vehicle and recreational vehicle dealers, retail sales declined 0.3% in December following an increase of 0.2% in November and a decrease of 0.3% in October.

- The December decline was primarily attributable, in order of dollar impact, to declines reported by all other retail stores (-5.9%), motor vehicle and recreational vehicle dealers (-1.5%) and drug and patent medicine stores (-3.9%). Partly offsetting these decreases were gains by women's clothing stores (+6.7%) and general merchandise stores (+1.2%).

Note to Users

Retail sales estimates exclude the Goods and Services Tax (GST). Prior to January 1991, sales data included the Federal Sales Tax (FST). Due to this change in indirect taxes, data for 1991 are not strictly comparable with those of previous years. For users interested in deriving comparable data, an estimate of the amount of FST included in retail sales for 1990 is available for Canada. The reliability of this estimate does not permit adjustments at the provincial or trade group levels.

- The drop in sales reported by all other retail stores in December followed a decline of 0.4% in November and an increase of 3.0% in October. The decrease for drug and patent medicine stores in December followed four consecutive monthly gains; and sales of women's clothing stores advanced in December following a gain in November. General merchandise stores recorded higher sales in December for the third consecutive month.

- Half of the provinces posted sales decreases in December, ranging from -1.1% in Newfoundland and New Brunswick to -0.1% in Ontario. Notable gains were registered in Saskatchewan (+1.8%) and British Columbia (+1.5%). Sales fell in the Yukon (-2.1%) and in the Northwest Territories (-1.7%).

Seasonally Adjusted Quarterly Sales in Current Dollars

- Total retail sales fell 1.3% in the last quarter of 1991, due mainly to weak October sales. This compares to a decrease of 0.7% in the third quarter and a gain of 1.9% in the second quarter.

Trends

- As illustrated in the chart, after declining sharply from March 1990 to March 1991 and rising slightly between April and June, the trend for total retail trade has been decreasing. Retail sales excluding recreational and motor vehicle dealers also have a declining trend but a slower rate of decline.

Annual Sales 1991 (Preliminary Estimates)

- Total seasonally adjusted estimates for 1991, at $179.3 billion, declined approximately 2.2% (after removing federal sales tax from the 1990 data). This is a continuation of a declining trend following annual changes of +1.8% in 1990 and +4.2% in 1989.

Available on CANSIM: matrices 2399 (seasonally adjusted), 2400 (not seasonally adjusted), 2398 (department store type merchandise totals for the provinces and territories), and 2299, 2401-2417 (quarterly trade group estimates for Canada, the provinces and territories).

The December 1991 issue of *Retail Trade* (63-005, $18.20/$182) will be available the first week of March. See "How to Order Publications".

For more detailed information on this release, contact Maurice Massaad (613-951-9682) or Sonia Demers (613-951-3551), Retail Trade Section, Industry Division.

Retail Sales, by Trade Group and by Region

December 1991

Trade group	Unadjusted				Seasonally Adjusted						
	Dec. 1990	Nov. 1991 r	Dec. 1991 p	Dec. 1991/ 1990 *	Dec. 1990	Sep. 1991 r	Oct. 1991 r	Nov. 1991 r	Dec. 1991 p	Dec./ Nov. 1991	Dec 1991/ 1990 *
	millions of $			%	millions of $					%	%
Canada											
Supermarkets and grocery stores	3,789	3,661	3,667	-3.2	3,553	3,584	3,574	3,574	3,586	0.3	0.9
All other food stores	379	283	358	-5.6	312	298	292	297	299	0.9	-4.0
Drug and patent medicine stores	919	805	958	4.3	730	752	761	803	772	-3.9	5.8
Shoe stores	217	149	176	-18.8	156	129	122	121	127	4.8	-18.8
Men's clothing stores	346	179	277	-20.0	175	141	131	131	142	8.3	-18.5
Women's clothing stores	507	347	501	-1.2	334	310	304	316	338	6.7	0.9
Other clothing stores	589	373	531	-9.9	351	312	306	308	311	0.9	-11.4
Household furniture and appliance stores	1,073	708	829	-22.7	809	616	600	616	611	-0.9	-24.5
Household furnishings stores	275	200	216	-21.6	222	181	185	176	175	-0.2	-21.1
Motor vehicle and recreational vehicle dealers	2,435	2,850	2,436	- -	3,081	3,146	2,919	3,061	3,013	-1.5	-2.2
Gasoline service stations	1,355	1,102	1,092	-19.4	1,325	1,146	1,129	1,090	1,065	-2.3	-19.6
Automotive parts, accessories and services	1,069	968	933	-12.7	1,001	873	891	872	867	-0.6	-13.4
General merchandise stores	3,105	2,229	2,885	-7.1	1,860	1,712	1,715	1,731	1,752	1.2	-5.8
Other semi-durable goods stores	884	535	770	-12.9	567	502	496	504	499	-1.1	-12.0
Other durable goods stores	904	430	829	-8.3	458	427	411	407	420	3.3	-8.3
All other retail stores	1,324	912	1,210	-8.6	867	849	874	871	819	-5.9	-5.5
Total, all stores	**19,169**	**15,733**	**17,667**	**-7.8**	**15,803**	**14,978**	**14,711**	**14,878**	**14,797**	**-0.5**	**-6.4**
Total excluding motor vehicle and recreational vehicle dealers	**16,735**	**12,883**	**15,232**	**-9.0**	**12,721**	**11,832**	**11,792**	**11,818**	**11,784**	**-0.3**	**-7.4**
Department store type merchandise	8,818	5,956	7,972	-9.6	5,663	5,083	5,031	5,114	5,146	0.6	-9.1
Regions											
Newfoundland	364	317	356	-2.3	297	288	283	292	289	-1.1	-2.8
Prince Edward Island	82	63	72	-12.2	69	60	59	60	60	0.1	-12.4
Nova Scotia	643	516	581	-9.6	523	483	476	478	476	-0.2	-8.8
New Brunswick	496	410	449	-9.6	411	379	375	379	375	-1.1	-8.8
Quebec	4,461	3,776	4,071	-8.7	3,952	3,677	3,622	3,671	3,638	-0.9	-7.9
Ontario	7,361	5,916	6,690	-9.1	5,934	5,540	5,407	5,456	5,448	-0.1	-8.2
Manitoba	669	550	624	-6.8	554	510	500	512	515	0.5	-7.0
Saskatchewan	555	469	518	-6.7	468	447	421	431	438	1.8	-6.2
Alberta	2,019	1,637	1,876	-7.1	1,668	1,612	1,519	1,556	1,566	0.7	-6.1
British Columbia	2,463	2,033	2,379	-3.4	2,034	2,034	1,972	1,966	1,995	1.5	-1.9
Yukon	17	15	16	-5.6	15	14	14	15	15	-2.1	-4.0
Northwest Territories	39	32	36	-6.6	31	29	30	30	30	-1.7	-4.2

* *Percentage changes contained in this table are not adjusted for the change in indirect taxes. Caution should be exercised in their use.*
r *Revised figure.*
p *Preliminary figure.*
– *Amount too small to be expressed.*

■

Construction Union Wage Rate Index

January 1992

The Canada Total Union Wage Rate Index (including supplements) for construction trades (1986 = 100) rose 0.1% in January 1992 from December's revised level of 127.2. On a year-over-year basis, the composite index increased by 6.0% from 120.1 to 127.3.

On a monthly basis, the largest increases occurred in Quebec City, Chicoutimi and Montreal (0.4%), and Calgary (0.3%). These increases reflected the implementation of new collective agreements.

On a year-to-year basis, the largest increase was observed for Calgary (8.2%), while the cities of Montreal, Quebec City and Chicoutimi registered an average increase of 7.2%, followed by Victoria (7.1%) and Toronto (6.6%). The remaining cities registered increases ranging from 3.7% to 6.1%, while St. John's showed no change.

Available on CANSIM: matrices 956, 958 and 2033-2038.

The first quarter 1992 issue of *Construction Price Statistics* (62-007, $18/$72) will be available in June. See "How to Order Publications".

For further information on this release, contact the Information and Current Analysis Unit (613-951-9607), Prices Division.

Construction Union Wage Rate Indexes, Basic Rate plus Supplements
January 1992
(1986 = 100)

	January 1992	December 1991	January 1991	% change: January 1992/ December 1991	% change: January 1992/ January 1991
Canada	**127.3**	**127.2**	**120.1**	**0.1**	**6.0**
St.John's	119.6	119.6	119.6	–	–
Halifax	120.2	120.2	115.5	–	4.1
Saint John	130.8	130.8	124.1	–	5.4
Quebec City	133.0	132.5	124.1	0.4	7.2
Chicoutimi	133.0	132.5	124.1	0.4	7.2
Montreal	133.1	132.6	124.1	0.4	7.3
Ottawa	134.0	134.0	126.4	–	6.0
Toronto	137.0	137.0	128.5	–	6.6
Hamilton	130.7	130.7	124.2	–	5.2
St. Catharines	134.0	134.0	126.9	–	5.6
Kitchener	129.2	129.2	124.6	–	3.7
London	133.0	133.0	125.6	–	5.9
Windsor	133.5	133.5	126.0	–	6.0
Sudbury	134.2	134.2	126.5	–	6.1
Thunder Bay	134.0	134.0	126.4	–	6.0
Winnipeg	119.7	119.7	114.2	–	4.8
Calgary	119.3	119.0	110.3	0.3	8.2
Edmonton	113.2	113.2	108.3	–	4.5
Vancouver	123.9	123.9	116.8	–	6.1
Victoria	124.2	124.2	116.0	–	7.1

– *Nil or zero.*

Resource and Caseload Statistics for Legal Aid in Canada

1990-91

Highlights

- Canada's legal aid plans spent $412.1 million in 1990-91. Between 1989-1991, total spending increased by 14% on a constant dollar basis.

- Legal aid services are funded by three main sources: governments (81%), contributions of the legal profession (11%), clients (3%) and other miscellaneous sources (5%). The 1990-91 breakdown of the government source was as follows: the provincial and territorial governments (57%), the Department of Justice Canada (25%), and Health and Welfare Canada (18%) through the Canada Assistance Plan.

- Privately retained lawyers and staff lawyers assist recipients of legal aid in Canada. Taken together, these lawyers comprised 29% of the total bar member count in 1990-91 (excluding New Brunswick and Nova Scotia).

- Payments made to private law firms totalled $248.2 million or 60% of the total legal aid budget in 1990-91 (excluding the Northwest Territories). This proportion has remained relatively constant since 1981-82.

- The total number of approved applications reached 635,530 in 1990-91 (excluding Newfoundland). For Canada as a whole, 51% of the total approved applications were civil, while the remaining percentage was criminal. The highest proportion of approved applications that dealt with civil matters was reported in Quebec (59%). The highest proportion of approved applications that dealt with criminal matters was reported in the Northwest Territories (85%).

Resource and caseload statistics for legal aid in Canada for the fiscal year 1990-91 are available as of February 21, 1992, by contacting the Canadian Centre for Justice Statistics, Information and Client Services (613-951-9023), FAX: (613-951-6615). ■

DATA AVAILABILITY ANNOUNCEMENTS

Husband-Wife Family Data
1989

Data on husband-wife families are now available for 26 Census Metropolitan Areas (CMAs) in Canada. This marks the first time that this information has been compiled for CMAs.

Information obtained from tax returns is presented in 10 separate tables, showing details on the composition of families, the age of family members, income ranges and sources of income, and the wife's contribution to family income.

For more detailed information on this release, please contact the Small Area and Administrative Data Division (613-951-9720) or the nearest Regional Reference Centre of Statistics Canada. ■

Registered Nurses
1991

Data on registered nurses for 1991 are now available. Demographic and employment information includes such variables as age, sex, basic and highest level of nursing education, type of employer, primary area of responsibility, and position of employment as well as full-time or part-time status.

Note: Employment information for Quebec is not included as the data were not available.

For additional information, contact Nelson Nault (613-951-2990), Canadian Centre for Health Information. ■

Deliveries of Major Grains
December 1991

Producer deliveries of major grains by prairie farmers showed an increase from December 1990, except in the cases of durum wheat, rye, and flaxseed – where marketings decreased. Deliveries for December 1990 and December 1991 were as follows (in thousand tonnes):

	1990	1991
• Wheat (excluding durum)	1 791.1	2 198.9
• Durum wheat	201.1	180.9
• **Total wheat**	**1 992.2**	**2 379.8**
• Oats	39.9	41.1
• Barley	353.8	402.0
• Rye	18.0	12.4
• Flaxseed	33.3	16.4
• Canola	135.0	181.2
• **Total**	**2 572.2**	**3 032.9**

Available on CANSIM: matrices 976-981.

The December 1991 issue of *Cereals and Oilseeds Review* (22-007, $13.80/$138) is scheduled for release in March. See "How to Order Publications".

For further detailed information on this release, contact Alain Y. Bertrand (613-951-3859), Agriculture Division. ■

Steel Primary Forms
Week Ending February 15, 1992

Preliminary estimates indicate that Canadian steel primary forms production for the week ending February 15, 1992, totalled 279 824 tonnes, a decrease of 2.8% from the preceding week's total of 287 985 tonnes but up 3.4% from the year-earlier level of 270 669 tonnes. The cumulative total in 1992 was 1 709 454 tonnes, an increase of 1.4% from 1 685 013 tonnes for the same period in 1991.

For more detailed information on this release, contact Greg Milsom (613-951-9827), Industry Division. ■

Restaurants, Caterers and Taverns

December 1991

Restaurant, caterer and tavern receipts totalled $1,341 million for December 1991, a decrease of 5.9% from the $1,426 million reported for the same period last year.

Available on CANSIM: matrix 52.

The December 1991 issue of *Restaurants, Caterers and Taverns* (63-011, $6.10/$61) will be available in approximately three weeks. See "How to Order Publications"

For more detailed information on this release, contact William Birbeck, Services, Science and Technology Division (613-951-3506). ■

Selected Financial Indexes

January 1992

January 1992 figures are now available for the Selected Financial Indexes.

Available on CANSIM: matrix 2031.

The first quarter 1992 issue of *Construction Price Statistics* (62-007, $18/$72) will be available in June. See "How to Order Publications".

For more detailed information on this release, contact the Information and Current Analysis Unit (613-951-9607), Prices Division. ■

Corporation Taxation Statistics

1989 Preliminary Data

Preliminary 1989 data for the provincial allocation of taxable income by industry are now available.

For more information, please contact Paula Helmer (613-951-9852), Industrial Organization and Finance Division. ■

PUBLICATIONS RELEASED

Statistics Canada Annual Report, 1990-1991.
Catalogue number 11-201
No Charge.

Production and Stocks of Tea, Coffee and Cocoa, Quarter Ended December 1991.
Catalogue number 32-025
(Canada: $6.75/$27; United States: US$8/US$32; Other Countries: US$9.50/US$38).

Monthly Production of Soft Drinks, January 1992.
Catalogue number 32-001
(Canada: $2.70/$27; United States: US$3.20/US$32; Other Countries: US$3.80/US$38).

Production and Disposition of Tobacco Products, January 1992.
Catalogue number 32-022
(Canada: $5/$50; United States: US$6/US$60; Other Countries: US$7/US$70).

Electric Lamps, January 1992.
Catalogue number 43-009
(Canada: $5/$50; United States: US$6/US$60; Other Countries: US$7/US$70).

Consumer Price Index, January 1992.
Catalogue number 62-001
(Canada: $9.30/$93; United States: US$11.20/$112; Other Countries: US$13/$130).
Available from 7:00 a.m. on Friday, February 21, 1992.

Travel-log: Canada's Major Overseas Tourism Markets, Winter 1992.
Catalogue number 87-003
(Canada: $10.50/$42; United States: US$12.50/US$50; Other Countries: US$13/US$130).

The paper used in this publication meets the minimum requirements of American National Standard for Information Sciences – Permanence of Paper for Printed Library Materials, ANSI Z39.48 – 1984.

How to Order Publications

Statistics Canada publications may be purchased by mail order from Publication Sales, Room 1710, Main Building, Statistics Canada, Ottawa K1A 0T6 or phone 613-951-7277.

Please enclose cheque or money order payable to the Receiver General for Canada/Publications and provide full information on publications required (catalogue number, title, issue). Canadian customers, please remember to add 7% Goods and Services Tax.

Publications may also be ordered through Statistics Canada's offices in St. John's, Halifax, Montreal, Ottawa, Toronto, Winnipeg, Regina, Edmonton, Calgary and Vancouver, or from authorized bookstore agents or other booksellers.

A national toll-free telephone order service is in operation at Statistics Canada. The toll-free line (1-800-267-6677) can be used by Canadian customers for the ordering of Statistics Canada products and services.

MAJOR RELEASE DATES

Week of February 24-28

(Release dates are subject to change)

Anticipated date(s) of release	Title	Reference period
February		
24	Department Store Sales and Stocks	December 1991
24	Wholesale Trade	December 1991
25	Canada's International Transactions in Securities	December 1991
26	Industrial Product Price Index	January 1992
26	Raw Materials Price Index	January 1992
26	Unemployment Insurance Statistics	December 1991
27	Private and Public Investment in Canada	Intentions 1992
27	Employment, Earnings and Hours	December 1991
27	Quarterly Financial Statistics of Enterprises	Fourth Quarter 1991
27	International Travel Account	Fourth Quarter 1991
28	Income and Expenditure Accounts (Gross Domestic Product)	Fourth Quarter 1991
28	Balance of International Payments	Fourth Quarter 1991
28	Financial Flow Accounts	Fourth Quarter 1991
28	Real Gross Domestic Product at Factor Cost by Industry	December 1991

The Daily

Statistics Canada's Official Release Bulletin for Statistical Information

Catalogue 11-001E. Price: Canada: $120.00 annually; United States: US$144.00 annually; Other Countries: US$168.00 annually

Published by the Communications Division
Statistics Canada, 10-L, R.H. Coats Bldg., Ottawa K1A 0T6.

Senior Editor: Greg Thomson (613-951-1116)
Editor: Tim Prichard (613-951-1103)

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1-800-663-1551 (except Atlin, B.C.)
Fax: 1-604-666-4863
Yukon and Atlin, B.C. Zenith 08913

Catalogue 11-001E (Français 11-001F) ISSN 0827-0465

The Daily

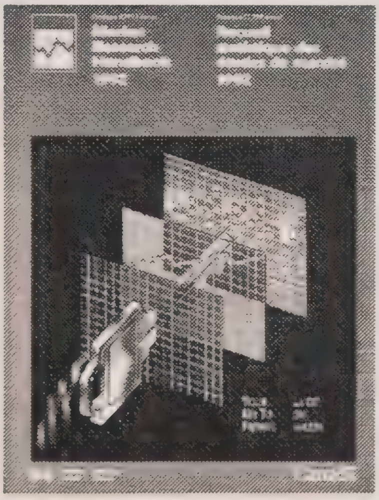
Statistics Canada

Monday, February 24, 1992

For release at 8:30 a.m.

MAJOR RELEASES

(Continued on page 2)



Market Research Handbook

1992

The *Market Research Handbook* is a complete source of information on Canadian consumer and industrial markets.

In addition to providing a demographic overview of Canada's provinces and territories, this edition has been extensively updated to offer comprehensive profiles of 45 urban centres across the country,. The most recent data have been added on international trade, personal income and expenditures, the merchandising and services sectors, industry price indexes, the labour force, and other information essential to developing sound marketing and expansion strategies. In addition, for the first time, the *Handbook* contains information on the growth and sales of chain stores in shopping centres, as well as statistics on detailed commodities sold through retail outlets.

With over 600 pages, the 1992 *Market Research Handbook* contains over 200 statistical tables and more than 50 charts and graphs. Footnotes accompany most data tables and refer to other Statistics Canada sources for more detailed data.

The 1992 *Market Research Handbook* (63-224, $94) is now available. See "How to Order Publications". For additional information contact Gerald Snyder, Small Business and Special Surveys Division (613-951-3561).

DATA AVAILABILITY ANNOUNCEMENTS

MAJOR RELEASES

Wholesale Trade

December 1991

Highlights

Seasonally Adjusted Sales

- Preliminary estimates indicate that wholesale merchants' sales were $15.2 billion in December, up 0.6% from the previous month. While this represented the second consecutive sales increase, it came mainly from wholesalers of other machinery, equipment and supplies, which increased 6.0% due mainly to strong computer sales.

- Other sales increases (+2.3%) came from suppliers of other products (farm and paper products, agricultural supplies, industrial and household chemicals, etc.) and from farm machinery, equipment and supplies (+1.4%). But six of the nine trade groups registered sales decreases. Leading the decline were drops registered by wholesalers of lumber and building materials (-7.8%), household goods (-5.1%), and apparel and dry goods (-4.0%).

- Regionally, modest sales increases were noted in Ontario (+1.9%), British Columbia (+3.8%), Newfoundland (+2.1%) and in the Yukon and the Northwest Territories (+4.5%). Elsewhere, lower sales were recorded in seven provinces, ranging from -0.3% in Quebec and Alberta to -12.4% in Nova Scotia.

> ***Note to Users***
>
> *Data collected and published for 1991 exclude provincial sales taxes and the Goods and Services Tax. Prior to January 1991, data include the Federal Sales Tax except for wholesalers who were licensed. Due to this change in indirect taxes, data for 1991 are not comparable with those of previous years.*

- Total 1991 sales were $176.3 billion, down 3.6% from 1990; however, after removing the effect of the change in indirect taxes, there was a year-over-year increase of approximately 1.0%.

Seasonally Adjusted Inventories

- In December, wholesale merchants' inventories were $24.2 billion, up 1.3% from the previous month.

- The ratio of inventories-to-sales at the end of December was 1.59:1, up slightly from the 1.58:1 recorded the month before.

Available on CANSIM: matrices 649 (sales, seasonally adjusted), 648 (sales, not seasonally adjusted), 61 (inventories, seasonally adjusted) and 59 (inventories, not seasonally adjusted).

The December issue of *Wholesale Trade* (63-008, $14.40/$144) will be available the second week of March. See "How to Order Publications".

For more information on this release, contact Larry Murphy (613-951-9683) or Gilles Berniquez (613-951-3540), Industry Division.

Chart 1

Wholesale Merchants Sales

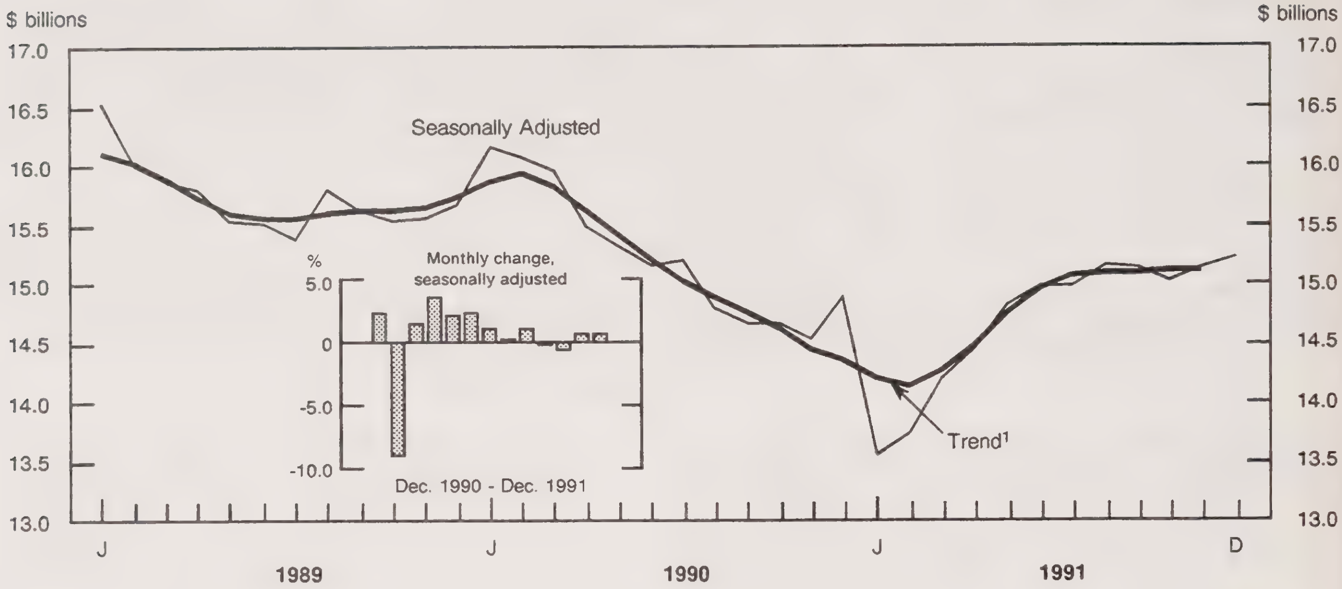
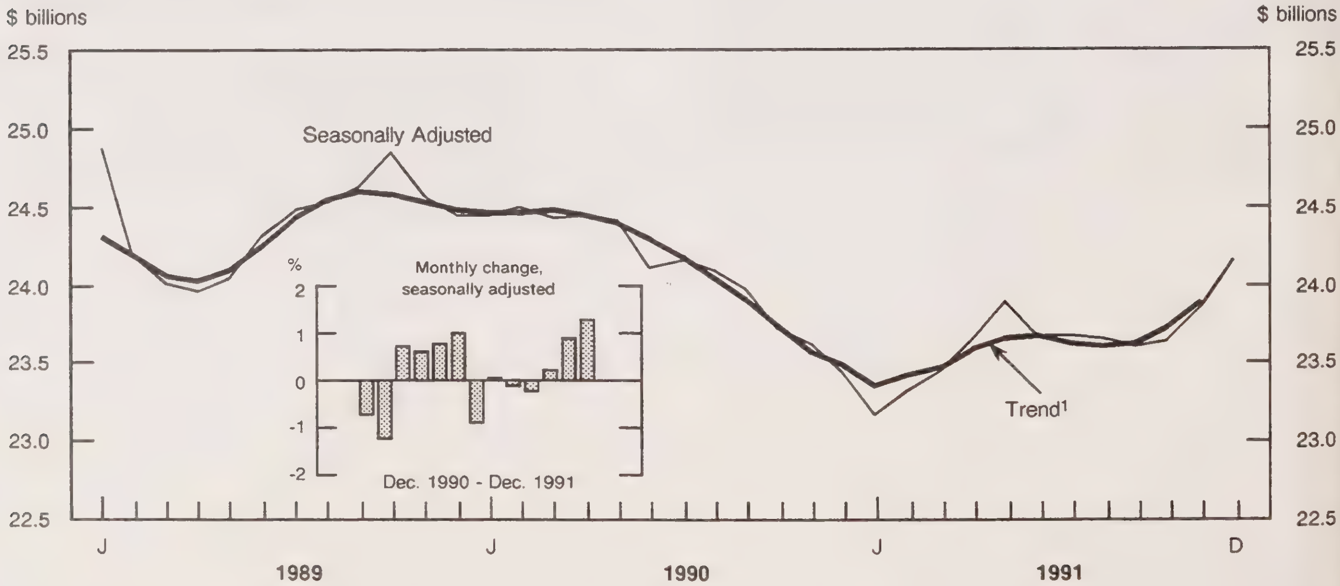


Chart 2

Wholesale Merchants Inventories



[1] *The short-term trend represents a weighted average of data.*

Wholesale Merchants' Sales, by Trade Group and Region

December 1991

Trade group	Unadjusted Dec. 1990	Nov. 1991 r	Dec. 1991 p	Dec. 1991/1990*	Seasonally Adjusted Dec. 1990	Sept. 1991 r	Oct. 1991 r	Nov. 1991 r	Dec. 1991 p	Dec./Nov. 1991	Dec. 1991/1990*
	millions of $			%	millions of $					%	%
Canada											
Food, beverage, drug and tobacco products	3,584	3,896	3,820	6.6	3,639	3,869	3,836	3,863	3,853	-0.2	5.9
Apparel and dry goods	177	321	218	23.0	301	374	376	383	368	-4.0	22.1
Household goods	483	643	508	5.1	497	544	545	548	520	-5.1	4.6
Motor vehicles, parts and accessories	1,419	1,761	1,392	-1.9	1,740	1,798	1,740	1,708	1,702	-0.3	-2.2
Metals, hardware, plumbing and heating equipment and supplies	877	1,104	888	1.2	1,072	1,089	1,069	1,072	1,059	-1.2	-1.2
Lumber and building materials	933	1,344	916	-1.7	1,262	1,373	1,353	1,375	1,268	-7.8	0.4
Farm machinery, equipment and supplies	300	245	257	-14.4	332	303	302	295	299	1.4	-10.1
Other machinery, equipment and supplies	3,527	3,417	3,735	5.9	3,601	3,339	3,349	3,415	3,622	6.0	0.6
Other products	2,259	2,427	2,412	6.8	2,430	2,449	2,458	2,462	2,520	2.3	3.7
Total, all trades	**13,560**	**15,158**	**14,146**	**4.3**	**14,874**	**15,137**	**15,027**	**15,121**	**15,210**	**0.6**	**2.3**
Regions											
Newfoundland	160	180	163	2.2	176	170	166	169	172	2.1	-2.0
Prince Edward Island	34	39	39	13.3	31	39	38	38	37	-3.9	18.3
Nova Scotia	341	352	318	-6.9	337	362	357	368	322	-12.4	-4.5
New Brunswick	230	256	214	-6.6	242	254	241	245	222	-9.4	-8.3
Quebec	3,354	3,797	3,377	0.7	3,810	3,795	3,735	3,752	3,743	-0.3	-1.8
Ontario	5,492	6,262	5,911	7.6	6,084	6,210	6,188	6,256	6,375	1.9	4.8
Manitoba	431	499	440	1.9	452	513	502	509	491	-3.5	8.6
Saskatchewan	460	517	452	-1.8	495	499	497	498	492	-1.3	-0.7
Alberta	1,408	1,359	1,311	-6.9	1,484	1,369	1,377	1,360	1,357	-0.3	-8.6
British Columbia	1,636	1,881	1,906	16.5	1,743	1,905	1,910	1,906	1,979	3.8	13.6
Yukon and Northwest Territories	15	16	17	13.8	20	20	18	19	20	4.5	0.1

Wholesale Merchants' Inventories, by Trade

Trade group	Unadjusted Dec. 1990	Nov. 1991 r	Dec. 1991 p	Dec. 1991/1990*	Seasonally Adjusted Dec. 1990	Sept. 1991 r	Oct. 1991 r	Nov. 1991 r	Dec. 1991 p	Dec./Nov. 1991	Dec. 1991/1990*
	millions of $			%	millions of $					%	%
Canada											
Food, beverage, drug and tobacco products	2,681	2,795	2,736	2.0	2,666	2,802	2,715	2,749	2,736	-0.5	2.6
Apparel and dry goods	674	687	729	8.2	728	770	770	775	795	2.6	9.2
Household goods	1,020	1,116	1,128	10.6	1,020	1,136	1,140	1,116	1,128	1.1	10.6
Motor vehicles, parts and accessories	3,418	3,394	3,482	1.9	3,483	3,387	3,440	3,528	3,537	0.3	1.5
Metals, hardware, plumbing and heating equipment and supplies	1,689	1,985	1,962	16.2	1,754	1,944	2,022	2,063	2,070	0.3	18.0
Lumber and building materials	2,186	2,123	2,171	-0.7	2,311	2,239	2,256	2,247	2,267	0.9	-1.9
Farm machinery, equipment and supplies	1,410	1,295	1,340	-4.9	1,441	1,341	1,358	1,348	1,361	1.0	-5.5
Other machinery, equipment and supplies	6,676	6,951	6,983	4.6	6,934	6,963	6,957	7,090	7,230	2.0	4.3
Other products	2,996	2,861	2,939	-1.9	3,100	3,018	2,981	2,929	3,036	3.7	-2.1
Total, all trades	**22,750**	**23,206**	**23,470**	**3.2**	**23,438**	**23,600**	**23,639**	**23,845**	**24,161**	**1.3**	**3.1**

* *Percentage changes contained in these tables are not adjusted for the change in indirect taxes. Caution should be exercised in their use.*
r *Revised figure.*
p *Preliminary figure.*
– *Amount too small to be expressed.*

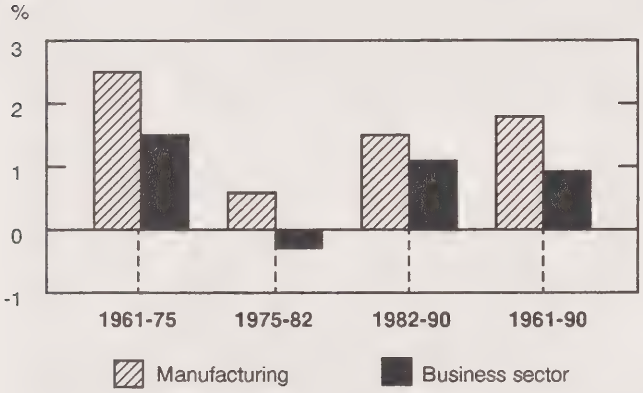
■

Multifactor Productivity

1990

Canadian business sector multifactor productivity (MFP) declined 2.5% in 1990 following a decline of 0.8% in 1989. This decline left the 1990 productivity index standing at about the same level as in 1984. The efficiency losses can in part be attributed to excess capacity resulting from the contraction of output.

Average Growth Rate of Multifactor Productivity



Over the course of the present business cycle (1982-1990), the productivity of the business sector increased at an average annual rate of 1.1%. This performance is higher than the -0.3 average decrease recorded during the 1975-1982 business cycle, but it is lower than the 1.5% productivity increase reached during the 1961-1975 period. The recovery in the 1980s placed the 1982-1990 productivity performance higher (1.1%) than the historical 1961-1990 average of 0.9%.

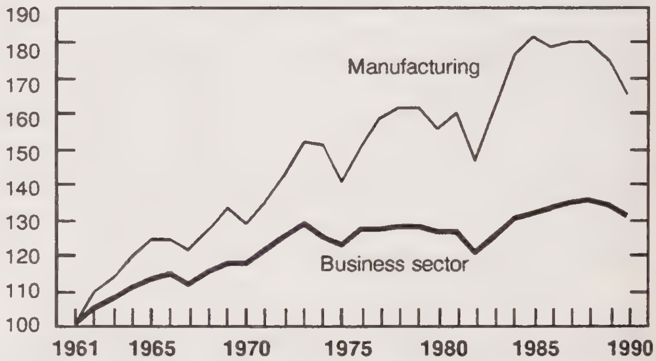
Canadian manufacturing value-added MFP has now declined for three consecutive years, with the 1990 loss of 5.3% the worst since the 1982 recession. Over the current phase of the business cycle, value-added multifactor productivity increased at an average rate of 1.5%. This was above the average of the 1975-1982 business cycle (at 0.6%) but lower than the productivity growth during the 1961-1975 period (2.5%). In relation to the 1961-1990 historical average of 1.8%, the performance of the 1982-1990 cycle was only 1.5%.

Note To Users

Productivity data reported here incorporate revisions affecting some of the underlying data. These revisions are as follows:

1. *Reconciliation of the provincial and the national capital stock data resulted in revisions to the capital stock data of most industries with minor changes at the aggregate level.*
2. *Re-basing of the Labour Force Survey to the 1986 population census resulted in changes to employment data.*
3. *Input-output tables for 1987 were revised and the preliminary 1988 input-output tables were used for the first time. Additional information on these revisions is available on request.*

Multifactor Productivity Indices
(1961 = 100)



The 1990 decline of -2.5% in business sector multifactor productivity was greater than the -1.2% decline of labour productivity (output per person), due to an increase in capital input that is included in the more comprehensive multifactor productivity measure.

The usefulness of the above aggregate productivity measures is enhanced by an examination of detailed industry results, which vary widely from one industry to another. These detailed results are also available today.

A Canada-United States comparison of official multifactor productivity is not recommended now because of pending U.S. revisions. The U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics is in the process of incorporating important changes in the U.S. National Accounts (produced by the Department of Commerce), changes which are expected to affect historical multifactor productivity growth. The Bureau of Labor Statistics

has already incorporated some of these revisions into their labour productivity estimates, which has improved Canada's relative position compared to what was released in *The Daily* on December 16, 1991. For instance, for the current business cycle (1982-1990), the U.S. business sector output per person-hour was revised downward from an average of 1.5% to 1.2%, and in manufacturing it was revised downward from an average of 4.0% to 2.9%. The U.S. revised multifactor productivity report is scheduled for release in August 1992.

Available on CANSIM: matrices 7900 (multifactor productivity gross output), 7901 (net-gross output), 7902 (value-added), and 7903 (inter-industry).

These figures and related information will be available in the 1990 issue of *Aggregate Productivity Measures* (15-204, $60). See "How to Order Publications".

For more detailed information, contact Aldo Diaz (613-951-3687), Input-Output Division.

Multifactor Productivity Measures, Canada
1961-1990

	Business Sector	Manufacturing Industries
	Indexes (1961 = 100)	
1961	100.0	100.0
1971	121.3	134.4
1981	126.4	160.2
1982	120.1	146.8
1983	124.6	160.4
1984	130.2	176.2
1985	131.5	181.7
1986	132.7	178.5
1987	134.6	180.3
1988	135.1	180.0
1989	134.0	174.8
1990	130.7	165.6
	Annual rate of change (%)	
1961-1990	0.9	1.8
1961-1975	1.5	2.5
1975-1982	-0.3	0.6
1982-1990	1.1	1.5
1985-1990	-0.1	-1.8
1984-1985	1.0	3.1
1985-1986	1.0	-1.7
1986-1987	1.4	1.0
1987-1988	0.4	-0.2
1988-1989	-0.8	-2.9
1989-1990	-2.5	-5.3

Department Store Sales and Stocks

December 1991

Highlights

Seasonally Adjusted Data

- Department store sales (including concessions) totalled $1,091 million in December 1991, an increase of 2.2% from the previous month's revised total of $1,068 million.
- The 2.2% increase for December 1991 returned sales to early 1991 levels. Nevertheless, December 1991 sales remained 10% below December 1990 levels.
- Department store stocks (at selling value) totalled $5,273 million at the end of December, an increase of 1.6% from the November 1991 revised value of $5,191 million.

Note to Users

Department store sales estimates exclude the Goods and Services Tax (GST). Prior to January 1991, sales data included the Federal Sales Tax (FST). Due to this change in indirect taxes, data for 1991 are not strictly comparable with those of previous years. For users interested in deriving comparable data, an estimate of the amount of FST included in department store sales for 1990 is available for Canada.

Available on CANSIM: matrices 112 level 1-3, series 4, 5 and 6.

The December 1991 issue of *Department Store Sales and Stocks* (63-002, $13/$130) will be available the third week of May. See "How to Order Publications".

For further information, contact Dave Roeske (613-951-3559), Retail Trade Section, Industry Division.

Department Store Sales, Canada (including concessions)

	Unadjusted			Seasonally Adjusted				
	Dec. 1990	Nov. 1991	Dec. 1991	Dec. 1990	Sept. 1991 r	Oct. 1991 r	Nov. 1991 r	Dec. 1991 p
	millions of $			millions of $				
Total Sales	2,275	1,420	2,014	1,231	1,067	1,059	1,068	1,091
Total Stocks	4,469	6,206	4,827	4,932	5,145	5,144	5,191	5,273
Stock to Sales Ratio	1.96	4.37	2.40	4.01	4.82	4.86	4.86	4.83

p *Preliminary*
r *Revised*

DATA AVAILABILITY ANNOUNCEMENTS

Local Government Finance – Financial Management System Basis

1991 Estimates

On a Financial Management System (FMS) basis, estimated total local government revenues for 1991 were $62.8 billion, an increase of $4.8 billion (8.2%) from 1990. Total expenditures were $64.8 billion, an increase of $5.1 billion (8.6%) from 1990. Both the revenue and expenditure increases were slightly greater than the 1985 to 1990 five-year average annual increases of 7.2% for revenues and 7.3% for expenditures.

Note to Users

In 1990, the Nova Scotia government legislated a change to the fiscal year for municipalities and other local bodies in Nova Scotia (Bill 100). The 1991 fiscal year begins January 1, 1991, and ends March 31, 1992, continuing on an April 1 to March 31 basis thereafter. In order to avoid a break in the series, the 1991 data for entities covered by this bill have been adjusted to a twelve-month basis.

The Financial Management System (FMS) provides a standardized presentation of government accounting for the federal, provincial and local governments in Canada. The individual governments' accounting systems are not directly comparable because the policies and structures of governments differ. The FMS adjusts data from government budgets, estimates, public accounts and other records to provide detailed, inter-governmentally comparable data as well as compatible national aggregates that are consistent over time. Thus, FMS statistics may not accord with the figures published in government financial statements.

Local government estimates are prepared by Public Institutions Division from various data sources that include a survey of local government budgetary intentions for 1991, other local government surveys, administrative documents of provincial and local governments, and information obtained from provincial government ministries and other divisions within Statistics Canada.

Available on CANSIM: matrices 2764-2776.

For further information on this release, contact Robert Loggie (613-951-1809) or Jacinthe Bourdeau (613-951-1949), Public Institutions Division.

Data are also available through special tabulation. For more information on Public Institutions Division products or services, contact Donald Dubreuil (613-951-0767). ■

Federal Government Employment in Metropolitan Areas

(Data not adjusted for seasonal variations)
September 1991

- Federal government employment (which excludes government business enterprises) in Census Metropolitan Areas (CMAs) totalled 244,500 in September 1991, an increase of 1.6% over the previous year. Hiring in the Department of National Revenue for GST-related programs led the increase. Federal government employment in CMAs represented 65% of total federal government employment as of September 1991.

Definitions and Data Availability

Government includes departments, agencies, boards, commissions, funds established and controlled by governments, public educational institutions, cultural facilities, hospitals, military personnel, RCMP uniformed personnel, and bodies that administer universal pension plans.

Census Metropolitan Area (CMA) is the main labour market area of an urbanized core having a population of 100,000 or more. The core is the central, continuously built-up area of an urban centre. The term CMA was created by Statistics Canada, and the areas within the CMAs are defined by the Agency. The CMAs are usually known by the name of their largest city.

The number of employees are shown as "on strength" and include employees in the CMAs who are full-time, part-time and casual employees. "On strength" includes paid employees who report to work and persons who are not being paid, but who are considered to be employees, such as those on strike or on unpaid leave.

Available on CANSIM: matrix 2719 (annual employment and remuneration data).

Data are available in standard format and in special tabulations from the Public Institutions Division. Data are available by department, occupational category, and province.

For further information on this release, please contact Pearl Allen (613-951-1845) or Ishtiaq Khan (613-951-8306), Public Institutions Division.

For information on Public Institutions Division products, contact Donald Dubreuil (613-951-0767) or (FAX 613-951-0661). ■

Local Government Long-term Debt

January 1992

Estimates of the accumulated long-term debt of local governments in Canada, except Ontario, at the end of January 1992 are now available.

For further information on this release, contact Marlene Vollmer (613-951-1830), Public Institutions Division.

For more information on Public Institutions Division products or services, contact Donald Dubreuil (613-951-0767). ■

Air Carrier Operations in Canada

April-June 1991

Highlights

- Canadian Level I-III air carriers registered an operating loss of $20 million in the second quarter of 1991 and a net loss of $52 million. This compared with operating income of $77 million and net income of $37 million in the same period of 1990.

- In the second quarter of 1991, passenger traffic declined 22% from the previous year for Air Canada and 18% for Canadian Airlines International, each reported approximately five billion passenger-kilometres.

- Compared to the second quarter of 1990, Canadian Level I-IV air carriers reported a 17% decrease in domestic passenger-kilometres, an 11% decrease in transborder (Canada-U.S.) passenger-kilometres, and a 17% decrease in international passenger-kilometres.

- For Level I carriers, operating revenues decreased 4% while operating expenses increased 2% compared to the second quarter of 1990.

- During the second quarter of 1991, 64% of domestic scheduled passengers travelled on discount fares, up from 63% in 1990. For the international markets, over two out of every three (70%) scheduled passengers flew on discount fares.

- During the second quarter of 1991, the average fare paid by air passengers on all domestic city-pairs was $190, up 1% from the previous year. The average fare paid by international passengers was $351, an increase of 5% from a year earlier.

The April-June 1991 issue of *Canadian Carrier Operations in Canada* (51-002) will be released shortly.

For more information on this release, contact Bradley Snider (819-997-6195), Aviation Statistics Centre, Transportation Division. ■

Shipments of Office Furniture Products

Fourth Quarter 1991

For the quarter ending December 31, 1991, shipments of office furniture products totalled $180.7 million, a decrease of 6.9% compared to the $194.0 million shipped during the same quarter of the previous year.

Data on manufacturers' shipments of office furniture products for the fourth quarter of 1991 are now available. Data for province of destination as well as exports are also available.

The December 1991 issue of *Shipments of Office Furniture Products* (35-006, $6.75/$27) will be available at a later date.

For more detailed information on this release, contact Keith Martin (613-951-3518), Industry Division. ■

Production, Shipments and Stocks on Hand of Sawmills in British Columbia

December 1991

Sawmills in British Columbia produced 2 211 600 cubic metres of lumber and ties in December 1991, an increase of 2.4% from the 2 159 800 cubic metres produced in December 1990.

January to December 1991 production was 31 406 100 cubic metres, a decrease of 6.3% from the 33 514 300 cubic metres produced over the same period in 1990.

Available on CANSIM: matrix 53 (series 1.2, 2.2 and 3.2).

The December 1991 issue of *Production, Shipments and Stocks on Hand of Sawmills in British Columbia* (35-003, $7.10/$71) will be available at a later date. See "How to Order Publications".

For more detailed information on this release, contact Jock Dobie (604-666-2671), Pacific Region, Statistics Canada, Sinclair Centre, 757 West Hastings Street, Vancouver, B.C. V6C 3C9.

Production, Shipments and Stocks on Hand of Sawmills East of the Rockies

December 1991

Production of lumber in sawmills east of the Rockies increased 6.5% to 1 405 564 cubic metres in December 1991, up from 1 319 508[r] (revised) cubic metres produced in December 1990.

Stocks on hand at the end of December 1991 totalled 2 811 669 cubic metres, an increase of 12.5% compared to 2 498 299 cubic metres in December 1990.

Year-to-date production in 1991 amounted to 20 242 141 cubic metres, a decrease of 5.4% compared to 21 395 022[r] cubic metres for the same period in 1990.

Available on CANSIM: matrices 53 and 122 (series 2).

The December 1991 issue of *Production, Shipments and Stocks on Hand of Sawmills East of the Rockies* (35-002, $10/$100) will be available at a later date. See "How to Order Publications".

For more detailed information on this release, contact Jacques Lepage (613-951-3516), Industry Division. ■

Pack of Tomatoes and Tomato Products

1991

The data on pack of processed tomatoes for 1991 are now available.

The publication *Pack of Tomatoes and Tomato Products* (32-237, $13) will be released at a later date.

For further information, contact Peter Zylstra (613-951-3511), Industry Division. ■

PUBLICATIONS RELEASED

The Dairy Review, December 1991.
Catalogue number 23-001
(Canada: $12.20/$122; United States: US$14.60/US$146; Other Countries: US$17.10/US$171).

Shipments of Plastic Film and Bags Manufactured from Resin, Quarter Ended December 1991.
Catalogue number 47-007
(Canada: $6.75/$27; United States: US$8/US$32; Other Countries: US$9.50/US$38).

Market Research Handbook, 1992.
Catalogue number 63-224
(Canada: $94; United States: US$113; Other Countries: US$132).

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Catalogue 11-001E. Price: Canada: $120.00 annually; United States: US$144.00 annually; Other Countries: US$168.00 annually

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The Daily

Statistics Canada

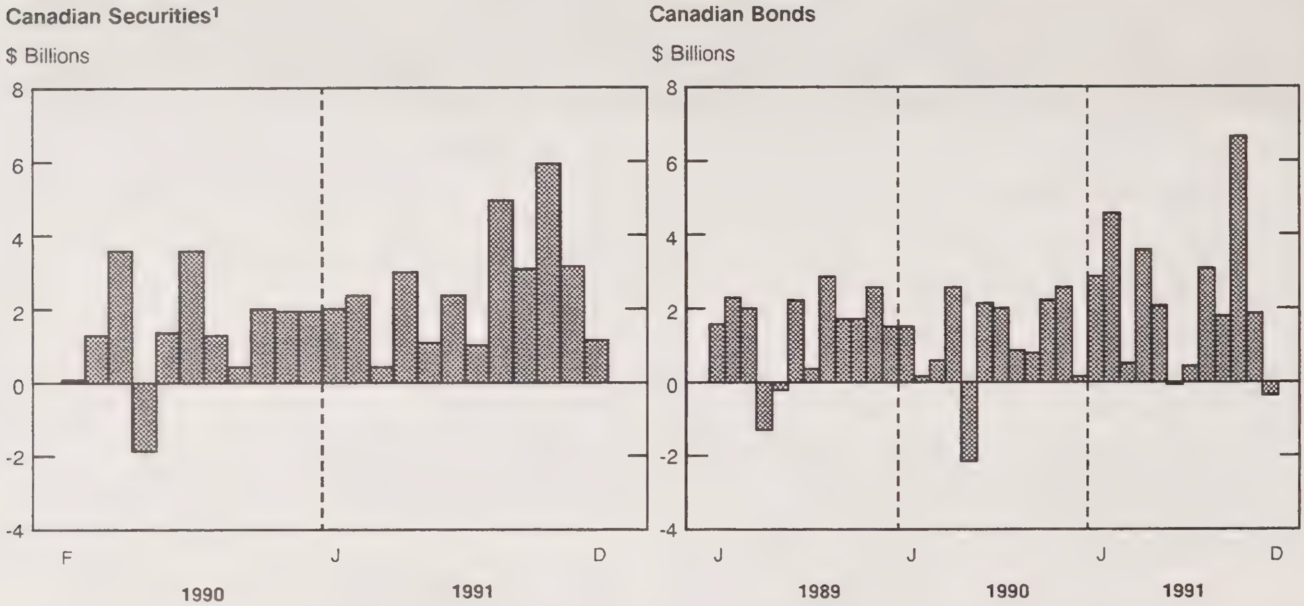
Tuesday, February 25, 1992 | For release at 8:30 a.m.

MAJOR RELEASES

DATA AVAILABILITY ANNOUNCEMENTS

MAJOR RELEASES

Canada's International Transactions in Securities
(Net sales to non-residents + / net purchases from non-residents –)



[1] *Comprises bonds, stocks and money market paper.*

Canada's International Transactions in Securities

December 1991

Canadian Securities

Non-residents invested $1.1 billion in Canadian securities in December 1991, well below the massive monthly average of $4.3 billion of the previous four months. In the current month, the net foreign investment went entirely to the Canadian money market ($1.5 billion). A net foreign disinvestment in Canadian bonds ($0.4 billion), the first of any size in 19 months, was entirely due to record retirements.

Retirements of foreign-held Canadian bonds more than doubled to $3.6 billion in December, largely as a result of retiring federal and provincial bond issues.

New bond sales to non-residents fell to $1.8 billion in December, the lowest monthly level in 1991, a year which saw unusually large bond issues sold abroad. The December new issues financed abroad were evenly split between issues of the federal government and those of the provinces and their enterprises. Of the December total, 60% was denominated in Canadian dollars and 15% in U.S. dollars. Both Canadian and U.S. interest rates declined marginally in December, with the differential modestly higher at the end of the month, favouring investment in Canada.

In the secondary market, non-resident purchases of a net $1.4 billion of Canadian bonds, mainly issues of the Government of Canada, were at the highest level since August 1989. For the year, non-residents invested only a net $0.6 billion in the secondary market, down sharply from the large annual investments prevailing since 1984. However, they more than made up for the difference in the primary market in 1991 by purchasing record amounts of new issues. This brought total foreign net purchases of Canadian bonds for the year to a staggering $27 billion, surpassing the 1986 record of $23 billion. At the end of 1991, non-resident holdings amounted to $202 billion, more than one-third of all Canadian bonds outstanding.

Non-residents were marginal buyers, on a net basis, of Canadian stocks ($13 million) in December, following two months of small net selling. Geographically, overseas investors were net buyers of $106 million of Canadian stocks in the current month, while U.S. residents continued to be net sellers ($93 million). The gross value of trading with non-residents rose slightly for the third consecutive month to $2.7 billion in December. Canadian stock prices, as measured by the TSE 300 Index, generally declined throughout the first half of December then rose in the second half to close some 2.0% higher for the month.

Non-residents continued to invest heavily in the Canadian money market, purchasing a net $1.5 billion in December. They acquired Government of Canada paper ($0.6 billion), provincial government paper ($0.7 billion) and federal enterprises commercial paper ($0.2 billion). Geographically, the net investments in Government of Canada paper came from countries other than the United States, whereas the other categories of paper were entirely financed from the United States.

Foreign Securities

In December, Canadian residents were net buyers of $0.6 billion of foreign securities, in line with their net purchases throughout most of 1991. Their net investment of $0.4 billion in foreign stocks was split evenly between U.S. and overseas stocks and this brought their purchases for the year to $4.8 billion compared to $1.1 billion in 1990. Residents purchased $0.2 billion of foreign bonds in December, an amount similar to the previous month.

The December issue of *Canada's International Transactions in Securities* (67-002, $15.80/$158) will be available in March. See "How to Order Publications".

For further information in this release, contact D. Granger (613-951-1864), Balance of Payments Division.

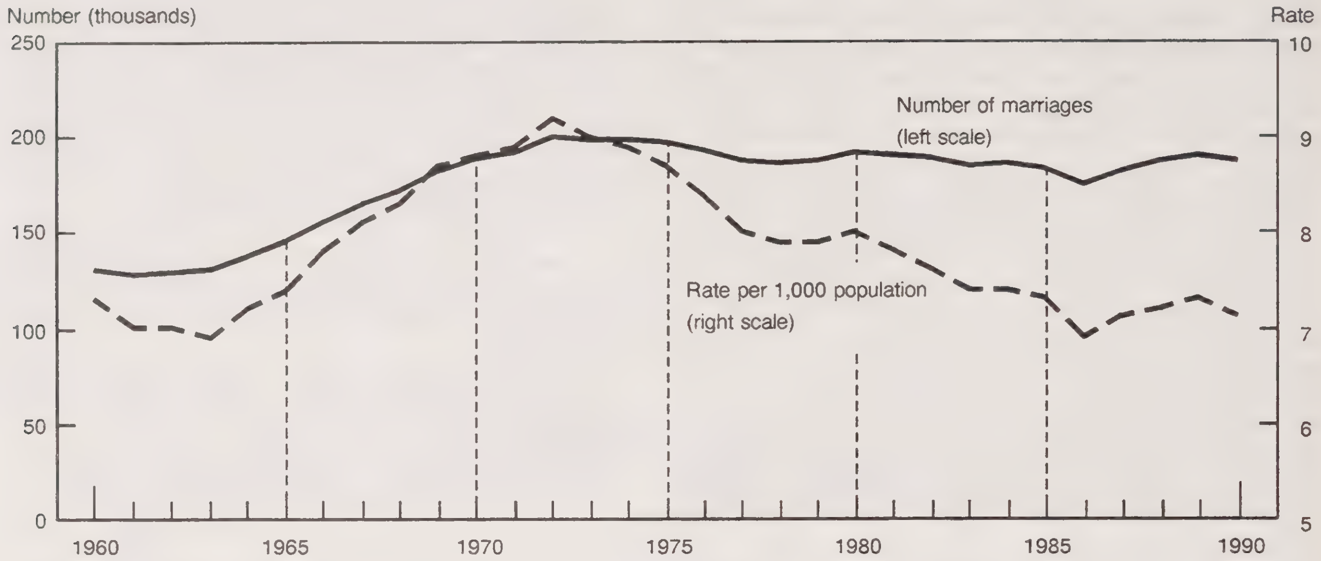
Canada's International Transactions in Securities

December 1991

Period	Canadian Securities							Foreign Securities		
	Bonds				Money market paper (net)	Stocks (net)	Total Canadian securities	Bonds (net)	Stocks (net)	Total foreign securities
	Outstanding bonds (net)	New issues	Retire-ments	Total bonds						
	$ millions									
1990										
January	609	1,332	-462	1,479	116	165	**1,760**	-640	-96	**-737**
February	-59	1,233	-1,025	150	-385	229	**-7**	582	38	**620**
March	-408	2,548	-1,543	597	684	-1	**1,280**	429	-38	**392**
April	611	2,685	-747	2,549	1,162	-165	**3,545**	-703	127	**-575**
May	-2,282	1,607	-1,481	-2,156	402	-129	**-1,882**	281	397	**678**
June	499	2,720	-1,066	2,152	-820	32	**1,364**	-434	49	**-384**
July	1,246	1,474	-691	2,029	1,576	-28	**3,577**	-200	-95	**-295**
August	557	1,424	-1,095	886	663	-239	**1,311**	-65	-539	**-604**
September	688	1,524	-1,403	810	-106	-260	**443**	653	-371	**283**
October	726	2,876	-1,378	2,225	443	-687	**1,981**	395	-24	**371**
November	639	2,487	-580	2,545	-179	-423	**1,943**	254	-200	**54**
December	206	1,522	-1,557	170	1,972	-221	**1,921**	-593	-302	**-894**
1991										
January	-89	3,451	-536	2,826	-428	-417	**1,981**	257	-169	**88**
February	664	5,208	-1,284	4,588	-1,794	-450	**2,344**	-426	-328	**-754**
March	-1,550	4,382	-2,308	524	76	-153	**447**	-48	-12	**-60**
April	689	3,925	-1,025	3,589	-493	-103	**2,993**	-596	-321	**-917**
May	-208	2,993	-723	2,062	-790	-236	**1,036**	-349	-674	**-1,023**
June	-2,386	3,478	-1,102	-10	2,341	-1	**2,330**	74	-987	**-913**
July	-107	2,620	-2,091	422	405	186	**1,013**	-475	185	**-290**
August	1,082	2,898	-919	3,061	1,751	121	**4,933**	426	-508	**-82**
September	979	3,544	-2,715	1,808	1,135	139	**3,082**	-535	-62	**-597**
October	708	6,699	-778	6,629	-608	-60	**5,961**	1,077	-452	**625**
November	-586	4,231	-1,784	1,861	1,356	-65	**3,152**	-238	-733	**-971**
December	1,440	1,817	-3,624	-367	1,477	13	**1,123**	-238	-383	**-621**
Year										
1990	3,043	23,431	-13,028	13,447	5,528	-1,754	17,221	-69	-1,117	**-1,185**
1991	641	45,245	-18,883	27,003	4,428	-1,085	30,346	-1,045	-4,806	**-5,851**

Note: A minus sign indicates the purchase of securities from non-residents, i.e., an outflow of capital from Canada.

Marriages and Rates (Per 1,000 population), Canada, 1960-1990



Marriages in Canada

1990

Highlights

- A total of 187,737 marriages were recorded in Canada in 1990, down 1.5% from the 190,640 marriages recorded in 1989. However, this is about 7% more than the 175,518 marriages recorded in 1986, the lowest number recorded during the last 20 years. The available data indicate that 1972 was the peak year with 200,470 marriages recorded.

- The 1990 marriage rate (number of marriages per 1,000 population) was 7.1, lower than the rate of 7.3 in 1989, but higher than the rate of 6.9 in 1986. The marriage rate at the peak in 1972 was 9.2.

Provincial and Territorial Marriage Rates

- The 1990 marriage rates for the 10 provinces ranged from 6.2 for Saskatchewan to 8.2 for Alberta. The marriage rate was 8.4 for the Yukon and 4.2 for the Northwest Territories. From 1989 to 1990, the marriage rate declined in the Yukon and in all 10 provinces. Those provinces indicating a decline smaller than that for Canada (2.7%) were British Columbia (1.2%), Alberta and Ontario (2.4% each), Prince Edward Island (2.6%) and the Yukon (1.2%). Those provinces having a larger than 2.7% decline were Manitoba (2.8%), Newfoundland (2.9%), New Brunswick (4.1%), Quebec (6.0%), Saskatchewan (6.1%) and Nova Scotia (6.5%). The rate remained unchanged in the Northwest Territories.

Trends 1970-1990

- Both men and women seem to be marrying at a later age. The average age for first-time marriages increased by 3.4 years for brides (26.0 years in 1990, 22.6 years in 1971) and by 3.0 years for bridegrooms (27.9 in 1990, 24.9 in 1971). It increased for all marriages by 4.3 years, both for brides (29.1 in 1990, 24.8 in 1971) and for bridegrooms (31.6 in 1990, 27.3 in 1971). During 1971-1990, the gap between the average ages of first-time brides and bridegrooms narrowed by about five months (23 months in 1990, 28 months in 1971).

- During the 1950s and 1960s, more than 90% of marriages were of persons who were single (not previously married) at the time of marriage. The remaining 10% were previously divorced or widowed persons. Data for the past 30 years indicate that the proportion of marriages of previously divorced persons increased by more than a factor of five, from 3.4% of marriages in 1960 to 19.6% in 1990, while the proportion of marriages of not previously married (single) persons decreased from 91.2% of marriages in 1960 to 77.4% in 1990. The proportion of marriages for previously widowed persons was much smaller in magnitude, decreasing slightly from 4.9% of marriages in 1960 to 2.9% in 1990.

Contact Nelson Nault (613-951-2990) for data on marriages recorded in 1990, which are now available.

For further information about this release contact Surinder Wadhera (613-951-1764), Canadian Centre for Health Information.

Marriages and Rates, Canada and Provinces

1981, 1989 and 1990

	Number of marriages			Marriage rate (marriages per 1,000 area population)		
	1990	1989	1981	1990	1989	1981
Canada	**187,737**	**190,640**	**190,082**	**7.1**	**7.3**	**7.8**
Newfoundland	3,791	3,905	3,758	6.6	6.8	6.6
Prince Edward Island	996	1,019	849	7.6	7.8	6.9
Nova Scotia	6,386	6,828	6,632	7.2	7.7	7.8
New Brunswick	5,044	5,254	5,108	7.0	7.3	7.3
Quebec	32,060	33,325	41,005	4.7	5.0	6.4
Ontario	80,097	80,377	70,281	8.2	8.4	8.1
Manitoba	7,666	7,800	8,123	7.0	7.2	7.9
Saskatchewan	6,229	6,637	7,329	6.2	6.6	7.6
Alberta	19,806	19,888	21,781	8.0	8.2	9.7
British Columbia	25,216	25,170	24,699	8.1	8.2	9.0
Yukon	218	214	235	8.4	8.5	10.2
Northwest Territories	228	223	282	4.2	4.2	6.2

Family Food Expenditure in Canada – Selected Metropolitan Areas

1990

The Food Expenditure Survey in 1990 was conducted monthly throughout the year in 17 major Canadian metropolitan areas[1] that represent approximately 50% of the households in Canada. Results are based on records kept by 4,793 households.

Highlights

- The 20% of households with the lowest incomes spent an average of $61 on weekly food expenditure in 1990, while the 20% of households with the highest incomes spent $170 each week.

- The average weekly expenditure varied by household size from $62 for one-person households to $177 for households of five or more persons.

- The share of food purchased from restaurants in the household food dollar rose from 29.5% in 1986 to 31.2% in 1990, with lunch being the most popular meal. Table-service restaurants had the largest share both in terms of dollars and in number of meals, with 62% and 45%, respectively.

- Some notable changes occurred in the expenditure distribution of the food purchased from stores between 1986 and 1990: the percentage of expenditure going to beef fell from 9.5% to 8.2%, while the percentage spent on poultry increased from 4.5% to 5.0% and that spent on fish advanced from 2.8% to 3.4%; dairy products dropped from 16.0% to 14.0%; fresh vegetables rose from 6.9% to 7.5%; and non-alcoholic beverages increased from 3.8% to 4.2%.

- Approximately 79% of food purchased from stores was from supermarkets, virtually the same percentage as in 1986.

Average weekly food expenditure and quantity information for a detailed list of food commodity groups is available for the 17 metropolitan areas cross-classified by a number of household characteristics.

Family Food Expenditure in Canada, 17 Metropolitan Areas, 1990 (62-554) will be available in May.

For currently available information, contact your Statistics Canada Reference Centre or the Family Expenditure Surveys Section, Household Surveys Division (613-951-9781). ■

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[1] *St. John's (Nfld.), Charlottetown-Summerside, Halifax, Saint John (N.B.), Quebec, Montreal, Ottawa, Toronto, Thunder Bay, Winnipeg, Regina, Saskatoon, Calgary, Edmonton, Vancouver and Victoria.*

DATA AVAILABILITY ANNOUNCEMENTS

Hospital Annual Statistics and Indicators

1988-89

Hospital statistics and indicators from the Annual Survey of Hospitals are now available for 1988-89. These provide a wide range of data elements on hospital utilization and expenditures. Key utilization variables include patient-days, occupancy, separations, admissions and average length of stay. Related to expenditures are figures for paid hours, salaries and benefits, medical and surgical supplies and drug costs. The data are compiled by province and by hospital type and size. Many other cross-classifications are available on request.

For more information contact Nelson Nault, Canadian Centre for Health Information (613-951-2990) or fax (613-951-0792). ■

Residential Care Facilities

1989-90

Statistics and indicators from the Annual Survey of Residential Care Facilities are now available for 1989-90.

For this survey, residential care facilities included the following: all institutions with a minimum of four beds that offer the services of nursing homes; homes for the aged, the physically disabled, the developmentally delayed, the psychiatrically disabled, emotionally disturbed children, delinquents, and transients; as well as children's facilities and homes for families in crisis.

Information collected relates to the residents, personnel and finances of these facilities. The data are compiled by province, principal characteristic and type of care of the predominant group of residents and by bed size.

For more information on this release, contact Nelson Nault, Canadian Centre for Health Information (613-951-2990) or fax (613-951-0792). ■

Mineral Wool Including Fibrous Glass Insulation

January 1992

Manufacturers shipped 2 785 277 square metres of R12 factor (RSI 2.1) mineral wool batts in January 1992, up 32.4% from the 2 104 317 square metres shipped a year earlier, and up 26.9% from the 2 194 561 square metres shipped the previous month.

Available on CANSIM: matrices 40 and 122 (series 32 and 33).

The 1992 January issue of *Mineral Wool including Fibrous Glass Insulation* (44-004, $5/$50) will be available at a later date. See "How to Order Publications".

For more detailed information on this release, contact Roland Joubert (613-951-3527), Industry Division. ■

Corrugated Boxes and Wrappers

January 1992

Canadian domestic shipments of corrugated boxes and wrappers totalled 149 187 thousand square metres in January 1992, a decrease of 2.5% from the 153 060 thousand square metres shipped a year earlier.

The January 1992 issue of *Corrugated Boxes and Wrappers* (36-004, $5/$50) will be available at a later date. See "How to Order Publications".

For more detailed information on this release, contact Sandra Bohatyretz (613-951-3531), Industry Division. ■

Characteristics of International Travellers

Third and Fourth Quarters and Annual 1990

Preliminary data on the characteristics (age groups, purpose of trip, countries/states visited, etc.) of Canadians travelling abroad during the third and fourth quarters of 1990 as well as 1990 annual totals are now available.

Similar data for the first two quarters of 1991 should become available within the next month.

For further information, contact Paul L. Paradis (613-951-8933), International Travel Section, Education, Culture and Tourism Division. ■

PUBLICATION RELEASED

Employment, Earnings and Hours, November 1991.
Catalogue number 72-002
(Canada: $38.50/$385; United States: US$46.20/US$462; Other Countries: US$53.90/US$539).

The paper used in this publication meets the minimum requirements of American National Standard for Information Sciences – Permanence of Paper for Printed Library Materials, ANSI Z39.48 – 1984.
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Senior Editor: Greg Thomson (613-951-1116)
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Statistics Canada

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MAJOR RELEASES

DATA AVAILABILITY ANNOUNCEMENTS

MAJOR RELEASES

Unemployment Insurance Statistics

December 1991

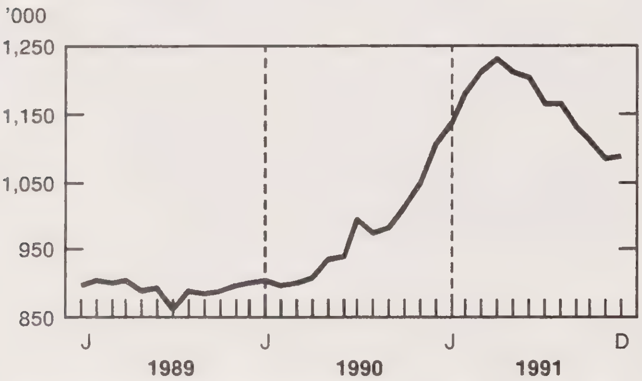
> ***Note to Users***
>
> *Sub-provincial beneficiaries data are available on request; for example, tables which show the number of beneficiaries by metropolitan area and by sex and type of benefit. In addition, tabulations based on aggregations of postal codes can be produced for areas of specific interest to users.*

Seasonally Adjusted Data

- For the week ended December 14, 1991, the preliminary estimate of the number of beneficiaries[1] who received regular unemployment insurance benefits stood at 1,085,000, virtually unchanged (+0.4%) from a month earlier.

Beneficiaries Receiving Regular Unemployment Insurance Benefits, Canada

Seasonally adjusted



- Between November and December 1991, the number of beneficiaries receiving regular benefits increased 13.1% in the Yukon, 3.7% in British Columbia, 2.6% in the Northwest Territories, 2.1% in Ontario and 1.0% in Alberta. The number decreased 2.7% in Newfoundland, 1.7% in Manitoba, 1.1% in Prince Edward Island and 1.0% in Saskatchewan. There was little or no change in the other provinces.

- In December 1991, total unemployment insurance disbursements[2], adjusted for seasonal variations and the number of working days, decreased 1.1% to $1,584 million. The number of benefit weeks increased 1.5% to 5.9 million.

Data Not Adjusted for Seasonal Variation

- In December 1991, the number of beneficiaries[1] (including all persons qualifying for regular and special unemployment insurance benefits) was 1,361,000, up 2.2% from the same month a year ago. Over the same period, the number of male beneficiaries rose 2.1% to 781,000, and the number of female beneficiaries advanced 2.4% to 580,000.

- In the following census metropolitan areas the year-over-year percentage changes in the number of beneficiaries was or exceeded 10%:

	Beneficiaries December 1991	% Change December 1991/1990
Sudbury	6,900	18%
Saint John, N.B.	5,990	17%
Halifax	13,880	10%
Victoria	9,520	-18%
Thunder Bay	4,850	-15%
Kitchener	13,130	-14%
Hamilton	20,020	-13%
Oshawa	7,510	-12%
Sherbrooke	7,690	-10%

[1] *The number of beneficiaries represents a count of persons who qualified for unemployment insurance benefits during a specific week of the reference month.*

[2] *Disbursements, number of benefit weeks, and number of claims received relate to a complete calendar month, and these data are usually final estimates when released. It should be noted that these estimates are affected by the number of working days available during the reference month to process claims and to pay benefits. If short-term comparisons are made, it is not uncommon to observe different trends between these data and the number of beneficiaries. Since January 1991, benefit payments shown include monies paid to institutions for training courses.*

- Unemployment insurance benefit payments during December 1991 were $1,413 million[2], up 20.2% from December 1990. For the year 1991, benefit payments totalled $17,696 million, an increase of 34.2% compared with 1990. For the same period, the average weekly payment increased 5.5% to $243.91, and the number of benefit weeks advanced 25.3% to 71.5 million.

- A total of 369,000 claims[2] (applications) for unemployment insurance benefits were received in December 1991. This was a decrease of 4.7% from the same month a year earlier. During 1991, 3,877,000 claims were received, up 4.9% from the previous year.

Available on CANSIM: matrices 26 (series 1.6), 5700-5717, 5735-5736.

The December 1991 issue of *Unemployment Insurance Statistics* (73-001, $14.70/$147), containing data for October, November and December 1991, will be available in March. See "How to Order Publications".

For more information, please call Carole Lacroix (613-951-4039) or André Picard (613-951-4045), Labour Division (FAX: 613- 951-4087).

Unemployment Insurance Statistics

	December 1991	November 1991	October 1991	December 1990	% change December 1991/ November 1991
	Seasonally adjusted				
Benefits					
Amount paid ($000)	1,584,360	1,602,072	1,549,883	1,243,605	-1.1
Weeks of benefit (000)	5,913	5,825	5,939	5,007	1.5
Beneficiaries – Regular benefit (000)	**1,085 p**	**1,081 p**	**1,110 r**	**1,107**	**0.4**

	December 1991	November 1991	October 1991	December 1990	% change December 1991/ December 1990
	Unadjusted				
Benefits					
Amount paid ($000)	1,412,509	1,316,505	1,344,343	1,175,203	20.2
Weeks of benefit (000)	5,282	5,059	5,393	4,916	7.4
Average weekly benefit ($)	253.93	248.25	243.99	239.04	6.2
Claims received (000)	**369**	**411**	**385**	**387**	**-4.7**
Beneficiaries (000)					
Total	1,361 p	1,215 p	1,138 r	1,332	2.2
Regular benefits	1,108 p	979 p	928 r	1,148	-3.5

	January to December 1991	January to December 1990	% change 1991/1990
Benefits			
Amount paid ($000)	17,695,617	13,189,409	34.2
Weeks of benefit (000)	71,460	57,053	25.3
Average weekly benefit ($)	243.91	231.18	5.5
Claims received (000)	**3,877**	**3,695**	**4.9**
Beneficiaries			
Year-to-date average (000)	**1,362 p**	**1,121**	**21.5**

p *Preliminary figures*
r *Revised figures*
.. *Figures not available*

■

Industrial Product Price Index

January 1992

According to preliminary figures, the Industrial Product Price Index (IPPI, 1986 = 100) edged up to 107.7 in January 1992 from December's level of 107.6. Of the 21 indexes for major groups of products, 11 increased while nine decreased and one remained unchanged. The main indexes that contributed increases in January were paper and paper products (0.9%) and lumber, sawmill and other wood products (1.1%). A general factor in January was the 1.2% increase in the value of the U.S. dollar; this had an upward effect on prices of exported goods denominated in U.S. currency. In addition to the paper and lumber indexes, the main index affected was that for autos, trucks and other transport equipment (0.6%). The impact of these increases was partially offset by price decreases for petroleum and coal products (-1.6%) and meat, fish and dairy products (-0.6%).

Since January 1991, the IPPI has decreased 3.1%, the largest year-to-year decrease registered since 1956, when the complete set of price indexes for manufactured goods was introduced. This contrasts with the positive year-to-year change of 2.2% in January 1991. The major contributors to the 12-month change were the indexes for primary metal products (-7.5%), paper and paper products (-10.9%) and petroleum and coal products (-24.3%). Of the indexes that increased over the year, those that had the biggest impact on the overall change were autos, trucks and other transport equipment (2.6%), tobacco and tobacco products (9.8%) and lumber, sawmill and other wood products (3.4%). The falls in the indexes for primary metals and for paper and paper products were the main causes of the change in the year-to-year decrease for first-stage intermediate goods, which went from -2.5% in January 1991 to -10.2% in January 1992, after reaching a low of -14.3% in October 1991. On the other hand, the year-to-year changes for both second-stage intermediate goods, which are affected by movements in petroleum prices, and finished goods continued to fall. The 12-month change (-0.3%) for finished goods in January was the lowest one registered since the 1981 introduction of price indexes by stage of processing. Excluding petroleum and coal products, the 12-month change in the IPPI was -1.4% in January.

Highlights

- The lumber, sawmill and other wood products index showed an increase of 1.1% in January, due primarily to higher prices for softwood lumber and ties (2.2%) and for veneer and plywood, softwood (5.3%). These increases were partially offset by a decrease in the sash, door and other millwork products index (-0.7%). Over the last 12 months, increases for softwood lumber and ties products (9.7%) were mainly responsible for the 3.4% increase in the lumber, sawmill and other wood products index.
- The paper and paper products index increased 0.9% in January. This was the first increase registered since September 1990. Although prices for pulp were up 3.6% in January, they were still 22.8% below their level of 12 months ago. The newsprint and other paper stock index and the paper products index were down 9.0% and 2.8%, respectively, from a year ago.
- The primary metal products index increased 0.4% in January, its first increase since September 1990. This was due primarily to higher prices for aluminum products (2.9%). Over the last 12 months, the primary metal products index has fallen 7.5%, with declines ranging from 18.1% for aluminum products to 1.9% for iron and steel products.
- According to initial estimates, the petroleum and coal products index fell 1.6% in January, due to lower prices for gasoline and fuel oil as well as for other refined petroleum products. On a year-to-year basis, the petroleum and coal products index declined 24.3%, mainly as a result of lower prices for gasoline and fuel oils.
- The meat, fish and dairy products index decreased 0.6% in January, due primarily to lower prices for fresh or frozen pork (-4.4%). Over the last 12 months, the meat, fish and dairy products index has fallen 2.6%, mainly as a result of decreases in prices for fresh or frozen pork (-16.8%) and fresh or frozen beef and veal (-7.8%).

Available on CANSIM: matrices 2000-2008.

The January 1992 issue of *Industry Price Indexes* (62-011, $18.20/$182) will be available near the end of March. See "How to Order Publications".

For further information on this release, contact the Information and Current Analysis Section (613-951-9607), Prices Division. □

Industrial Product Price Indexes

(1986 = 100)

Index	Relative Importance[1]	Index January 1992[2]	January 1992/ December 1991	January 1992/ January 1991
				% change
Industrial Product Price Index – Total	**100.0**	**107.7**	**0.1**	**-3.1**
Total IPPI excluding petroleum and coal products[3]	**93.6**	**108.9**	**0.2**	**-1.4**
Intermediate goods	**60.4**	**106.1**	**0.1**	**-4.9**
First-stage intermediate goods	13.4	103.4	0.5	-10.2
Second-stage intermediate goods	47.0	106.9	0.0	-3.3
Finished goods	**39.6**	**110.1**	**0.1**	**-0.3**
Finished foods and feeds	9.9	114.4	-0.4	0.1
Capital equipment	10.4	109.5	0.4	1.8
All other finished goods	19.3	108.2	0.2	-1.5
Aggregation by commodities:				
Meat, fish and dairy products	7.4	107.3	-0.6	-2.6
Fruit, vegetable, feed, miscellaneous food products	6.3	113.4	-0.2	0.9
Beverages	2.0	120.4	-0.2	1.5
Tobacco and tobacco products	0.7	146.8	0.1	9.8
Rubber,leather, plastic fabric products	3.1	116.3	0.1	0.1
Textile products	2.2	109.2	0.0	-0.5
Knitted products and clothing	2.3	114.1	0.1	1.2
Lumber, sawmill, other wood products	4.9	105.9	1.1	3.4
Furniture and fixtures	1.7	117.8	-0.4	-0.4
Paper and paper products	8.1	105.1	0.9	-10.9
Printing and publishing	2.7	125.9	-0.2	1.0
Primary metal products	7.7	101.4	0.4	-7.5
Metal fabricated products	4.9	112.7	0.4	0.1
Machinery and equipment	4.2	115.6	0.2	0.9
Autos, trucks, other transportation equipment	17.6	101.1	0.6	2.6
Electrical and communications products	5.1	110.6	0.5	-0.6
Non-metallic mineral products	2.6	110.3	-0.4	-0.8
Petroleum and coal products[3]	6.4	90.8	-1.6	-24.3
Chemical, chemical products	7.2	113.0	-0.4	-5.0
Miscellaneous manufactured products	2.5	111.0	-0.3	-0.5
Miscellaneous non-manufactured commodities	0.4	67.2	1.5	-15.7

1 *Weights are derived from the "make" matrix of the 1986 Input/Output table.*
2 *Indexes are preliminary.*
3 *This index is estimated for the current month.*

■

Raw Materials Price Index

January 1992

Preliminary estimates for the Raw Materials Price Index (RMPI, 1986 = 100) show a 2.4% decrease from the preceding month to 98.6 in January. The main contributor to this decline was the mineral fuels index, which fell by 8.9%. Among the remaining components, the vegetable products index increased 1.4% and the animal and animal products index rose 1.0%. The RMPI excluding mineral fuels continued the upward movement started in December 1991, with an increase of 0.7% in January.

In January 1992, the RMPI was down 15.7% from January 1991. The decrease was due to declines in six of seven components of the total index. The main changes were a 32.2% drop in mineral fuels prices and a 14.3% decrease in non-ferrous metals. The RMPI excluding the mineral fuels component was down 5.6% in January 1992 compared to January 1991.

Highlights

- The mineral fuels price index fell by 8.9% in January as a result of lower prices for crude mineral oils (-9.7%). However, prices for natural gas and coal were up 2.3% in January. The mineral fuels index was down 32.2% from January 1991, due primarily to a 34.0% drop in the price of crude oil.

- In January, the vegetable products index was up 1.4% from December. This was mainly due to increases in prices of wheat (5.0%), raw tobacco (5.3%) and corn (2.6%). However, the overall increase was moderated by a 4.0% drop in prices of unrefined sugar. Over the last 12 months, the vegetable products index fell 4.0%, due primarily to drops in prices of fresh potatoes (-41.7%), unrefined sugar (-9.4%) and oilseeds (-6.9%). A 16.6% increase in wheat prices moderated the overall decline.

- The animal and animal products index was up 1.0% in January. This increase was largely the result of higher prices for hogs (2.6%) and cattle for slaughter (3.9%). The animal and animal products index was down 6.3% from the same period last year, due primarily to a 25.6% drop in hog prices and a 13.4% decrease in prices of cattle for slaughter. However, fish prices were up 12.4% in January 1992 compared to the same period last year.

- The non-ferrous metals index was up 0.2% from December 1991. The main increases were a 5.2% jump in the prices of aluminum materials and a 3.9% rise in the prices of nickel concentrates. However, these increases were nearly offset by drops in prices of copper concentrates (-0.6%) and zinc concentrates (-6.2%). Over the past year, the non-ferrous metals index has decreased 14.3%. The main contributions to this decline were lower prices for aluminum materials (-24.5%), concentrates of copper (-12.2%) and precious metals (-9.2%).

Available on CANSIM: matrix 2009.

For further information on this release, contact the Information and Current Analysis Section (613-951-9607), Prices Division.

Raw Materials Price Index
(1986 = 100)

	Relative Importance	Index January 1992[1]	January 1992/ December 1991	January 1992/ January 1991
			% Change	
Raw Materials total	**100**	**98.6**	**-2.4**	**-15.7**
Mineral fuels	32	94.7	-8.9	-32.2
Vegetable products	10	88.0	1.4	-4.0
Animal and animal products	25	100.0	1.0	-6.3
Wood	13	124.2	0.0	1.5
Ferrous materials	4	89.5	1.7	-2.7
Non-ferrous metals	13	90.1	0.2	-14.3
Non-metallic minerals	3	99.6	-0.7	-5.6
Total excluding mineral fuels	68	100.4	0.7	-5.6

[1] *These indexes are preliminary.*

■

DATA AVAILABILITY ANNOUNCEMENTS

Railway Carloadings

Seven-day Period Ending February 14, 1992

Highlights

- Revenue freight loaded by railways in Canada during the period totalled 4.8 million tonnes, an increase of 6.4% over the same period last year.
- Piggyback traffic decreased 1.4% from the same period last year. The number of cars loaded showed no change during the same period.
- The tonnage of revenue freight loaded to date this year increased 5.2% from the previous year.

Note: Piggyback traffic includes trailers and containers on flat cars. Piggyback traffic numbers are included in total carload traffic. All 1991 figures and 1992 cumulative data have been revised.

For more detailed information on this release, contact Angus MacLean (613-951-2484), Surface Transport Unit, Transportation Division. ■

Telephone Statistics

December 1991

Canada's 13 major telephone systems reported monthly revenues of $1,108.0 million in December 1991, up 1.7% from December 1990.

Operating expenses were $896.2 million, an increase of 0.3% from December 1990. Net operating revenue was $211.8 million, an increase of 8.0% from December 1990.

Available on CANSIM: matrix 355.

The December 1991 issue of *Telephone Statistics* (56-002, $8.30/$83) is scheduled for release this week. See "How to Order Publications".

For more detailed information on this release, contact J.R. Slattery (613-951-2205), Services, Science and Technology Division. ■

Stocks of Frozen Meat Products

February 1, 1992

Total frozen meat in cold storage as of February 1 amounted to 32 370 tonnes as compared with 30 800 tonnes last month and 28 170 tonnes a year ago.

Available on CANSIM: matrices 87 and 9517-9525.

To order *Stocks of Frozen Meat Products* ($11.50/$115), contact Guy Gervais (613-951-2453).

For more information on this release, contact Russell Kowaluk (613-951-2508), Agriculture Division. ■

PUBLICATION RELEASED

Pack of Canned Tomatoes and Tomato Products, 1991.
Catalogue number 32-237
(Canada: $13; United States: US$16;
Other Countries: US$18).

The paper used in this publication meets the minimum requirements of American National Standard for Information Sciences – Permanence of Paper for Printed Library Materials, ANSI Z39.48 – 1984.
∞

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Statistics Canada

Thursday, February 27, 1992 For release at 8:30 a.m.

MAJOR RELEASES

DATA AVAILABILITY ANNOUNCEMENT

MAJOR RELEASES

Private and Public Investment

Intentions 1992

Intended investment expenditures on new fixed assets for 1992 are estimated to be $131.2 billion, an increase of 3.6% over the estimate for actual expenditures in 1991 ($126.6 billion), which in turn was 7.0% below 1990 investment expenditures. (The 1991 estimate is 9.7 percentage points below the corresponding intentions released one year ago.) Construction and machinery and equipment investment expenditures are expected to increase at about the same rate in 1992, 3.5% and 3.7%, respectively.

The main sources of growth in 1992 investment intentions are in housing (up $4.3 billion) and in governments (up $1.0 billion). While utilities indicate a notable increase (up $1.3 billion or 5.5%) within the business sector, the business sector as a whole will decline by $1.2 billion (-1.5%). This compares to a 1991 over 1990 decline for the business sector of $4.9 billion (- 6.1%).

Highlights

Business Sector

- The business sector expects capital spending of $74.1 billion in 1992, a decrease of 1.5% from 1991.
- Petroleum and mining expenditures are expected to drop to $6.7 billion (-12.2%), with the largest part of the decline originating in the petroleum and gas industry.
- The primary metals and petroleum and coal products industries will be the largest contributors to a reduction down to $16.2 billion (-4.2%) in manufacturing.
- The financial industries are expected to decline to a level of $7.8 billion (-15.0%).
- Utilities are expected to increase spending to a level of $25.5 billion, with the electric power and urban transit industries leading the way.

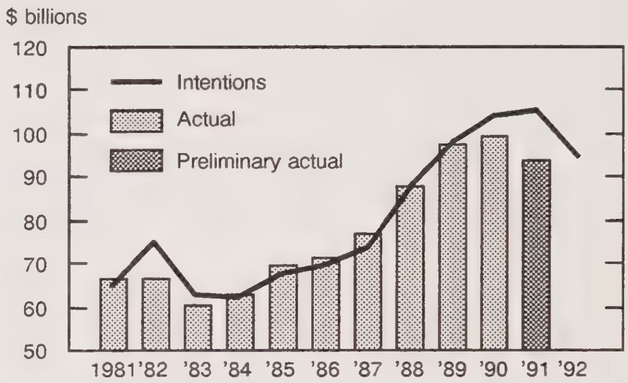
Note to Users

Spending intentions are based on a survey conducted between November and early February. All values are expressed in current dollars. Past differences between intentions and actual capital spending are shown in Chart 1.

Chart 1

Capital Expenditures

Excluding Expenditures on Housing



Government and Institutions

- Increased government spending will be led by more spending at the federal (up 19.2%, to $3.7 billion) and municipal (up 9.2%, to $6.7 billion) levels.
- The institutions group expects an increase of 7.1% (up to $5.2 billion) in 1992, due to investment expenditure increases in schools and hospitals.

Housing

- The 1992 spending estimate of $37.2 billion for residential construction represents a sharp rise of 13.2% from 1991 levels. This follows a decline in the 1991 spending estimate of almost the same magnitude ($4.1 billion).

Provincial Data

- As seen in Chart 3, six of the 12 provinces and territories are expected to experience growth in 1992, although nine will perform below the Canada average.

1992 Investment Intentions Compared to 1991

Chart 2

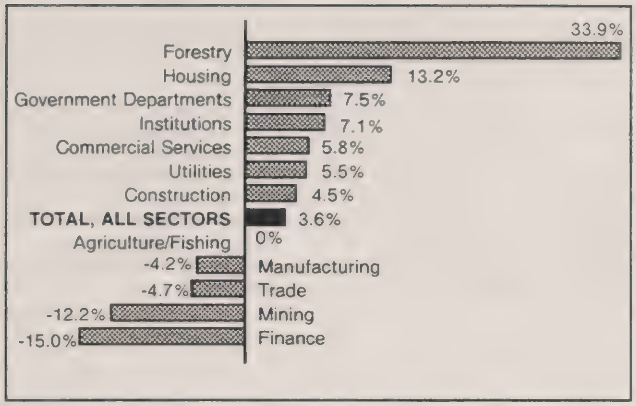
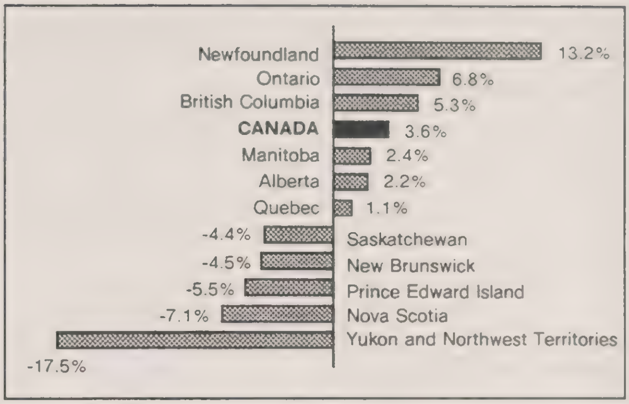


Chart 3



Investment Pattern for Panel of Respondents

- The investment pattern for a panel of large businesses shows decreased spending of $2.9 billion in 1992. In contrast, small businesses have increased spending expectations by $0.1 billion.

Additional statistics for the provinces, by industry or according to private or public categories, can be obtained from CANSIM: matrices 1066-1079, 1190, 1194, 1198, 1202, 1206, 1210, 1214, 1218, 1222, 1226, 1230, 1272-1296 and 1303-1327.

Private and Public Investment in Canada, Intentions 1992 (61-205, $30) will be available by mid-April. See "How to Order Publications".

For more information on this release, contact John Foley (613-951-2591) or Susan Horsley (613-951-2209), Investment and Capital Stock Division. Regional reference centres may also be contacted.

Total Business Investment

Period of Investment	Published	New[2] Respondents	Regular Respondents
	millions of dollars		
1990	80,164	673	79,491
1991	75,244	471	74,773
1992	74,079	1,202	72,877

[2] *New Respondents are largely made up of new projects.*

Investment Pattern for Panel of Respondents Reporting for 1990-1992[1]

Business Sector

	Large			Small			
	millions of dollars						
Period of Investment							
1990	45,492			14,852			
1991	45,624			12,100			
1992	42,701			12,231			
	$	Number		$	Number		
		Up	Down		Up	Down	No Change
Year-over-year Change							
1991/1990	133	248	319	-2,753	2,861	4,705	1,356
1992/1991	-2,923	251	316	131	3,466	3,276	2,180

[1] *Actual expenditures 1990, preliminary actual 1991, intentions 1992.*

Comparison of Capital Expenditures

	Total Capital Expenditures				
	1990 Actual	1991 Preliminary	1992 Intentions	Preliminary 1991 vs. Actual 1990	Intentions 1992 vs. Preliminary 1991
	(Millions of Dollars)			% Change	
Agriculture/fishing	2,853	2,615	2,614	-8.4	-0.0
Forestry	254	120	161	-52.8	33.9
Mining	7,660	7,682	6,744	0.3	-12.2
Construction	2,064	1,853	1,936	-10.2	4.5
Manufacturing	19,862	16,956	16,237	-14.6	-4.2
Utilities	22,424	24,192	25,526	7.9	5.5
Trade	3,333	3,203	3,053	-3.9	-4.7
Finance	11,168	9,131	7,765	-18.2	-15.0
Commercial	10,546	9,493	10,044	-10.0	5.8
Sub-total Business	**80,164**	**75,244**	**74,079**	**-6.1**	**-1.5**
Institutions	4,910	4,889	5,234	-0.4	7.1
Government departments	14,163	13,670	14,695	-3.5	7.5
Sub-total Social	**19,073**	**18,559**	**19,929**	**-2.7**	**7.4**
Housing	36,973	32,832	37,166	-11.2	13.2
Grand Total	**136,210**	**126,635**	**131,174**	**-7.0**	**3.6**

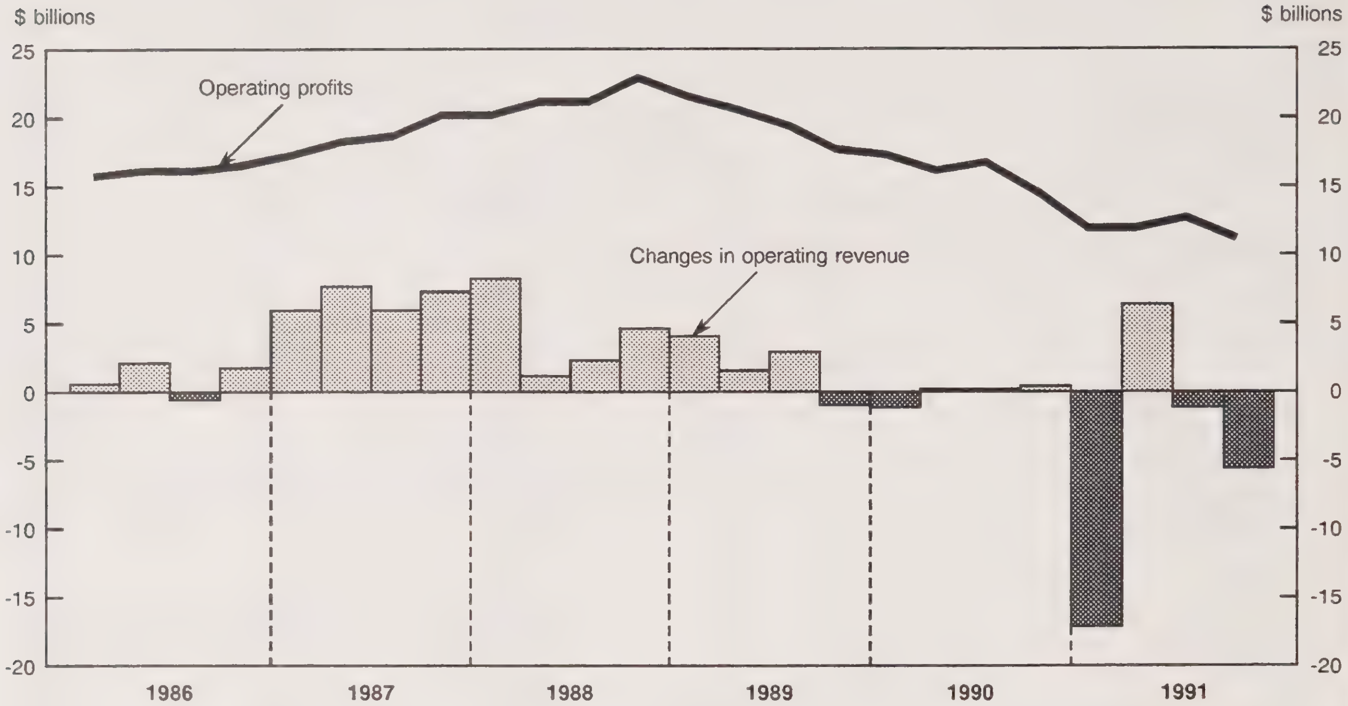
Summary of Provinces and Territories
1990 to 1992[1]
(Millions of Dollars)

Item No.			Capital Expenditures: Construction	Capital Expenditures: Machinery and Equipment	Capital Expenditures: Total
	Atlantic Region:				
1	Newfoundland	1990	1,451	581	2,032
		1991	1,678	547	2,225
		1992	1,990	529	2,519
2	Prince Edward Island	1990	269	117	386
		1991	288	157	445
		1992	313	108	420
3	Nova Scotia	1990	2,114	1,263	3,376
		1991	2,068	1,112	3,180
		1992	1,905	1,050	2,955
4	New Brunswick	1990	1,725	997	2,722
		1991	1,905	717	2,623
		1992	1,893	612	2,505
5	Sub-total (items 1 to 4)	1990	5,559	2,957	8,516
		1991	5,939	2,534	8,472
		1992	6,101	2,298	8,399
6	Quebec	1990	19,422	11,000	30,422
		1991	18,205	9,553	27,758
		1992	17,636	10,415	28,050
7	Ontario	1990	32,797	21,020	53,817
		1991	29,113	20,356	49,469
		1992	31,775	21,050	52,825
	Prairie Region:				
8	Manitoba	1990	2,494	1,301	3,795
		1991	2,292	1,226	3,518
		1992	2,392	1,209	3,601
9	Saskatchewan	1990	2,985	1,580	4,565
		1991	2,892	1,720	4,611
		1992	2,708	1,700	4,408
10	Alberta	1990	12,004	5,056	17,060
		1991	10,816	4,730	15,546
		1992	10,626	5,265	15,891
11	Sub-total (items 8 to 10)	1990	17,484	7,936	25,420
		1991	16,000	7,676	23,675
		1992	15,726	8,174	23,900
12	British Columbia	1990	11,266	5,935	17,202
		1991	11,229	5,285	16,514
		1992	12,223	5,160	17,383
13	Yukon and Northwest Territories	1990	633	201	834
		1991	584	164	747
		1992	461	156	617
14	**Canada** (items 5, 6, 7, 11, 12 and 13)	1990	87,160	49,050	136,210
		1991	81,069	45,566	126,635
		1992	83,921	47,253	131,174

[1] *Actual 1990, followed by Preliminary Actual 1991, and then Intentions 1992.*
Note: *Figures may not add to totals due to rounding.*

■

Financial and Non-financial Enterprises
Quarterly Operating Profits and Changes in Operating Revenue (seasonally adjusted)



Quarterly Financial Statistics for Enterprises

Fourth Quarter 1991

Profits Summary (Seasonally adjusted)

In the fourth quarter of 1991, operating profits of Canadian financial and non-financial enterprises decreased by 18% to $10.3 billion following an increase of 6.5% in the previous quarter. This was the ninth decrease since the peak of $22.9 billion recorded in the fourth quarter of 1988.

Operating profits in the financial and non-financial industries followed opposite trends in the fourth quarter. The operating profits of non-financial industries decreased by $3.0 billion to $6.2 billion. Declines were reported in 16 of the 22 industries, the largest of which were noted in chemicals, chemical products and textiles, motor vehicles, parts and tires, wood and paper, petroleum and natural gas, and transportation. A significant portion of the decline in operating profits was attributable to higher expenditures for restructuring operations and to provisions for severance allowances and pension costs.

Operating profits in the financial industries increased 22% to $4.2 billion. The industries with the most significant fourth quarter operating profit increases were chartered banks and property and casualty insurers. The largest profit decline was for trust companies.

Industry Highlights

Non-financial Industries

Chemicals, Chemical Products and Textiles: Operating profits decreased from $968 million to $413 million in the fourth quarter. On average, profits were $865 million in the first three quarters of 1991 and more than $1.1 billion since the high recorded in the fourth quarter of 1988.

Motor Vehicles, Parts and Tires: Following two consecutive quarterly increases, operating profits dropped 50% to $527 million in the fourth quarter.

Wood and Paper: Operating losses more than doubled from $361 million to $792 million in the fourth quarter. Average losses for the four previous quarters were about $170 million. Revenue continued to decline from the third quarter level of $12.3 billion, down to $11.9 billion.

Petroleum and Natural Gas: Operating profits decreased 31% to $885 million in the fourth quarter, compared with $1.3 billion in the third quarter of 1991 and $2.7 billion in the fourth quarter of 1990.

Transportation: The transportation industry reported a major decline in operating profits for the fourth quarter. Profits fell to $23 million from an average of $440 million over the first three quarters of 1991.

Financial industries:

Chartered Banks: Operating profits increased $863 million to $2.2 billion in the fourth quarter of 1991. Quarterly operating profits averaged $1.2 billion throughout the 1988-1991 period.

Trust Companies: Operating profits fell from $93 million in the third quarter of 1991 to a loss of $43 million in the fourth quarter. An increase in the provision for losses was the main reason for the decline. Profits have decreased since the first quarter of 1991, when they were $208 million.

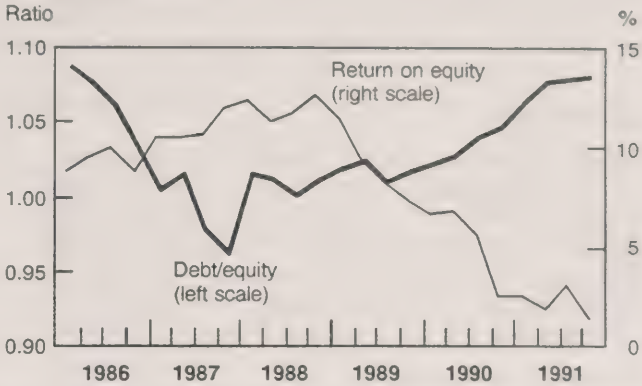
Property and Casualty Insurers: Operating profits increased $75 million in the fourth quarter of 1991 to $267 million, following a decrease of $133 million in the previous quarter. The fourth quarter level is in line with the quarterly average of $300 million reported throughout the 1988-1991 period.

Financial ratios – Financial and Non-financial Enterprises

Return on Equity: The rate of return on shareholders' equity, a measure of profitability, dropped to its lowest level (-0.3%) in the 1980-1991 period. This followed an increase to 3.0% in the third quarter. The lowest rate recorded during the 1981-82 recession was 5.7% in the second quarter of 1982.

Debt to Equity: This solvency indicator rose slightly from 1.08 in the third quarter to 1.09 in the fourth quarter.

Financial and Non-financial Enterprises – Financial Ratios



Summary for 1991

Annual operating profits fell 28% to $46.6 billion in 1991, from $64.7 billion in 1990. This is the third consecutive annual decline since profits reached $85.3 billion in 1988.

Operating revenues decreased 4.9% to $1,102 billion from $1,159 billion in 1990 and $1,158 billion in 1989.

Available on CANSIM: matrices 3860-3869, 3914-3971, 3974-3981.

The fourth quarter 1991 issue of *Quarterly Financial Statistics for Enterprises* (61-008, $23/$92) will be available in March. See "How to Order Publications".

For further information on this release, contact Gail Campbell or Bill Potter for non-financial industries data (613-951-9843), or Robert Moreau for financial industries data (613-951-2512), Industrial Organization and Finance Division. □

Selected Financial Statistics

Fourth Quarter 1991

	4th Quarter 1991	3rd Quarter 1991	2nd Quarter 1991	1st Quarter 1991
		($Billions)		
Balance Sheet				
Cash and Deposits	82.1	79.2	78.6	80.1
Accounts Receivable	132.4	134.1	133.5	129.6
Inventories	127.8	129.3	131.1	132.1
Investments	415.0	408.4	400.0	397.1
Loans	610.7	605.8	600.3	596.0
Capital Assets	446.6	451.1	449.2	446.4
All Other Assets	149.7	148.7	146.1	143.1
Total Assets	**1,964.3**	**1,956.6**	**1,938.8**	**1,924.4**
Deposits (Financial Institutions)	579.9	569.7	569.2	567.4
Accounts Payable	169.9	167.5	162.6	160.7
Borrowing	465.3	468.1	465.5	462.7
All Other Liabilities	321.0	316.6	309.0	298.5
Total Liabilities	**1,536.1**	**1,521.9**	**1,506.3**	**1,489.3**
Share Capital	217.8	213.4	210.1	207.4
Retained Earnings (Including Surplus)	210.4	221.3	222.4	227.8
Total Equity	**428.2**	**434.7**	**432.5**	**435.2**
		Seasonally Adjusted		
Income Statement				
Operating Revenue	271.9	278.3	279.3	272.9
Operating Profit	10.3	12.6	11.8	11.8
Profit before extraordinary gains	-0.3	3.3	2.1	2.7
Net Profit	**-0.4**	**3.3**	**2.0**	**2.7**

■

International Travel Account

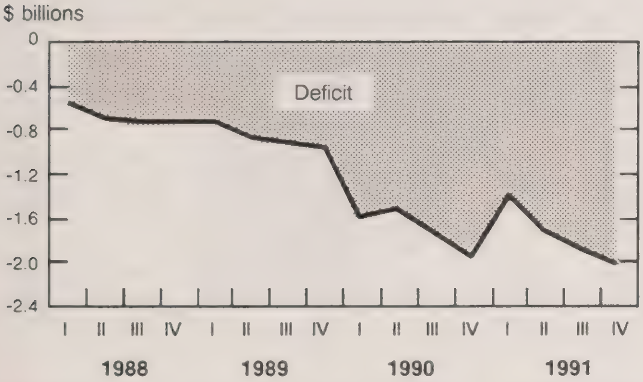
Fourth Quarter and Annual 1991
(Preliminary Estimates)

Fourth Quarter 1991

Seasonally Adjusted Data

Seasonally adjusted data, which highlight trends, show that international travel transactions produced a seasonally adjusted deficit of $2,031 million during the fourth quarter of 1991, the highest quarterly deficit ever attained in current dollars. The balance deterioration reflected higher Canadian foreign expenditures (+3.0%) and lower receipts from non-residents (-1.1%).

Travel Account Balance (seasonally adjusted)



Highlights

- Receipts from the United States decreased 0.5% compared with the preceding quarter to $1,125 million, while receipts from all other countries decreased 1.8% to $802 million.
- Total payments continued to rise, as expenditures by Canadian residents in the United States increased 2.5% from the previous quarter to $2,678 million and payments to all other countries rose 4.0% to $1,281 million.

Unadjusted Data

- Canada's international travel account in current dollars showed a deficit of $1,862 million during the fourth quarter of 1991. The travel balance deteriorated with the United States, registering the largest deficit ever for the period (-$1,330 million). Meanwhile, the travel balance with all other countries improved compared to the same quarter of 1990, to reach -$532 million.

Annual 1991

Highlights

- Both total payments and total receipts reached record levels in 1991. However, the strong rise in expenditures by Canadian residents in the United States caused the international travel account deficit to expand by 3.3% to a record $7,070 million.
- Expenditures by Canadian residents in the United States increased 11.4% in 1991 to a record level of $10,100 million. Meanwhile, payments to all other countries dropped 9.9% to $4,700 million.
- In 1991, receipts from the United States increased 3.4% to $4,518 million and receipts from all other countries rose 4.7% to $3,212 million.

The October-December 1991 issue of *Travel Between Canada and Other Countries* (66-001, $38.50/$154) will be available in April. See "How to Order Publications".

For further information on this release, contact Paul L. Paradis (613-951-8933), International Travel Section, Education, Culture and Tourism Division. □

International Travel Receipts and Payments
(Millions of $)

	1990p					1991p				
	Q.I	Q.II	Q.III	Q.IV	Total	Q.I	Q.II	Q.III	Q.IV	Total
	Seasonally Adjusted*									
United States										
Receipts	1,076	1,088	1,091	1,113	4,368	1,126	1,136	1,131	1,125	4,518
Payments	2,151	2,095	2,274	2,543	9,063	2,278	2,533	2,612	2,678	10,100
Balance	-1,074	-1,007	-1,183	-1,431	-4,695	-1,151	-1,397	-1,481	-1,552	-5,582
All other countries										
Receipts	750	774	762	783	3,069	796	797	817	802	3,212
Payments	1,268	1,299	1,323	1,327	5,218	1,054	1,133	1,232	1,281	4,700
Balance	-518	-525	-561	-545	-2,149	-259	-336	-414	-479	-1,488
Total, all countries										
Receipts	1,826	1,862	1,853	1,896	7,437	1,922	1,933	1,948	1,927	7,730
Payments	3,419	3,395	3,597	3,871	14,281	3,332	3,665	3,844	3,959	14,800
Balance	-1,592	-1,532	-1,744	-1,975	-6,844	-1,410	-1,733	-1,896	-2,031	-7,070

	1990p					1991p				
	Q.I	Q.II	Q.III	Q.IV	Total	Q.I	Q.II	Q.III	Q.IV	Total
	Unadjusted									
United States										
Receipts	514	1,083	2,040	731	4,368	540	1,129	2,111	738	4,518
Payments	2,493	2,326	2,280	1,964	9,063	2,632	2,795	2,605	2,068	10,100
Balance	-1,979	-1,243	-240	-1,233	-4,695	-2,092	-1,666	-494	-1,330	-5,582
All other countries										
Receipts	366	847	1,328	528	3,069	388	865	1,419	540	3,212
Payments	1,393	1,211	1,507	1,107	5,218	1,160	1,059	1,409	1,072	4,700
Balance	-1027	-364	-179	-579	-2,149	-772	-194	10	-532	-1,488
Total, all countries										
Receipts	880	1,930	3,368	1,259	7,437	928	1,994	3,530	1,278	7,730
Payments	3,886	3,537	3,787	3,071	14,281	3,792	3,854	4,014	3,140	14,800
Balance	-3,006	-1,607	-419	-1,812	-6,844	-2,864	-1,860	-484	-1,862	-7,070

* *Seasonally adjusted data may not add to totals due to rounding.*
p *Preliminary figures.*

■

Employment, Earnings and Hours

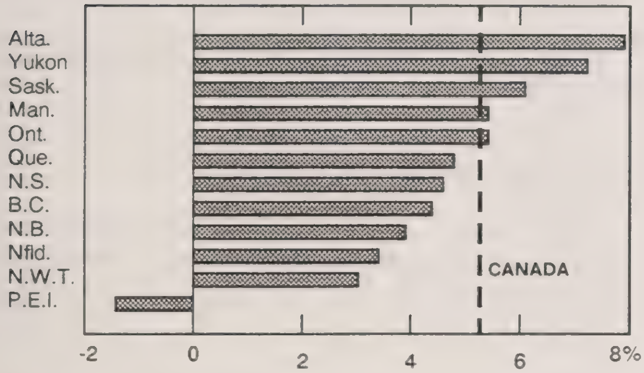
December 1991
(Unadjusted data)

Industrial Aggregate Summary

In December, the preliminary estimate of average weekly earnings for all employees in the industrial aggregate[1] was $550.42, up 0.2% from November. Earnings increased 5.2%[2] ($27.42) compared to December 1990.

Canada industrial aggregate employment was estimated at 9,135,000, down 2.2% from the November 1991 level. On a year-over-year basis, employment decreased for the 24th consecutive month.

Percent Change in Average Weekly Earnings December 1990 – December 1991



National Highlights

Average Weekly Earnings

- For the goods-producing industries, the year-over-year growth in earnings for the January to December period was 4.7% compared to a growth of 5.7% for the same period in 1990. Manufacturing and construction contributed to the slower growth in earnings.

- The year-over-year increase in earnings in the service-producing industries averaged 6.4% from January to December 1991 compared to 5.8% over the same period in 1990. Non-commercial services, finance and transportation, communication and other utilities contributed to this strength.

- In commercial services[3], the year-over-year growth in earnings for the January to December period was 4.0% compared to 7.5% for the same period in 1990. Services to business management and accommodation and food services were primarily responsible for the slower growth this year.

Number of Employees

- Employment in the goods-producing industries has declined for 25 consecutive months on a year-over-year basis, led by declines in both durable and non-durable goods manufacturing.

- In construction, employment dropped 14.4% from December 1990, continuing a generally declining trend evident since the beginning of 1990. The year-over-year declines were widespread with only the Northwest Territories, Newfoundland and Saskatchewan showing gains.

- On a year-over-year basis, the number of employees in the service-producing industries declined for the 18th consecutive month and was down 5.7% from December 1990.

- Wholesale trade (-11.5%) and retail trade (-9.9%) have shown year-over-year employment declines for 12 and 18 months, respectively.

- Services to business management (-10.2%) and accommodation and food services (-13.7%) were the major contributors to the December employment decline in commercial services[3] (-11.2%). Commercial services has shown year-over-year employment declines since February of 1990.

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1 *The industrial aggregate is the sum of all industries with the exception of agriculture, fishing and trapping, religious organizations, private households and military personnel.*
2 *Not adjusted for inflation.*
3 *Commercial services comprise amusement and recreation services, services to business management, personal services, accommodation and food services and miscellaneous services. Non-commercial services include education and health and welfare.*

Hours and Hourly Earnings

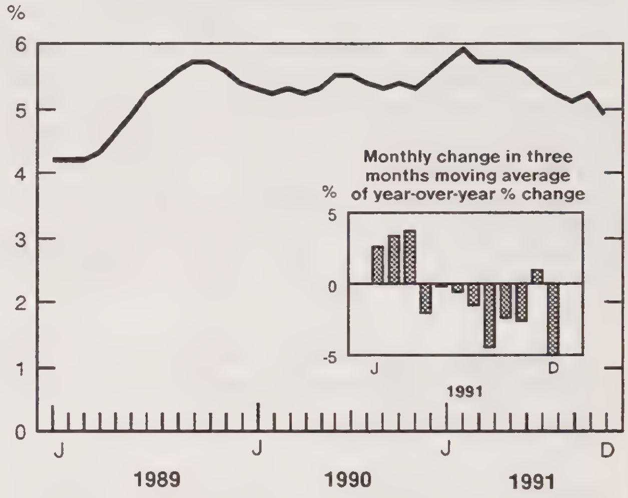
- In December 1991, average weekly hours for employees paid by the hour[4] were estimated at 30.6, down from 30.8 a year ago. On a year-over-year basis, the average weekly hours have generally been declining since November 1989.
- In the goods-producing industries, average weekly hours for hourly-paid employees were estimated at 36.7, compared to 37.0 in December 1990. This decrease was due in part to declines in paid hours in the non-durable goods manufacturing, construction and forestry industries.
- Average hourly earnings for employees paid by the hour were estimated at $13.74 in December 1991, up 5.2% from a year earlier. Hourly earnings were estimated at $16.21 in the goods-producing and at $12.38 in the service-producing industries.

Provincial and Territorial Highlights

- In December 1991, the Yukon (+9.6%), the Northwest Territories (+4.4%) and Prince Edward Island (+2.3%) showed year-over-year increases in employment. Of the remaining provinces, the largest decreases were noted in Quebec (-8.9%), Alberta (- 8.4%), Ontario (-6.8%) and Nova Scotia (-6.4%).
- In December, Alberta (+7.9), Yukon (+7.2%) and Saskatchewan (+6.1) had the highest year-over-year growth in average weekly earnings.

[4] *Employees paid by the hour account for approximately half of industrial aggregate employment.*

Three-month Moving Average of the Year-over-year Percentage Change in Average Weekly Earnings
Industrial Aggregate – Canada



Available on CANSIM: matrices 8003-9000 and 9584-9638.

Data are available from *Employment, Earnings and Hours* (72-002, $38.50/$385) and by special tabulation.

For further information on this release, the program, products and services, contact Sylvie Picard (613-951-4090) or fax (613-951-4087), Labour Division. □

Employment, Earnings and Hours

December 1991 (data not seasonally adjusted)

Industry Group – Canada (1970 S.I.C.)	Number of employees *					
	December 1991 p	November 1991 r	December 1990	December 1991/1990	Jan.-Dec. 1990/1989	Jan.-Dec. 1989/1988
	Thousands			Year-over-year % change		
Industrial aggregate	**9,135.0**	**9,336.6**	**9,782.9**	**-6.6**	**-1.8**	**2.3**
Goods-producing industries	**2,032.1**	**2,096.7**	**2,253.4**	**-9.8**	**-7.0**	**1.6**
Forestry	44.6	49.4	45.7	-2.4	-11.7	-0.3
Mines, quarries and oil wells	138.0	139.9	144.9	-4.8	-2.4	-3.6
Manufacturing	1,497.4	1,522.0	1,651.2	-9.3	-7.3	0.8
Construction	352.2	385.4	411.6	-14.4	-6.4	6.6
Service-producing industries	**7,102.9**	**7,239.9**	**7,529.5**	**-5.7**	**-0.0**	**2.5**
Transportation, communication & other utilities	819.1	829.2	845.5	-3.1	0.8	3.4
Trade	1,647.8	1,659.6	1,837.9	-10.3	-0.3	1.3
Finance, insurance & real estate	619.3	630.4	647.5	-4.4	0.6	0.4
Community, business & personal services	3,319.5	3,420.7	3,505.9	-5.3	-0.5	3.4
Public administration	697.4	700.0	692.7	0.7	1.3	2.7
Industrial aggregate – Provinces						
Newfoundland	133.7	139.3	137.9	-3.1	-1.1	2.9
Prince Edward Island	35.9	37.6	35.2	2.3	1.9	1.2
Nova Scotia	268.2	276.9	286.4	-6.3	-0.8	4.9
New Brunswick	211.8	221.0	212.1	-0.1	-0.5	3.4
Quebec	2,165.6	2,240.8	2,376.0	-8.9	-3.0	1.0
Ontario	3,692.6	3,726.6	3,961.6	-6.8	-3.0	2.3
Manitoba	359.8	366.9	382.6	-6.0	-0.4	-0.1
Saskatchewan	286.8	292.8	289.3	-0.9	-0.4	0.8
Alberta	875.9	897.9	955.7	-8.4	0.7	3.6
British Columbia	1,074.7	1,106.2	1,117.8	-3.9	1.6	4.5
Yukon	10.5	10.8	9.6	9.6	-7.0	6.8
Northwest Territories	19.5	19.9	18.7	4.4	-2.6	2.1
	Average weekly earnings *					
	Dollars			Year-over-year % change		
Industrial aggregate	**550.42**	**549.13**	**523.00**	**5.2**	**5.3**	**5.0**
Goods-producing industries	**662.43**	**670.85**	**633.36**	**4.6**	**5.8**	**5.4**
Forestry	665.73	702.31	688.17	-3.3	3.3	6.4
Mines, quarries and oil wells	930.76	932.66	877.21	6.1	5.4	6.5
Manufacturing	645.98	650.50	612.65	5.4	5.5	5.2
Construction	626.80	652.08	624.53	0.4	6.6	6.4
Service-producing industries	**518.38**	**513.88**	**489.97**	**5.8**	**5.8**	**4.8**
Transportation, communication & other utilities	704.67	703.40	650.56	8.3	4.2	4.1
Trade	394.70	391.47	386.38	2.2	4.8	5.6
Finance, insurance & real estate	563.39	564.34	543.62	3.6	1.5	4.1
Community, business & personal services	484.46	477.51	454.11	6.7	6.9	4.9
Public administration	713.30	711.89	700.12	1.9	7.5	4.6
Industrial aggregate – Provinces						
Newfoundland	510.60	513.09	493.71	3.4	4.0	4.9
Prince Edward Island	429.58	428.40	435.70	-1.4	4.7	5.7
Nova Scotia	492.30	493.57	470.80	4.6	5.9	3.6
New Brunswick	495.45	495.92	476.81	3.9	4.7	5.1
Quebec	539.30	537.66	514.64	4.8	6.2	4.1
Ontario	574.01	574.63	544.83	5.4	5.3	5.5
Manitoba	491.97	486.35	466.69	5.4	4.0	5.5
Saskatchewan	486.24	481.99	458.11	6.1	4.7	3.6
Alberta	555.77	550.83	514.98	7.9	5.2	4.7
British Columbia	553.66	551.87	530.47	4.4	4.9	5.4
Yukon	662.19	659.49	617.94	7.2	4.5	5.3
Northwest Territories	756.46	765.94	734.32	3.0	6.3	6.9

p *preliminary estimates.*
r *revised estimates.*
* *for all employees.*

■

DATA AVAILABILITY ANNOUNCEMENT

Steel Primary Forms

Week Ending February 22, 1992

Preliminary estimates indicate that Canadian steel primary forms production for the week ending February 22, 1992, totalled 248 892 tonnes, a decrease of 11.2% from the preceding week's total of 279 824 tonnes and down 12.2% from the year-earlier level of 283 381 tonnes. The cumulative total in 1992 was 1 958 346 tonnes, a decrease of 0.5% from 1 968 394 tonnes for the same period in 1991.

For more detailed information on this release, contact Greg Milsom (613-951-9827), Industry Division. ■

The Daily

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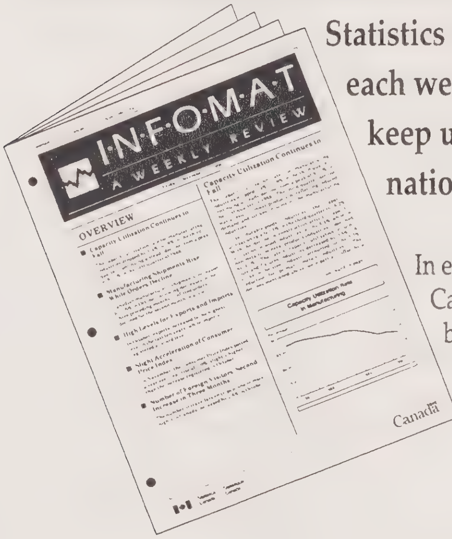

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MAJOR RELEASES

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MAJOR RELEASES

Chart 1

GDP at 1986 Prices

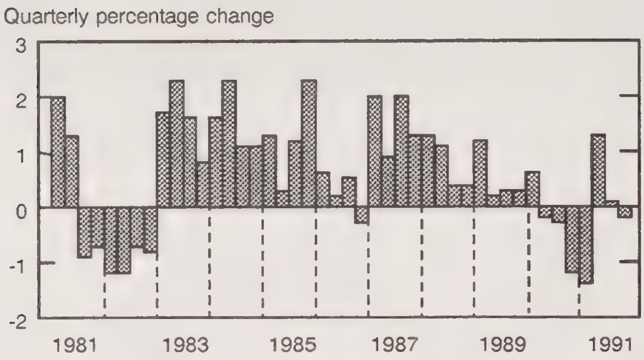
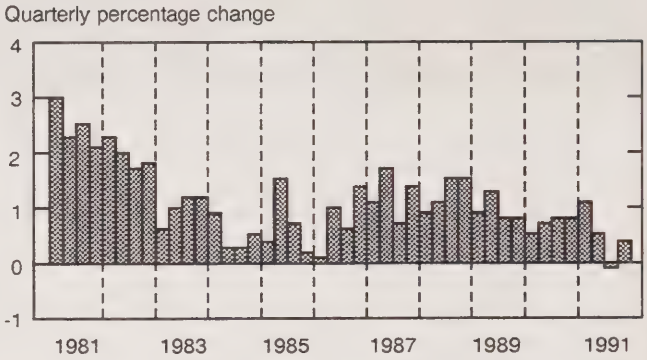


Chart 2

GDP Implicit Price Index



Income and Expenditure Accounts

Fourth Quarter and Preliminary Annual 1991

Gross domestic product at market prices edged up 0.2% in the fourth quarter of 1991, to a seasonally adjusted annual rate of $683 billion. GDP at 1986 prices dropped 0.2% (equivalent to a compound annual rate of 0.8%), while the implicit price index increased 0.4% (see Charts 1 and 2).

In calendar year 1991, gross domestic product at market prices grew 1.1% to $679 billion. After adjusting for inflation, and following substantial downward revisions to the labour income estimates, GDP at 1986 prices fell 1.5%. Economic activity plunged in the first quarter, rebounded in the spring and recorded no net growth during the second half of the year. The GDP implicit price index rose 2.7% in 1991, down slightly from 3.0% in 1990.

Highlights: Fourth Quarter 1991

The economy declined slightly in the fourth quarter as real GDP fell 0.2%. The drop followed a pickup in the second and third quarters. With the fourth quarter slide, real GDP remained 1.9% below the peak level reached in the first quarter of 1990. The fourth quarter dip was attributable to export sales, which fell sharply after two quarters of robust growth, and to consumer spending, which edged down for a second consecutive quarter. Final domestic demand at 1986 prices rose 0.1%, as increases in housing construction and business plant and equipment investment offset the declines in consumer spending. There was a large accumulation of inventories at the retail and wholesale levels, partially offset by a reduction of stocks at the manufacturing level. Corporation profits plunged 13.2% while labour income edged up 0.5%.

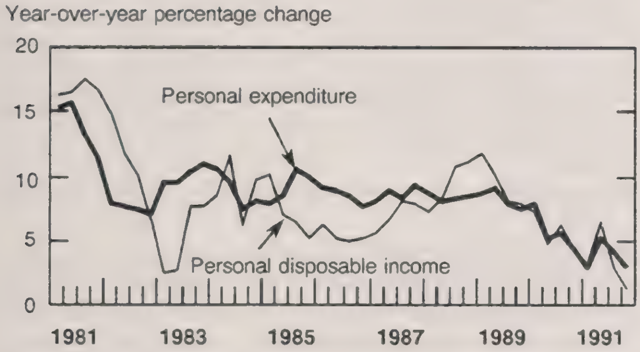
Components of Demand

Real consumer spending dropped 0.4% in the fourth quarter. Sales fell sharply in October, rebounded in November and fell again in December. In current dollars, consumer expenditure rose 2.8% on a year-over-year basis, while personal disposable income grew just 1.0% (see Chart 3). The fourth quarter drop was largely confined to the goods component, as real spending on services advanced 0.5%. Expenditure on durable goods declined 4.4%, due almost entirely to a 9.1% drop in purchases of motor vehicles, parts and repairs. Outlays on furniture and household appliances decreased more modestly. Spending on semi-durable goods also fell, especially for clothing and footwear. Among non-durable goods,

expenditures were sharply lower for the category of electricity, gas and other heating fuels. The increase in spending on services was widespread. Personal expenditure on restaurants and hotels was the major exception, declining in volume terms for the seventh consecutive quarter.

Chart 3

Personal Expenditure and Personal Disposable Income



Components of Final Demand at Constant Prices

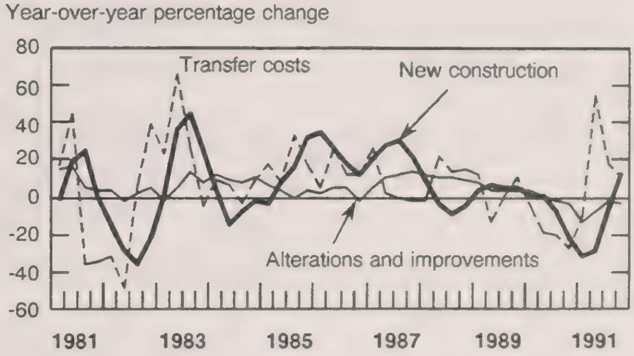
Fourth Quarter 1991
(Percentage change from the previous quarter)

	At 1986 Prices	Chain Volume Index
Personal expenditure	-0.4	-0.4
Durable goods	-4.4	-4.2
Semi-durable goods	-0.3	-0.4
Non-durable goods	0.0	-0.1
Services	0.5	0.5
Government current expenditure	0.1	0.2
Government investment expenditure	1.0	0.1
Business investment in fixed capital	1.4	0.2
Residential construction	1.5	0.9
Non-residential construction	-3.7	-3.8
Machinery and equipment	4.7	2.6
Final domestic demand	0.1	-0.2
Exports of goods and services	-3.0	-2.9
Merchandise	-3.4	-3.4
Non-merchandise	0.4	0.5

Investment in residential construction rose for the third consecutive quarter and was up 6.4% in volume on a year-over-year basis (see Chart 4). New construction accounted for all of the advance, increasing 7.5% during the quarter. However, housing starts dropped slightly to a 179,000 seasonally adjusted annual rate in the fourth quarter, and declined further to 144,000 in January. The fourth quarter growth in new construction occurred in most areas of the country. Spending declined in the other two components of residential investment – alterations and improvements slid 1.5% and transfer costs fell 8.4%.

Chart 4

Business Investment in Residential Construction at 1986 Prices



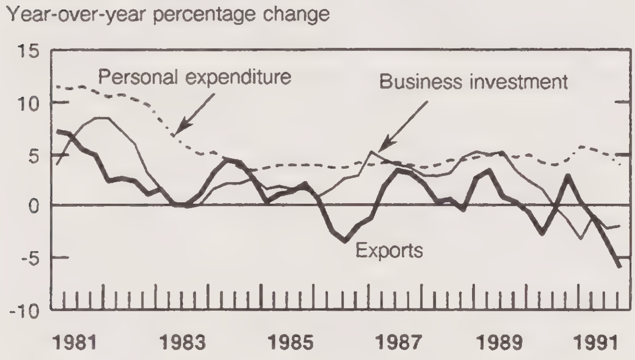
Business investment in plant and equipment increased during the quarter. Purchases of machinery and equipment rose 4.7% while non-residential construction fell 3.7%. Sales of used aircraft abroad, which are added to exports and are deducted from investment spending, had reduced machinery and equipment investment significantly in the third quarter, and the fourth quarter rise represented a return to a more normal level of spending. Business outlays for new computer equipment also increased sharply. Non-residential construction outlays fell as weak engineering construction added to the continuing declines in building construction.

Non-farm inventories accumulated substantially as businesses experienced lower-than-expected demand. The fourth quarter buildup was particularly concentrated at the retail level, where Christmas spending was quite slack, although wholesalers also accumulated inventories. In manufacturing, firms continued to reduce stock levels, and this was mirrored in lower merchandise imports. The cutbacks by manufacturers were evenly spread among raw materials, goods in progress and finished goods.

Net exports of goods and services fell $0.9 billion in the quarter to a deficit of $8.1 billion (in current dollars, seasonally adjusted at annual rates). After allowance for price changes, the impact on real GDP growth was -0.6%. Exports decreased 3.0% and imports fell 0.9%, both in real terms. In both cases, motor vehicles and parts accounted for a large share of the drop.

Chart 5

Implicit Price Indexes



Price Indexes

Reflecting the generally weak demand picture, less rapid growth in wage rates and falling import prices, inflation slowed markedly throughout 1991. After a substantial hike in the first quarter, related to the introduction of the Goods and Services Tax, the GDP implicit price index increased moderately the rest of the year. In the fourth quarter it rose 0.4%. The chain price index for GDP excluding inventories, which provides a better indication of underlying price movements, rose 0.2%. The largest price increases in the fourth quarter occurred in non-residential construction, where the chain price index rose 0.6%. The chain index for personal expenditure rose 0.2%. By January 1992, the CPI year-over-year growth rate was down to 1.6%, although the increase for the year 1991 as a whole was a hefty 5.6%. Export prices rose 0.2% during the quarter, following three quarters of decline. Import prices decreased 0.2%.

Quarterly Price Indexes in 1991

(Percentage change from the previous quarter)

	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4
Implicit Price Indexes				
Gross domestic product				
At factor cost	-0.8	0.6	0.1	-0.6
Indirect taxes less subsidies	18.2	-0.5	-1.1	7.8
At market prices	1.1	0.5	-0.1	0.4
Personal expenditure				
At factor cost	-0.2	0.3	0.6	-1.0
Indirect taxes less subsidies	23.7	1.5	1.0	6.5
At market prices	2.5	0.5	0.6	0.1
Chain Price Indexes				
Personal expenditure	2.5	0.7	0.6	0.2
Government current expenditure	0.1	0.6	0.7	0.5
Residential construction	4.8	2.8	-0.7	-0.2
Non-residential construction	-3.1	0.8	-0.2	0.6
Machinery and equipment	-3.6	-0.4	-0.8	-0.6
Final domestic demand	1.3	0.7	0.4	0.2
Exports	-2.6	-2.3	-1.1	0.2
Less: imports	-1.8	-1.4	-0.2	-0.2
Gross domestic product*	1.2	0.5	0.2	0.2
Fixed-weighted Price Indexes				
Gross domestic product*	1.2	0.5	0.3	0.2
Personal expenditure	2.5	0.8	0.8	0.1
Consumer price index	3.0	0.7	0.6	-0.2
Net price index (net of taxes and subsidies)	-0.1	0.5	0.5	-1.5
Net price index (net taxes only)	1.4	0.2	0.4	-0.8

* *Excludes value of physical change in inventories.*

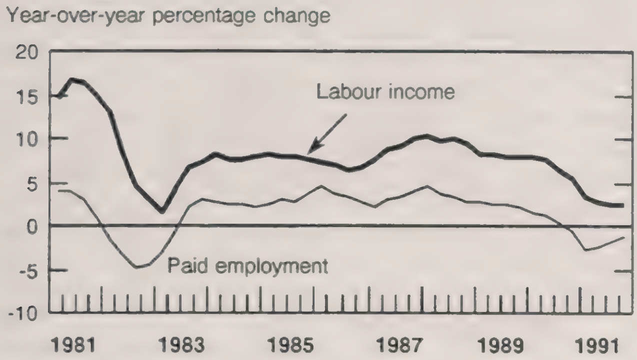
Components of Income

Wages, salaries and supplementary labour income grew a modest 0.5% in the fourth quarter. The increase was due to higher compensation per employee, which rose 0.7% in the quarter and 3.7% on a year-over-year basis. Paid employment fell 0.1% and was down 1.4% on a year-over-year basis (see Chart 6). The increase in labour income occurred in the services-producing industries, notably in commercial services, education, transportation and local government administration. Federal wages and salaries rebounded from the low third-quarter level that resulted from the civil service strike in September. There were declines in most of the goods-producing industries, including construction, forestry and manufacturing.

Corporation profits before taxes tumbled 13.2% in the fourth quarter. The declines were widespread, affecting both financial and non-financial industries. With this latest drop, total profits were just $28 billion (seasonally adjusted at annual rates), down from a

Chart 6

Labour Income and Employment



Goods and Services Tax Revenue in 1991

Reconciliation of Government of Canada Financial Statements with National Income and Expenditure Accounts
(Millions of dollars)

	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	1991
GST: Government of Canada financial statements (unadjusted)	2,159	3,510	4,253	3,842	13,764
Plus: GST low income refundable tax credits	626*	546	560	635	2,367
Plus: Small business credits	100	250	450	100	900
GST: NIEA collection basis (unadjusted)	2,885	4,306	5,263	4,577	17,031
Plus: Collection lag adjustment	1,430	587	-331	594	2,280
GST: NIEA accrual basis (unadjusted)	4,315	4,893	4,932	5,171	19,311
Plus: Seasonal adjustment	487	-25	-93	-369	0
GST: NIEA accrual basis (seasonally adjusted)	4,802	4,868	4,839	4,802	19,311
GST: NIEA accrual basis (seasonally adjusted at annual rates)	19,208	19,472	19,356	19,208	19,311

* *Includes some credits paid out in December 1990.*

peak level of $64 billion reached in mid-1988. In contrast, interest and miscellaneous investment income rose 1.5% in the quarter, partly reflecting higher government investment income. Farm income fell in the fourth quarter, mainly due to lower cash receipts. Net income of non-farm unincorporated business also dropped, because the GST transitional small business credit program was beginning to wind down.

Personal income declined $1.3 billion or 0.2% in the quarter. The decrease was attributable to lower unincorporated business income and to a fall in interest, dividends and miscellaneous investment income. Modest labour income growth offset these negative factors to some degree. Personal disposable (after-tax) income fell 1.2% during the quarter.

Total government sector spending fell 0.6% in the quarter, with most of the decline accounted for by lower transfers to business and reduced interest payments on the public debt. Total government sector revenue grew 1.9% with direct taxes on persons increasing and direct taxes on corporate and government business enterprises dropping substantially. The federal deficit, on a national accounts basis, fell from $31.2 billion in the third quarter to $26.2 billion in the fourth, while the provincial government deficit was little changed.

Output by Industry

Following two quarters of recovery, manufacturing output declined 1.8%. In dollar terms, this was the largest decline by any industry in the fourth quarter, and almost equalled the drop in total GDP. Construction output also fell, following two quarterly gains, and forestry mirrored the downturn in construction. Output of goods-handling service industries, such as retail and wholesale trade and transportation, also slipped in the fourth quarter. Elsewhere in services, widespread declines in community, business, and personal services were more than offset by gains in finance, insurance and real estate, and government services. In the finance and real estate industries, substantial gains by investment companies and stock exchanges outweighed lower activity by real estate agents. Government services rebounded from a strike in the third quarter.

Highlights: Calendar Year 1991

Gross domestic product receded 1.5% in volume terms in 1991 (see Chart 7); inflation, gauged by the GDP implicit price index, fell to 2.7% (see Chart 8). Final domestic demand dropped 0.9% in real terms as consumer expenditure and business investment in fixed capital both fell. Facing increased competitive pressures from imported goods and services and a weakening demand outlook, businesses cut paid-worker employment 2.2%. Inventory levels stabilized after a substantial reduction in 1990. Merchandise exports, which rose 0.7%, and government current expenditure on goods and services, up 2.4%, were the only major demand components with positive growth.

Lower business investment and reduced consumer spending contributed almost equally to the drop in final domestic demand in 1991. Residential investment dropped 8.5% on an annual basis, although housing starts took an upturn in the spring. Business capital outlays decreased in volume terms for the second consecutive year, as both non-residential construction spending and machinery and equipment purchases declined. Personal expenditure decreased 1.1% in real terms, reflecting a large cut in expenditure on goods that was only partially offset by higher spending on services.

Net exports fell by an amount equivalent to 0.6% of real GDP in 1991. Real imports rose 2.5%, despite the substantial drop in final domestic demand. Lower import prices, down 0.8% according to the chain price index, were an important factor behind the increase and the substantial 1.8% appreciation of the Canadian dollar vis-à-vis the United States dollar was a major reason for the import price decline. Real exports advanced 0.6%, despite the appreciation of the Canadian dollar and a recession in several of Canada's major trading partners.

Components of demand

Real business capital spending, which had propelled the economy between 1984 and 1989, went down for a second consecutive year in 1991 (see Chart 9). Declining profits, weakening domestic demand and tough competitive pressures from imports were some important explanatory factors. Non-residential construction decreased 3.1%, while outlays for machinery and equipment declined 1.1%. The lower level of spending on investment goods affected most commodity groups, with the notable exceptions of computer equipment and automobiles, where growth was quite substantial.

Residential construction activity tumbled in 1991, as housing starts sagged to 156,200 from 181,600 in 1990 and the volume of new construction work-put-in-place decreased 16.1%. The drop in construction activity affected both single and apartment dwelling units, while starts of semi-detached and row housing units recorded modest gains. Real spending on alterations and improvements to existing dwellings fell 7.7%, but transfer costs recovered by 15.2% after a sharp drop in 1990. The housing market was hurt by high unemployment and weak growth in personal disposable income, although a steep decline in mortgage interest rates led to a brief upturn in residential construction in the spring. The typical one-year chartered bank mortgage rate averaged 13.40% in 1990, 10.08% in 1991 and just 8.50% by year-end.

Personal expenditure grew 3.7% in current dollar terms in 1991. The personal expenditure implicit price index rose 4.8%. Personal disposable income grew only slightly less rapidly than consumer spending and the personal saving rate edged down to 10.1% (see Chart 10).

Consumer purchases of goods rose 0.9% in current dollars, and spending on services increased 6.5%. The corresponding changes in real terms were -3.8% and 1.7%, respectively. The Goods and Services Tax, imposed on January 1, 1991, was a major influence during the year, both raising the overall level of consumer prices and changing relative commodity prices. Real spending on goods declined in almost all major categories. Purchases of furniture and household appliances, motor vehicles, parts and repairs, and clothing and footwear all dropped sharply. Among services, paid and imputed rents and expenditure outside Canada advanced, while expenditure in restaurants and hotels dropped 10.9% in volume terms.

As in 1990, government current expenditure on goods and services rose more rapidly than most other major demand components. The volume increase in 1991 was 2.4%, down slightly from an average annual growth rate of 2.7% over the previous five years. Higher medicare and hospital costs were an important factor behind the increases. Pay increases were another important element, although the federal and several provincial governments implemented general wage freezes during 1991. Fixed-weighted average hourly earnings in public administration rose 4.8% during the year. Government investment in fixed capital slowed virtually to a halt after strong growth in 1989 and 1990, increasing by just 0.2% in real terms during 1991.

Chart 7
GDP at 1986 Prices

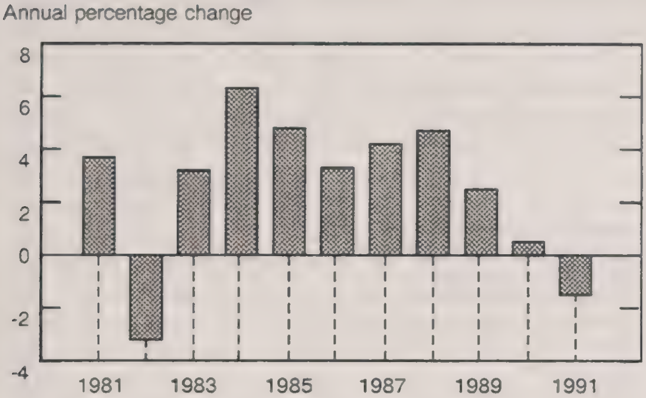


Chart 8
GDP Implicit Price Index

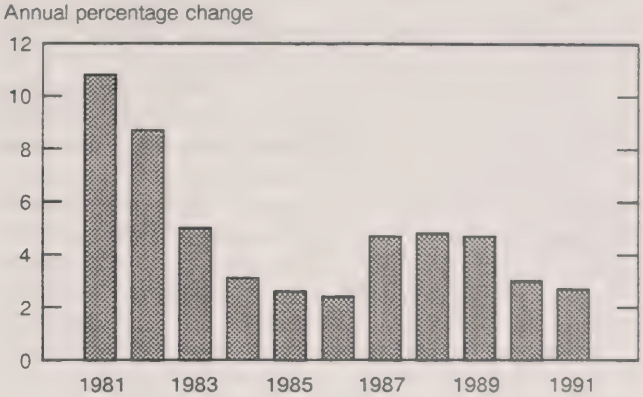


Chart 9
Business Investment in Plant and Equipment at 1986 Prices

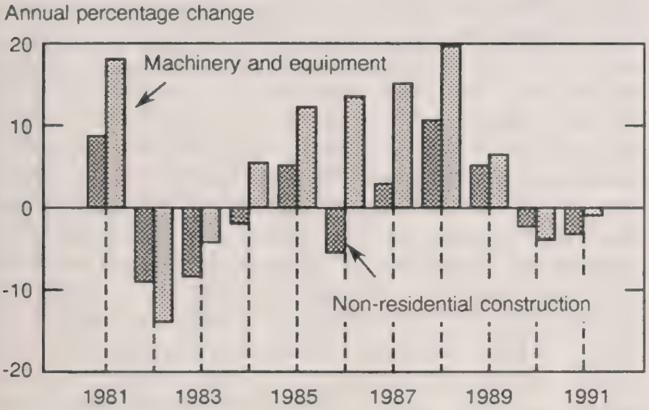


Chart 10
Personal Saving Rate

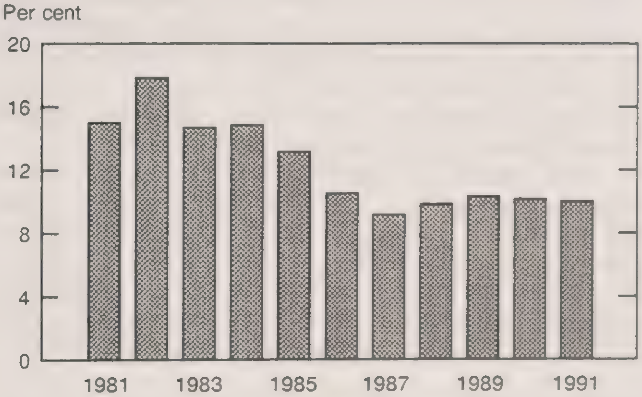


Chart 11
Balance of Trade in Goods and Services

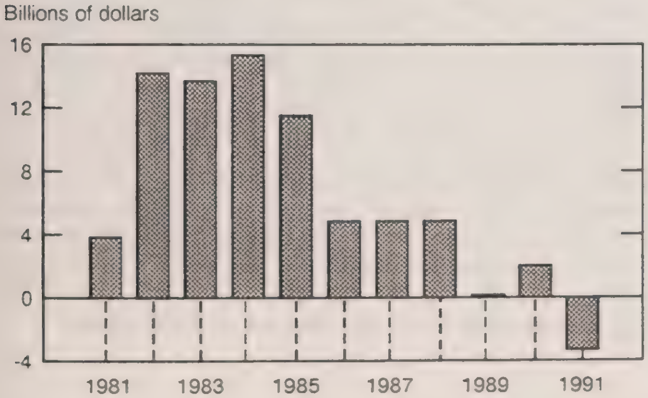
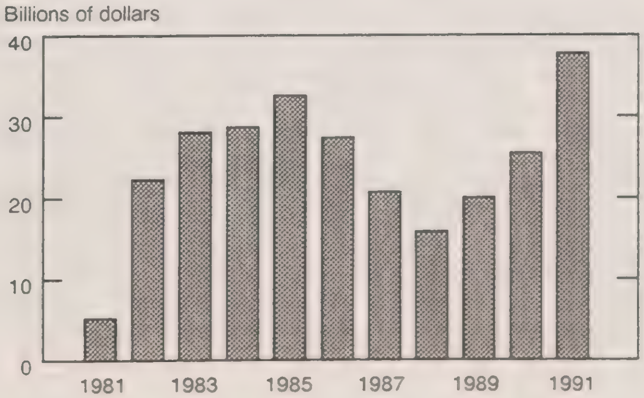


Chart 12
Total Government Sector Deficit



In aggregate, businesses held inventory levels steady in 1991 after sharp reductions in 1990. Manufacturers cut stocks while wholesalers and retailers built them up. Farm inventories, which had accumulated substantially in volume terms in the previous year, grew more moderately in 1991.

Real exports edged up 0.6% in 1991, despite the recession in the United States and reduced competitiveness for Canadian industry as a result of the appreciation of the Canadian dollar. Exports of merchandise grew 0.7% following a 4.5% advance the previous year. The rise reflected higher sales of wheat, petroleum and natural gas, pulp and paper, metals, and machinery and equipment. Notable declines were evident for motor vehicles and parts. Non-merchandise exports fell a slight 0.1% after a 1.0% drop in 1990, reflecting reduced real expenditure by foreign visitors in Canada.

Imports recorded a 2.5% volume increase in 1991, continuing a string of several years of substantial growth. Merchandise imports rose 1.7%, with growth concentrated in machinery and equipment, cars and consumer goods, despite the downturn in business demand for machinery and equipment and the drop in consumer demand. Imports of services rose 5.8%, reflecting higher expenditures by Canadian travellers abroad.

Net exports of goods and services, in current dollars, tumbled from a surplus of $2.1 billion in 1990 to a deficit of $3.4 billion in 1991 (see Chart 11). Partly as a result of this change, the total balance of payments deficit on current account, which also includes investment income flows and transfers, rose from $22.0 billion in 1990 to $26.8 billion in 1991.

Price indexes

The rate of inflation as measured by the GDP implicit price index was 2.7% in 1991, down from 3.0% in 1990. The chain price index for GDP excluding inventories, which provides a better measure of pure price change, increased 3.0% in 1991, down from 3.4% in 1990. The highest rates of price increase were recorded for consumer semi- and non-durable goods, and for consumer services, categories adversely affected by the Goods and Services Tax. Price increases were notably lower for durable goods, which benefited from the elimination of the Federal Sales Tax. The chain index for total personal expenditure rose 5.1% after a 4.3% rise in 1990. Prices for business investment goods declined significantly, again largely as a result of the change in indirect taxes, although the drop in import prices also contributed to the decrease in machinery and equipment costs. The terms of trade deteriorated, as the chain index for exports dropped 2.4% and that for imports fell 0.8%.

Chain Price Indexes
(Percentage change)

	1991
Personal expenditure	5.1
Government current expenditure	2.6
Residential construction	4.9
Non-residential construction	-1.5
Machinery and equipment	-4.9
Exports	-2.4
Less: imports	-0.8
Gross domestic product*	3.0

* *Excludes value of physical change in inventories.*

Components of income

Labour income rose 2.5% in 1991, as paid employment fell 2.2% (according to Labour Force Survey data) and average compensation per employee rose 4.8%. Wages and salaries remained essentially unchanged in the first quarter of the year, when employment dropped sharply, and then grew moderately through the rest of the year as employment stabilized. Supplementary labour income was boosted by higher mandatory employer contributions to unemployment insurance beginning July 1, 1991. Notable downward revisions to the labour income estimates for 1991, reflecting the impact of new payroll deduction information from Revenue Canada, were incorporated with the release of the fourth quarter national accounts.

Corporation profits before taxes dropped $14.6 billion in 1991. The decrease followed drops of 24.7% in 1990 and 4.3% in 1989. Interest and miscellaneous investment income fell 5.4%, reflecting the plunge in interest rates. The accrued net income of farm operators from farm production rose 18.4% in 1991 after a 6.8% increase in 1990. The rise in net income during 1991 was mostly accounted for by higher subsidies and by lower expenses such as debt interest costs. Non-farm unincorporated business income increased 3.5%, as net rental income rose 1.7% and other unincorporated business income grew 4.4%. The latter increase reflected the GST transitional small business credits of $900 million.

The total government sector deficit on a national accounts basis jumped from $25.4 billion in 1990 to $37.6 billion in 1991 (see Chart 12). The federal deficit rose from $25.5 billion to $29.6 billion, while the aggregate provincial government deficit rose from $1.6 billion to $12.5 billion. Total government expenditures rose 8.1% as transfers to persons and transfers to business increased substantially. Current expenditure on goods and services rose 5.1%, reflecting increases of 6.8% at the local level, 6.8% at the provincial level, 6.6% for the hospitals sector and -0.5% at the federal level. The comparatively large increases at the provincial level reflected higher costs for medicare, education and environmental protection. Interest on the public debt rose and transfers to non-residents declined. Government revenues grew 3.8%, due mostly to higher indirect taxes. Corporate tax revenues fell 13.7% and direct taxes from persons increased substantially.

Available on CANSIM: (seasonally adjusted estimates) matrices 6701, 6702, 6704-6707, 6709-6716, 6718, 6720-6722, 6724-6727, 6729-6736, 6738, 6740, 6828-6839, 6846 and 7420-7432.

For further information about the subject matter in this release, contact Catherine Bertrand (613-951-9152), National Accounts and Environment Division.

The fourth quarter 1991 issue of *National Income and Expenditure Accounts*, (13-001, $20/$80), which contains two technical articles plus 33 statistical tables, is scheduled for release in March. A computer printout containing 57 tables of unadjusted and seasonally adjusted NIEA data plus supplementary analytical tables is also available on release day from the National Accounts and Environment Division at a price of $35 per quarter or $140 for an annual subscription. Users can purchase the complete quarterly national accounts data set on microcomputer diskettes by modem transfer at 8:30 a.m. on release day for $125 per quarter or $500 for an annual subscription. The diskettes are also available by mail, seven days after the official release date, for $25 per quarter or $100 for an annual subscription.

To purchase any of these products or to obtain more information about them, contact Mitzi Ross (613-951-3819), National Accounts and Environment Division.

Gross Domestic Product, Income Based

(Seasonally Adjusted at Annual Rates)

	I	II	III	IV	1991	IV 1991/ III 1991	1991/ 1990
	($ millions)					% Change at Quarterly Rates	
Wages, salaries and supplementary labour income[1]	383,048	386,264	388,752	390,836	387,225	0.5	2.5
Corporation profits before taxes	29,480	32,400	32,320	28,044	30,561	-13.2	-32.3
Interest and miscellaneous investment income	55,392	56,064	53,488	54,316	54,815	1.5	-5.4
Accrued net income of farm operators from farm production	4,124	4,348	3,812	3,568	3,963	-6.4	18.4
Net income of non-farm unincorporated business, including rent	36,272	37,580	38,628	37,660	37,535	-2.5	3.5
Inventory valuation adjustment	1,536	2,488	2,424	1,368	1,954	-1,056[2]	2,099[2]
Net domestic income at factor cost	509,852	519,144	519,424	515,792	516,053	-0.7	-0.8
Indirect taxes less subsidies	77,980	79,576	79,600	84,596	80,438	6.3	7.1
Capital consumption allowances	78,396	79,508	79,960	80,700	79,641	0.9	4.7
Statistical discrepancy	3,108	3,668	3,240	2,268	3,071	-972[2]	2,839[2]
Gross Domestic Product at market prices	**669,336**	**681,896**	**682,224**	**683,356**	**679,203**	**0.2**	**1.1**

[1] *Includes military pay and allowances*
[2] *Actual change in millions of dollars*

Gross Domestic Product, Expenditure Based

(Seasonally Adjusted at Annual Rates)

	I	II	III	IV	1991	IV 1991/ III 1991	1991/ 1990
	At current prices ($ millions)					% Change at Quarterly Rates	
Personal expenditure on consumer goods and services	406,028	415,196	416,784	415,508	413,379	-0.3	3.7
Durable goods	52,872	55,636	55,648	53,232	54,347	-4.3	-5.3
Semi-durable goods	37,056	38,044	37,768	37,736	37,651	-0.1	-0.5
Non-durable goods	109,252	110,736	110,952	109,944	110,221	-0.9	4.8
Services	206,848	210,780	212,416	214,596	211,160	1.0	6.5
Government current expenditure on goods and services	135,732	137,876	139,856	140,748	138,553	0.6	5.1
Government investment in fixed capital	16,652	16,768	16,292	16,196	16,477	-0.6	-3.0
Government investment in inventories	-28	28	48	-196	-37	-244[1]	-104[1]
Business investment in fixed capital	113,708	118,868	119,228	119,536	117,835	0.3	-6.2
Residential	39,348	43,984	44,904	45,332	43,392	1.0	-4.1
Non-residential construction	34,280	34,480	34,380	33,220	34,090	-3.4	-4.5
Machinery and equipment	40,080	40,404	39,944	40,984	40,353	2.6	-9.5
Business investment in inventories	-276	-4,316	508	1,952	-533	1,444[1]	2,880[1]
Non-farm	-472	-3,600	552	1,752	-442	1,200[1]	3,679[1]
Farm and grain in commercial channels	196	-716	-44	200	-91	244[1]	-799[1]
Exports of goods and services	162,312	165,812	168,652	163,736	165,128	-2.9	-2.2
Merchandise	139,360	142,520	145,104	139,820	141,701	-3.6	-3.3
Non-merchandise	22,952	23,292	23,548	23,916	23,427	1.6	4.4
Deduct: Imports of goods and services	161,684	164,668	175,904	171,860	168,529	-2.3	1.0
Merchandise	129,024	130,968	141,196	136,104	134,323	-3.6	-0.9
Non-merchandise	32,660	33,700	34,708	35,756	34,206	3.0	9.2
Statistical discrepancy	-3,108	-3,668	-3,240	-2,264	-3,070	976[1]	-2,839[1]
Gross Domestic Product at market prices	**669,336**	**681,896**	**682,224**	**683,356**	**679,203**	**0.2**	**1.1**
Final Domestic Demand	672,120	688,708	692,160	691,988	686,244	0.0	2.0
	At 1986 prices ($ millions)						
Personal expenditure on consumer goods and services	330,792	336,728	336,044	334,716	334,570	-0.4	-1.1
Durable goods	46,692	49,424	49,488	47,328	48,233	-4.4	-6.2
Semi-durable goods	29,488	30,044	29,496	29,396	29,606	-0.3	-8.1
Non-durable goods	86,816	87,200	86,904	86,924	86,961	0.0	-0.8
Services	167,796	170,060	170,156	171,068	169,770	0.5	1.7
Government current expenditure on goods and services	113,680	115,140	115,848	115,940	115,152	0.1	2.4
Government investment in fixed capital	15,580	15,712	15,580	15,736	15,652	1.0	0.2
Government investment in inventories	-24	24	44	-172	-32	-216[1]	-96[1]
Business investment in fixed capital	103,324	106,248	108,180	109,720	106,868	1.4	-4.0
Residential	29,560	32,304	33,616	34,108	32,397	1.5	-8.5
Non-residential construction	29,192	29,352	29,420	28,328	29,073	-3.7	-3.1
Machinery and equipment	44,572	44,592	45,144	47,284	45,398	4.7	-1.1
Business investment in inventories	744	-3,820	732	1,808	-134	1,076[1]	2,296[1]
Non-farm	108	-3,340	488	1,320	-356	832[1]	3,436[1]
Farm and grain in commercial channels	636	-480	244	488	222	244[1]	-1,140[1]
Exports of goods and services	156,756	164,716	169,912	164,884	164,067	-3.0	0.6
Merchandise	137,912	145,540	150,692	145,580	144,931	-3.4	0.7
Non-merchandise	18,844	19,176	19,220	19,304	19,136	0.4	-0.1
Deduct: Imports of goods and services	164,976	170,992	182,380	180,660	174,752	-0.9	2.5
Merchandise	133,272	138,096	148,972	145,752	141,523	-2.2	1.7
Non-merchandise	31,704	32,896	33,408	34,908	33,229	4.5	5.8
Statistical discrepancy	-2,572	-3,020	-2,668	-1,856	-2,529	812[1]	-2,349[1]
Gross Domestic Product at market prices	**553,304**	**560,736**	**561,292**	**560,116**	**558,862**	**-0.2**	**-1.5**
Final Domestic Demand	563,376	573,828	575,652	576,112	572,242	0.1	-0.9
	Implicit price indexes						
Personal expenditure on consumer goods and services	122.7	123.3	124.0	124.1	123.6	0.1	4.8
Government current expenditure on goods and services	119.4	119.7	120.7	121.4	120.3	0.6	2.6
Government investment in fixed capital	106.9	106.7	104.6	102.9	105.3	-1.6	-3.2
Business investment in fixed capital	110.0	111.9	110.2	108.9	110.3	-1.2	-2.2
Exports of goods and services	103.5	100.7	99.3	99.3	100.6	0.0	-2.8
Deduct: Imports of goods and services	98.0	96.3	96.4	95.1	96.4	-1.3	-1.4
Gross Domestic Product at market prices	**121.0**	**121.6**	**121.5**	**122.0**	**121.5**	**0.4**	**2.7**
Final Domestic Demand	119.3	120.0	120.2	120.1	119.9	-0.1	2.8

1 *Actual change in millions of dollars.*

Real Gross Domestic Product at Factor Cost by Industry

(Seasonally Adjusted Data)
December 1991

Monthly Overview

Gross Domestic Product at Factor Cost fell 0.4% in December following a flat November and a 0.1% gain in October. Output in December was 0.3% above that of a year earlier but 0.8% below its recent peak in July 1991. In December, goods production dropped 1.3%, the third consecutive monthly decline. Services output was flat following small gains in October and November.

Goods-producing Industries

The 1.3% drop in goods production followed declines of 0.3% in November and 0.6% in October, erasing two-thirds of its 3.3% advance between March and September 1991. Manufacturing and construction accounted for about three-quarters of the dollar losses. Lower mining, utility and forestry output was partly offset by gains in fishing and agriculture.

Manufacturing output dropped 1.5%, following a revised 0.5% decline in November and a 1.1% drop in October. Despite gains over the summer, manufacturing output stood just 0.5% above its March 1991 trough. Producers of paper, fabricated metals and wood products accounted for two-thirds of the losses in December. While 13 of 21 major groups fell, the declines were concentrated in durable manufacturing, where all nine major groups posted lower output. Producers of food, chemicals and rubber products posted the largest gains.

Production by the paper and allied industries dropped 7.7% to its lowest level since October 1985. Output of pulp and paper producers, who dominate the industry, plunged 9.1% in December following a 2.5% gain in November and a 6.6% loss in October.

Fabricated metal producers curtailed output 3.6%, the third consecutive decline, to its lowest level since October 1983. Manufacturers of metal stampings, power boilers and fabricated structures accounted for most of the drop.

Wood production, roughly flat since August, dropped 3.5% to its lowest level since its March 1991 trough. Sawmills accounted for most of the fall, cutting output 3.9%.

Elsewhere, primary metal producers reduced production 1.5%. Widespread declines led by producers of rolled aluminum, iron and steel and pipe and tube offset gains by smelters and refiners. Production of transportation equipment fell 0.6%. Motor vehicle parts production fell 7.2%, led by declines in engines and stampings. Motor vehicle assemblers partly offset these losses, increasing output 10.1% following three consecutive monthly declines. Machinery output fell 1.7%, the fourth consecutive decline, to a level 22.5% below that of a year earlier.

Construction output fell 1.4%, the third consecutive monthly decline. Lower activity on singles and apartments led residential construction 0.2% lower. Reduced activity on industrial and commercial projects paced non-residential construction to a 2.5% loss. Following two consecutive declines, engineering construction fell 1.6% in December to its lowest level since March 1991.

Mining output dropped 1.0% following three consecutive monthly increases. Widespread declines led by potash and other metal mines and quarries were partly offset by higher coal mining output.

Output by utilities dropped 1.2% following three months of relatively stable production. Electric power accounted for most of the loss, although gas distribution also contributed to the drop.

Services-producing Industries

Following gains of 0.2% in November and 0.4% in October, services output was unchanged in December. Gains in finance, insurance and real estate, wholesale trade and communications were offset by losses in transportation and storage, community, business and personal services, and retail trade.

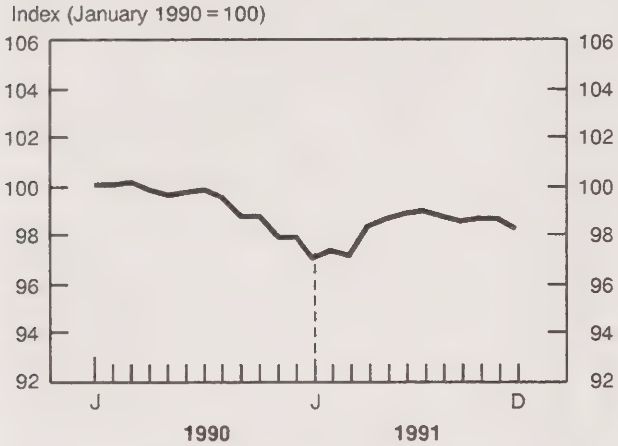
Finance, insurance and real estate advanced 0.5%, its third consecutive gain, to a level 6.1% above its January 1991 trough. Stronger activity in real estate and investment markets accounted for most of the gains. Advances by credit unions and banks were partly offset by declines in royalties as natural resource output weakened.

After advancing substantially in the first half of the year, wholesale trade flattened in the last half and edged ahead 0.2% in December. Machinery and equipment dealers led the December gain as five of 11 wholesaler groups recorded higher output. Lumber and household goods posted the largest losses.

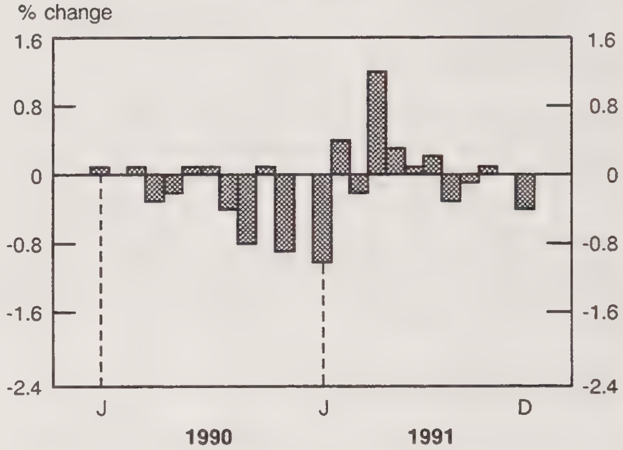
Gross Domestic Product

Seasonally adjusted at annual rates at 1986 prices

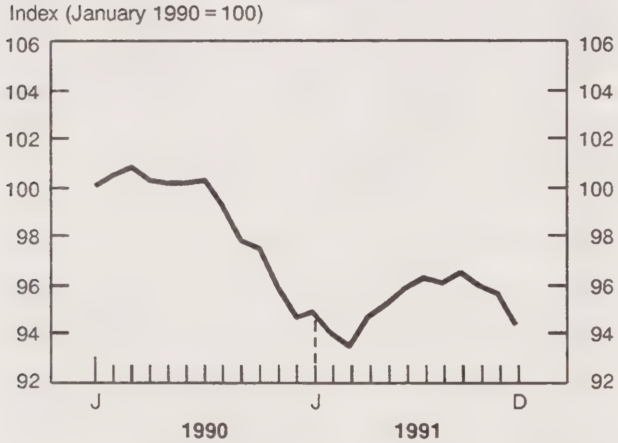
Total Economy



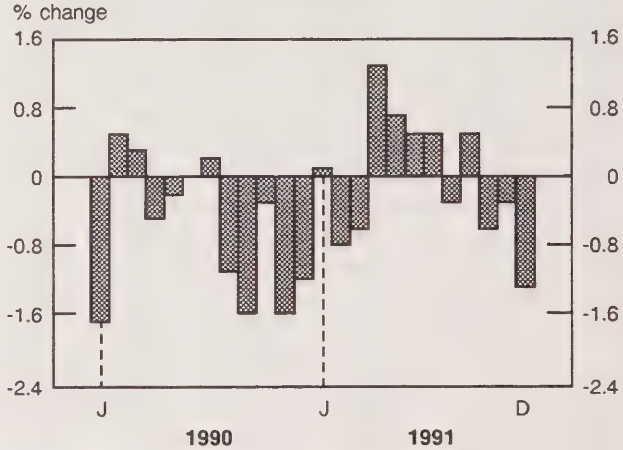
Total Economy



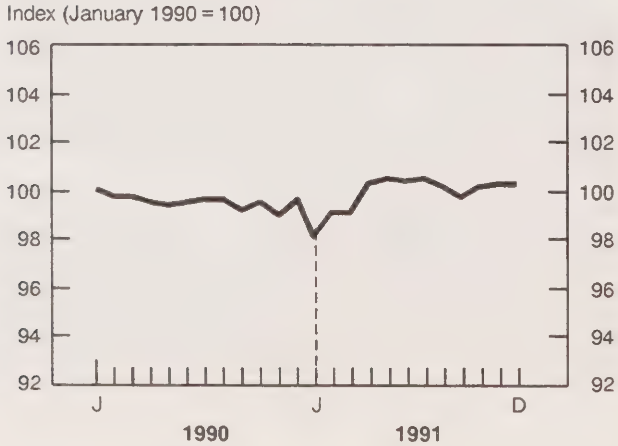
Goods



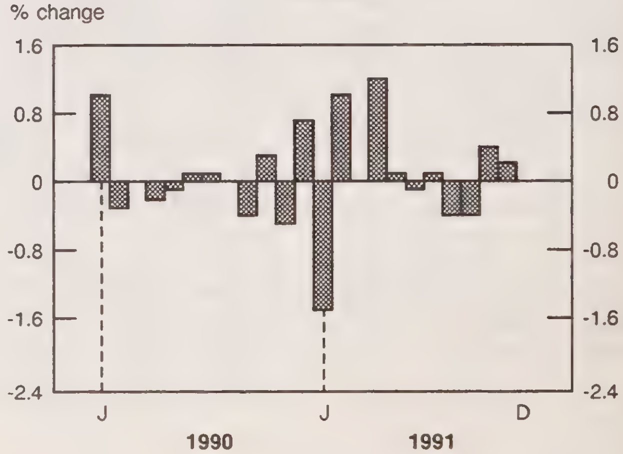
Goods



Services



Services



Communications output nudged ahead 0.1% following a 0.5% drop in November. Stronger local services advanced telecommunication carriers 0.3%. Lower output by postal services and telecommunication broadcasters partly offset the gain.

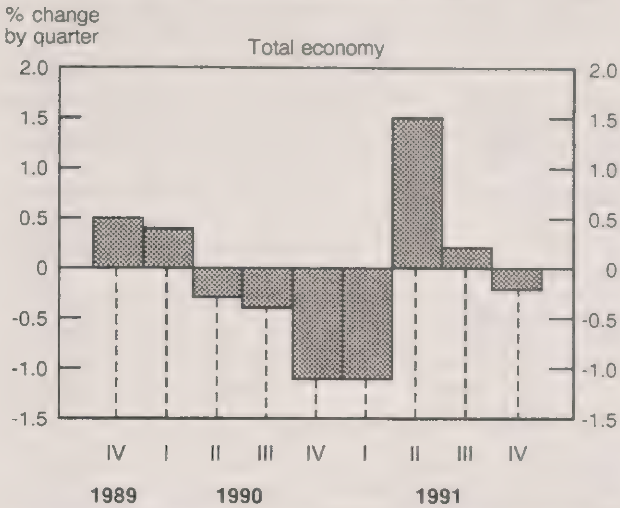
Transportation and storage dropped 0.9% following marginal gains in the two previous months. Widespread declines led by truck and rail services moved transportation down 1.5%. Lower grain elevator activity contributed to the weakness. Higher natural gas pipeline throughput partly offset the losses.

Community, business and personal services, trending downward for most of the year, fell 0.3% in December to a level 6.1% below that of a year earlier. Restaurants accounted for about three-quarters of the loss and left accommodation and food services output at its lowest level since January 1984.

Following a 1.0% gain in November, retail trade inched down 0.2%. Lower sales by new motor vehicle dealers and drug stores accounted for most of the losses as eight of 18 store types posted lower output. Gains by department stores and retailers of women's clothing partly offset the losses.

Gross Domestic Product

Seasonally adjusted at annual rates at 1986 prices



Annual Overview

Real GDP by Industry declined 1.1% in 1991 following a gain of 0.3% in 1990. Goods production tumbled 3.8% in 1991, following a 2.5% drop in 1990 and a 1.1% gain in 1989. The growth in services continued to ease, slowing to 0.3% in 1991 from 1.9% in 1990 and 3.4% in 1989.

Among goods producers, cutbacks by manufacturers were the largest as output fell 6.5% following a drop of 5.3% in 1990. Construction output dropped 3.6% in 1991 after advancing marginally in 1990. Elsewhere, higher utility, mining and agricultural output was partly offset by losses in forestry and fishing.

Declines in manufacturing were widespread as 19 of 21 major producers recorded lower output. The drop in construction was reflected broadly in manufacturing. Wood output fell 9.9%; non-metallic mineral products such as bricks, concrete and ready-mix dropped 16.0%. Industries less directly tied to construction also felt the impact. Metal fabricators, who produce products such as power boilers, structural metals and fabricated metal structures, cut production by 13.6%; machinery output, notably construction, sawmill and other machinery, plunged 19.6%. Furniture and fixtures declined 11.6%, small electrical appliances 11.9% and major appliances 17.9%. Together, these industries accounted for close to 50% of the drop in manufacturing output.

Transportation equipment output dropped 9.5% following a 7.5% drop in 1990. Motor vehicle parts production dropped 11.4% and assemblies dropped 6.2%. Aircraft production was off 10.8%, contributing to the weakness.

Although the output of electrical and electronic products fell 0.9%, a bright spot was office, store, and business machines where output rose 21.6%.

In services, gains in finance, insurance and real estate, communications and wholesale trade offset losses by community, business and personal services, retail trade and transportation.

Finance, insurance and real estate gained 5.0%, up from 1.9% in 1990, as activity in real estate and investment markets rose sharply. Growth in the communications industry slowed to 4.4% from 8.8% in 1990. Telecommunication carriers accounted for most of the increase, although their growth slowed to 5.5% from 8.7% in 1990.

Community, business and personal service output fell 4.0% following a 3.8% gain in 1990. Output in accommodation and food services, accounting for about 58% of the drop, plunged 12.5% after a marginal loss in 1990. Business service output contributed to the weakness, dropping 2.1%.

Elsewhere in services, retail trade fell 4.2% following a 1.6% drop in 1990. Transportation and storage output fell 3.4% following a marginal decline in 1990. Lower air and truck transport accounted for most of the decline. Higher output by the pipeline and storage and warehousing industries partly offset the loss.

Real Gross Domestic Product at Factor Cost by Industry, at 1986 Prices by Month
(Seasonally Adjusted at Annual Rates)
($ millions)

	1990	1991			
	December	September	October	November	December
Total Economy	**500,428.9**	**503,691.3**	**504,049.0**	**504,140.4**	**502,074.5**
Business Sector:	**409,690.2**	**413,315.7**	**412,845.4**	**412,648.8**	**410,533.7**
Goods:	**166,942.8**	**170,156.8**	**169,119.4**	**168,570.6**	**166,401.2**
Agriculture	11,419.1	11,436.2	11,515.5	11,576.7	11,586.3
Fishing and Trapping	873.5	859.1	842.3	815.8	829.1
Logging Industry	2,284.3	2,671.4	2,600.6	2,576.6	2,483.0
Mining Industries	19,943.3	19,732.8	19,824.5	19,867.1	19,673.3
Manufacturing Industries	84,811.6	86,367.0	85,363.2	84,949.2	83,680.9
Construction Industries	31,661.8	32,445.1	32,400.1	32,213.2	31,769.7
Other Utility Industries	15,949.2	16,645.2	16,573.2	16,572.0	16,378.9
Services:	**242,747.4**	**243,158.9**	**243,726.0**	**244,078.2**	**244,132.5**
Transportation and Storage	22,001.4	21,499.6	21,549.6	21,662.6	21,471.6
Communication Industries	18,873.0	19,491.8	19,604.7	19,506.3	19,526.7
Wholesale Trade	25,960.9	27,167.9	27,151.1	27,141.5	27,202.8
Retail Trade	29,873.3	29,369.3	28,961.9	29,239.5	29,180.7
Finance, Insurance and Real Estate	81,140.8	84,182.2	85,367.4	85,430.8	85,822.3
Community, Business and Personal Services	64,898.0	61,448.1	61,091.3	61,097.5	60,928.4
Non-business Sector:	**90,738.7**	**90,375.6**	**91,203.6**	**91,491.6**	**91,540.8**
Goods:	**934.5**	**927.5**	**911.9**	**932.3**	**929.9**
Services:	**89,804.2**	**89,448.1**	**90,291.7**	**90,559.3**	**90,610.9**
Government Service Industry	33,419.7	32,864.5	33,673.4	33,945.9	34,034.7
Community and Personal Services	53,070.3	53,285.9	53,344.7	53,385.5	53,387.9
Other Services	3,314.2	3,297.7	3,273.6	3,227.9	3,188.3
Other Aggregations:					
Goods-producing Industries	167,877.3	171,084.3	170,031.3	169,502.9	167,331.1
Services-producing Industries	332,551.6	332,607.0	334,017.7	334,637.5	334,743.4
Industrial Production	121,638.6	123,672.5	122,672.8	122,320.6	120,663.0
Non-durable Manufacturing	40,548.5	40,724.5	40,217.5	40,333.1	39,765.7
Durable Manufacturing	44,263.1	45,642.5	45,145.7	44,616.1	43,915.2

Available on CANSIM: matrices 4670-4674.

The December 1991 issue of *Gross Domestic Product by Industry* (15-001, $12.70/$127) is scheduled for release in March.

For further information, contact Lyle Sager (613-951-9164), Industry Measures and Analysis Division. ■

Balance of International Payments

Fourth Quarter 1991

Highlights

Canada's seasonally adjusted current account deficit amounted to $8.1 billion in the fourth quarter of 1991, surpassing the $7.5 billion record reached the previous quarter. The increase arose entirely from non-merchandise transactions, such as travel and transfers. With both merchandise exports and imports decreasing, the merchandise trade surplus remained as low as in the previous quarter.

In the capital account, which is not seasonally adjusted, non-residents invested $7.5 billion in Canadian bonds, mainly in net new issues of the provinces and their enterprises. Non-residents also continued to be net buyers of Canadian money market paper. Among assets, Canadian residents sharply increased their net investment in foreign stocks, but these were more than offset by a decrease in reserve assets. The Canadian dollar fluctuated within a narrow range against the United States currency, coming under downward pressure towards the end of the quarter. There was a more noticeable depreciation against other major currencies.

The statistical discrepancy[1] (the balancing item between the recorded estimates of the current and capital accounts) was equivalent to a record net debit of $6.1 billion, up from the previous quarterly high of $5.3 billion in mid-1990. A net debit indicates that on balance current account payments and/or assets abroad were not captured by the statistical system.

Current Account, Seasonally Adjusted

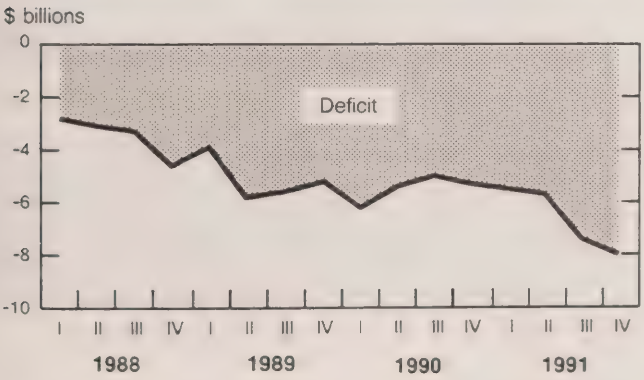
- The current account deficit of $8.1 billion was made up of a surplus of $0.9 billion on merchandise trade and a deficit of $9.0 billion on non-merchandise transactions.
- Merchandise exports fell by 4% to $35.0 billion after two quarters of growth. Lower sales of cars as well as of aircraft and other transportation equipment led the decline. There was, however, some rise in the export of trucks and communications equipment.
- Similarly, merchandise imports fell by 4% to $34.0 billion, led by auto parts and cars. The decline contrasted sharply with a gain of 8% in the previous quarter.
- The deficit on travel, at $2.0 billion, again represented a new record. Expenditures in both the United States and other countries increased, while revenue from international travel edged down.

Current and Capital Accounts, Not Seasonally Adjusted

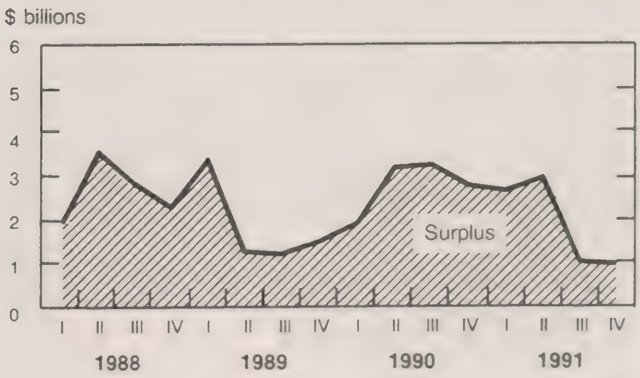
- The current account deficit increased to $7.2 billion, up from $4.6 billion in the fourth quarter of the previous year. This stemmed largely from a sharp decline in the merchandise trade surplus.

[1] *A study on the statistical discrepancy will be presented in the fourth quarter 1992 issue of* Canada's Balance of International Payments *(67-001).*

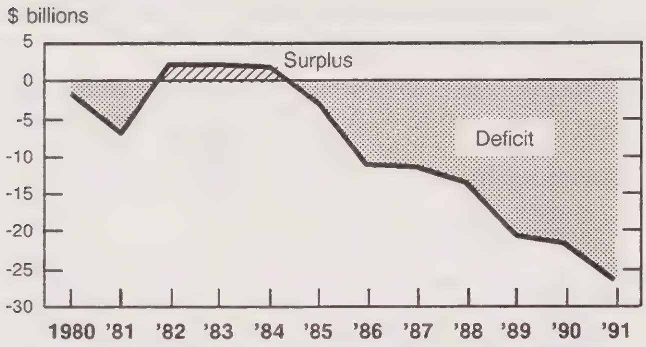
Current Account Balance (seasonally adjusted)



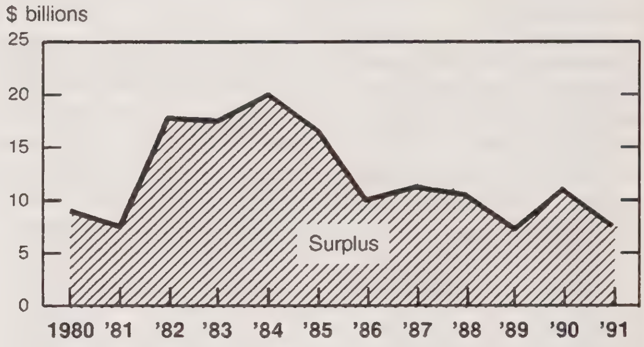
Merchandise Trade Balance (seasonally adjusted)



Current Account Balance, Annual



Merchandise Trade Balance, Annual



- Among financial liabilities, the net inflow of $7.5 billion in Canadian bonds was made up of net new issues of $5.9 billion and net sales of $1.6 billion in the secondary market. Gross new issues, at $12.7 billion, were just below the record set in the first quarter of the year; a substantial part of the current quarter proceeds went to finance massive retirements ($6.8 billion) of bonds held abroad.

- Non-residents invested a net $2.2 billion in the Canadian money market following a $3.3 billion net investment in the previous quarter. A good part of the funds came from countries other than the United States to purchase Government of Canada paper.

Highlights 1991

The current account produced an annual deficit of $26.8 billion, a record for the sixth consecutive year. This represented 3.9% of gross domestic product (GDP), slightly below the previous highs reached in the late 1950s. The larger deficit of 1991, unlike that of 1990, arose mainly from the reduction in the merchandise trade surplus. Both merchandise exports and imports fell for the first time since 1982. A lower surplus was recorded with the United States following a rise in 1990. The deficit with Japan tripled, while the overall deficit with all other countries narrowed slightly. International travel again produced a record deficit. However, a sharp drop in dividend payments reduced the deficit on investment income for the first time in eight years.

In the capital account, non-residents invested a record $26.4 billion in Canadian bonds on a net basis. This was largely channelled into new issues of the Canadian provinces (including their enterprises) and, to a lesser extent, into Government of Canada new issues. Non-residents also invested in the Canadian money market and in direct investment enterprises, although not as much as in the previous year. These inflows were partly offset by higher Canadian investment abroad, especially by record levels in foreign stocks. However, the investment abroad for international reserve purposes declined, contrasting sharply with the build-up in the previous five years.

The statistical discrepancy was equivalent to a net debit of $8.1 billion or 2.1% of gross transactions recorded in the current account.

Current Account

- The current account deficit of $26.8 billion in 1991 comprised a merchandise trade surplus of $7.4 billion and a deficit of $34.2 billion on non-merchandise transactions. This compared to a 1990 surplus of $10.9 billion on merchandise trade while the deficit on non-merchandise stood at $33.0 billion.

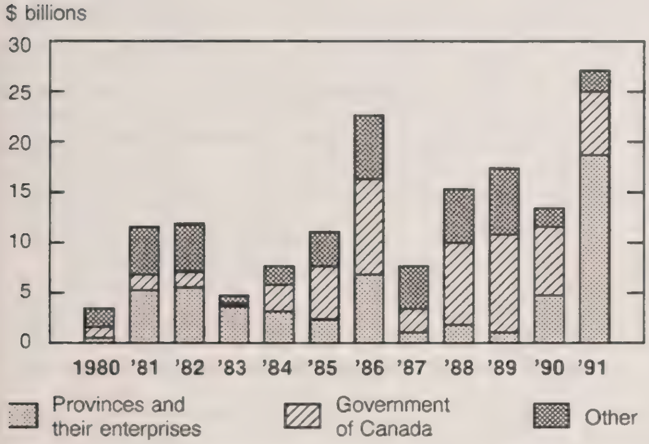
- Trade in automotive products produced an overall lower surplus as exports continued to decline ($-1.8 billion) while imports advanced ($+0.5 billion). A higher surplus resulted from energy products, however, as imports of both crude petroleum and other petroleum products declined sharply.

- Among other commodities, lower sales abroad of pulp and metal ores were partly offset by a rise in exports of wheat, office machines and communications equipment. Imports of industrial and agricultural equipment declined while those of consumer goods advanced.

- The deficit on investment income amounted to $23.0 billion, down from the record $24.0 billion of the previous year. Prominent was a decline of $1.9 billion in dividend payments to $4.5 billion, the lowest disbursement since 1984. Interest payments increased slightly to $27.2 billion. Receipts of interest and dividends declined overall by $0.6 billion to $8.7 billion.

- The deficit on travel amounted to a record $7.1 billion, of which $5.6 billion was with the United States and $1.5 billion was with other countries.

Net Foreign Investment in Canadian Bonds



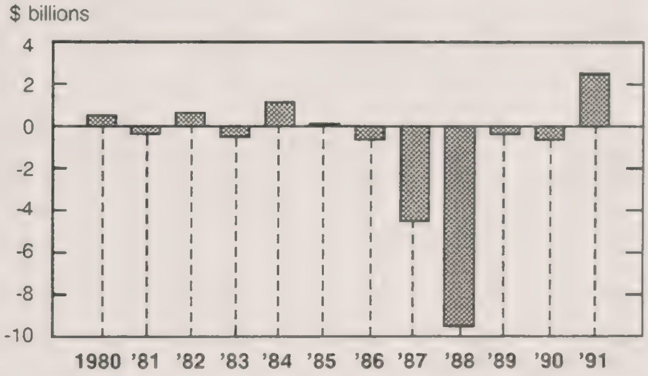
Capital Account

- Among financial liabilities, the $26.4 billion foreign investment in Canadian bonds was virtually all channelled into the primary market, with new issues amounting to a record $45.2 billion and retirements to $19.4 billion. The net investment in the secondary market amounted to only $0.6 billion, down sharply from the strong net inflows which averaged over $5 billion a year in the previous seven years.

- For the sixth consecutive year, foreign residents invested in the Canadian money market, channelling a net $4.4 billion in 1991. The net inflow was evenly split between Government of Canada treasury bills and other short-term paper.

- Foreign direct investment in Canada increased, producing a net inflow of $5.9 billion, second only to the previous year high of $6.6 billion. The United States was a major source of this year's net inflow, unlike recent years when the funds came largely from other countries.

Net Transactions in Official International Reserves



- Among financial assets, Canadian residents purchased, on a net basis, a record $4.8 billion of foreign stocks and $1.0 billion of foreign bonds. Canadian residents have been acquiring foreign securities, on a net basis, since 1979.

- Canadian direct investors also increased their investment abroad, generating a net outflow of $3.7 billion, more than double the low net outflow of 1990. The bulk of the current year's net outflow was channelled into the United States and the United Kingdom.

- The decrease in international reserves resulted in a net inflow of $2.5 billion, against a build-up over the previous five years totalling about $14 billion.

- The Canadian dollar strengthened somewhat against the United States dollar to reach a high of 89.34 cents U.S. in November but subsequently weakened to close the year at 86.54 cents U.S., virtually unchanged from the previous year-end. Against other major currencies, the Canadian dollar appreciated throughout most of the year, but lost some ground in the last two months of 1991.

Available on CANSIM: matrices (quarterly) 2343-2349, 2353-2355, 147, 1364; (annually) 2333-2339, 2354, 2355, 1369, 1370.

The fourth quarter 1991 issue of *Canada's Balance of International Payments* (67-001, $27.50/$110) will be available in March. See "How to Order Publications".

For further information, contact Lucie Laliberté (613-951-9055), Balance of Payments Division. □

Table 1. Canada's Balance of International Payments, Not Seasonally Adjusted

	1990	1991				1990	1991
	IV	I	II	III	IV		
	millions of dollars						
CURRENT ACCOUNT							
Receipts							
Merchandise exports	37,371	33,920	37,308	34,445	36,029	146,482	141,701
Non-merchandise:							
Services	5,047	4,740	5,996	7,383	5,309	22,445	23,427
Investment income[1]	2,618	2,283	2,182	2,047	2,181	9,255	8,694
Transfers	929	862	833	1,035	849	4,119	3,579
Total non-merchandise receipts	8,594	7,886	9,011	10,464	8,339	35,819	35,701
Total receipts	45,965	41,805	46,319	44,909	44,368	182,301	177,402
Payments							
Merchandise imports	33,471	32,497	34,463	33,271	34,093	135,557	134,323
Non-merchandise:							
Services	7,301	8,671	8,701	8,684	8,150	31,320	34,207
Investment income[1]	8,942	8,032	7,885	7,540	8,252	33,208	31,709
Transfers	898	1,022	1,071	827	1,032	4,252	3,952
Total non-merchandise payments	17,141	17,725	17,657	17,051	17,434	68,780	69,867
Total payments	50,612	50,222	52,120	50,322	51,527	204,337	204,191
Balances							
Merchandise	+ 3,900	+ 1,423	+ 2,845	+ 1,174	+ 1,936	+ 10,925	+ 7,378
Non-merchandise	- 8,547	- 9,839	- 8,646	- 6,587	- 9,095	- 32,962	- 34,167
Total current account	- 4,647	- 8,416	- 5,801	- 5,413	- 7,159	- 22,036	- 26,789
CAPITAL ACCOUNT[2]							
Canadian claims on non-residents, net flows							
Canadian direct investment abroad[1]	+ 550	- 580	- 2,075	- 570	- 439	- 1,450	- 3,663
Portfolio securities:							
Foreign bonds	+ 36	- 205	- 858	- 583	+ 601	- 69	- 1,045
Foreign stocks	- 553	- 670	- 2,148	- 374	- 1,614	- 1,117	- 4,806
Government of Canada assets:							
Official international reserves	+ 107	+ 659	+ 640	- 1,388	+ 2,578	- 649	+ 2,489
Loans and subscriptions	- 647	- 555	- 326	- 209	- 686	- 1,450	- 1,776
Non-bank deposits abroad	+ 229	- 2,925	- 538	+ 665	+ 284	- 872	- 2,514
Other claims	- 1,544	+ 207	+ 1,616	+ 933	+ 571	+ 1,244	+ 3,327
Total Canadian claims, net flow	- 1,823	- 4,069	- 3,689	- 1,526	+ 1,296	- 4,362	- 7,987
Canadian liabilities to non-residents, net flows							
Foreign direct investment in Canada[1]	+ 2,502	+ 1,284	+ 1,545	+ 1,664	+ 1,380	+ 6,600	+ 5,873
Portfolio securities:							
Canadian bonds	+ 4,966	+ 7,925	+ 5,634	+ 5,304	+ 7,541	+ 13,447	+ 26,404
Canadian stocks	- 1,326	- 1,012	- 405	+ 434	- 101	- 1,754	- 1,085
Canadian banks' net foreign currency transactions with non-residents[3]	- 2,923	+ 8,478	- 2,166	- 2,422	+ 1,424	+ 2,761	+ 5,313
Money market instruments:							
Government of Canada paper	+ 2,495	- 1,403	- 492	+ 2,623	+ 1,560	+ 3,305	+ 2,288
Other paper	- 259	- 743	+ 1,550	+ 669	+ 664	+ 2,223	+ 2,140
Allocation of Special Drawing Rights	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Other liabilities	+ 2,067	- 215	+ 1,549	+ 1,176	- 554	+ 6,140	+ 1,956
Total Canadian liabilities, net flow	+ 7,521	+ 14,313	+ 7,216	+ 9,447	+ 11,914	+ 32,722	+ 42,890
Total capital account, net flow	+ 5,698	+ 10,244	+ 3,528	+ 7,921	+ 13,210	+ 28,359	+ 34,902
STATISTICAL DISCREPANCY	- 1,051	- 1,827	+ 2,273	- 2,508	- 6,051	- 6,323	- 8,114

1 *Excludes retained earnings.*
2 *A minus sign denotes an outflow of capital resulting from an increase in claims on non-residents or a decrease in liabilities to non-residents.*
3 *When the banks' foreign currency position (booked in Canada) with non-residents is a net asset, series is classified as part of Canadian claims on non-residents.*

Table 2. Current Account, Seasonally Adjusted

	1990	1991				1990	1991
	IV	I	II	III	IV		
	millions of dollars						
Receipts							
Merchandise exports	36,308	34,841	35,630	36,276	34,955	146,482	141,701
Non-merchandise							
Services:							
Travel	1,888	1,922	1,933	1,948	1,927	7,437	7,730
Freight and shipping	1,363	1,399	1,414	1,428	1,468	5,340	5,710
Business services	2,035	1,994	2,035	2,082	2,140	8,041	8,252
Government transactions	202	217	224	214	221	800	876
Other services	218	206	216	215	222	827	859
Total services	5,705	5,738	5,821	5,888	5,980	22,445	23,427
Investment income[1]:							
Interest	1,360	1,385	1,186	1,248	1,215	5,568	5,033
Dividends	945	992	971	978	719	3,686	3,661
Total investment income	2,305	2,377	2,157	2,226	1,934	9,255	8,694
Transfers:							
Inheritances and immigrants' funds	324	363	341	340	296	1,490	1,341
Personal and institutional remittances	227	241	244	244	242	911	972
Canadian withholding tax	342	329	271	347	320	1,719	1,267
Total transfers	893	934	856	931	858	4,119	3,579
Total non-merchandise receipts	8,903	9,050	8,833	9,045	8,772	35,819	35,701
Total receipts	45,210	43,890	44,464	45,321	43,727	182,301	177,402
Payments							
Merchandise imports	33,595	32,256	32,742	35,299	34,026	135,557	134,323
Non-merchandise							
Services:							
Travel	3,279	3,332	3,665	3,844	3,959	12,644	14,800
Freight and shipping	1,368	1,280	1,251	1,287	1,362	5,379	5,180
Business services	2,828	3,015	2,978	2,987	3,043	11,227	12,023
Government transactions	371	371	363	389	398	1,424	1,520
Other services	168	167	168	171	177	647	683
Total services	8,015	8,165	8,425	8,678	8,939	31,320	34,207
Investment income[1]:							
Interest	6,877	6,939	6,707	6,761	6,841	26,854	27,248
Dividends	1,140	1,048	1,319	1,204	889	6,354	4,460
Total investment income	8,017	7,987	8,026	7,965	7,730	33,208	31,709
Transfers:							
Inheritances and emigrants' funds	64	67	66	67	68	251	269
Personal and institutional remittances	256	267	269	270	272	1,015	1,079
Official contributions	549	596	587	424	665	2,658	2,272
Foreign withholding tax	86	83	85	81	83	328	332
Total transfers	954	1,013	1,007	843	1,089	4,252	3,952
Total non-merchandise payments	16,987	17,165	17,459	17,486	17,757	68,780	69,867
Total payments	50,582	49,422	50,201	52,785	51,783	204,337	204,191
Balances							
Merchandise	+ 2,712	+ 2,584	+ 2,888	+ 977	+ 929	+ 10,925	+ 7,378
Non-merchandise:							
Services	- 2,309	- 2,426	- 2,604	- 2,790	- 2,959	- 8,876	- 10,779
Investment income[1]	- 5,713	- 5,610	- 5,870	- 5,739	- 5,796	- 23,953	- 23,015
Transfers	- 62	- 79	- 151	+ 88	- 231	- 133	- 373
Total non-merchandise	- 8,084	- 8,115	- 8,625	- 8,441	- 8,986	- 32,962	- 34,167
Total current account	- 5,372	- 5,531	- 5,737	- 7,464	- 8,057	- 22,036	- 26,789

[1] *Excludes retained earnings.* ■

Financial Flow Accounts

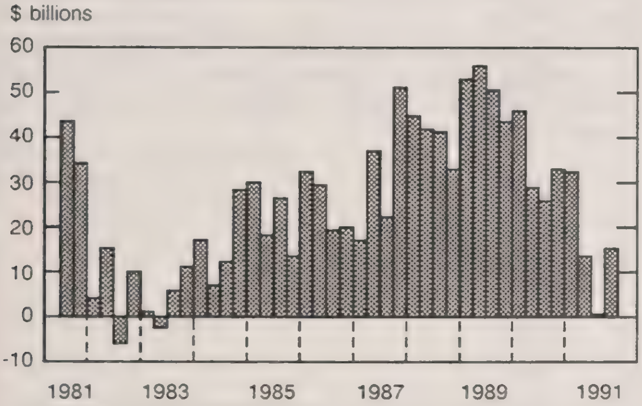
Fourth Quarter and Annual 1991

Funds raised on credit markets by domestic non-financial sectors increased 14.8% in the fourth quarter. The advance followed weak borrowing in the second and third quarters, and brought the level to $103.8 billion, seasonally adjusted at annual rates. Non-financial private corporations and provincial governments accounted for most of the increase.

For 1991 as a whole, total borrowing rose a small 2.9% to $105.1 billion. Borrowing had dropped sharply in 1990 from a peak level of $121.8 billion in 1989. A massive rise in bond financing, from $25.2 billion in 1990 to $63.9 billion in 1991, was offset to a large degree by reduced borrowing in most other categories. Provincial governments accounted for much of the increase.

Funds Raised by Non-financial Private Corporations

Seasonally adjusted at annual rates

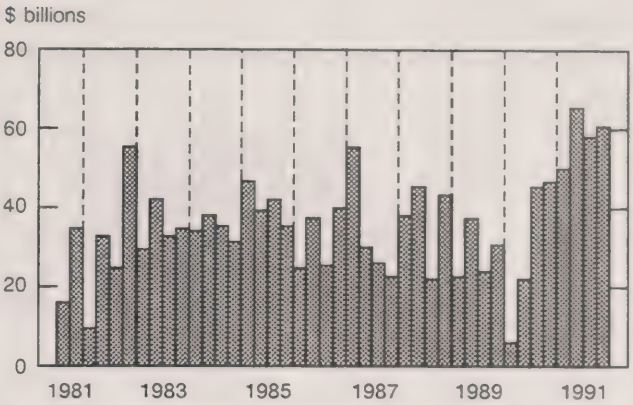


Corporate borrowing rose from a near-zero level in the third quarter to $15.2 billion in the fourth. Corporations continued to borrow large amounts through bond, stock and mortgage financing, while reducing their short-term paper indebtedness. The major change in the quarter was an increase in bank loans; in the third quarter, corporations had reduced bank loan liabilities very sharply.

For 1991 as a whole, corporations cut their borrowing by more than half, to $15.4 billion. The lower level was made possible by cutbacks in plant and equipment investment and, to a lesser degree, by a liquidation of inventories. It occurred despite a sharp reduction in profits.

Total Funds Raised by Government

Seasonally adjusted at annual rates



Non-federal (mostly provincial) government borrowing rose from $19.6 billion in the third quarter to $32.0 billion in the fourth, seasonally adjusted at annual rates. Bond financing declined, while borrowing through short-term paper increased markedly. At the same time, Government of Canada borrowing decreased substantially, to $28.6 billion. Treasury bill financing swung from a large net sale of bills in the third quarter to a significant reduction of outstanding liabilities in the fourth quarter, possibly associated with strong sales of Canada Savings Bonds. The decrease in federal borrowing was coincident with a substantial reduction in the federal deficit.

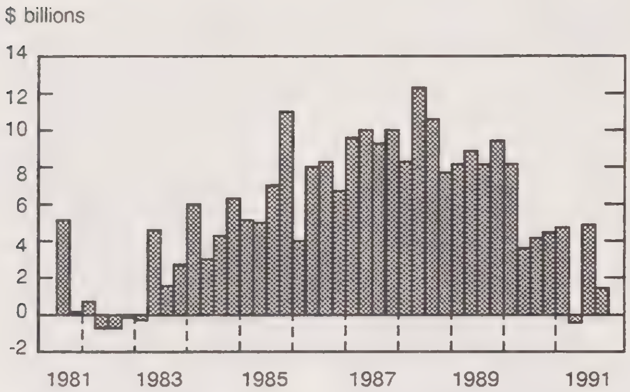
Government borrowing rose sharply in calendar year 1991, from $20.5 billion to $32.4 billion at the federal level and from $9.4 billion to $26.0 billion for other governments. The increases were closely associated with growing fiscal deficits, caused by the recession. All three levels of government, federal, provincial and municipal, met their higher borrowing requirements primarily through bond financing.

In the persons and unincorporated business sector, borrowing dropped 13.4% in the fourth quarter. Consumers retrenched in the face of declining disposable income, high unemployment and a heavy existing debt burden. Consumer credit dipped in line with the drop in consumer expenditure. Bank loans and mortgage financing also fell.

Personal and unincorporated business borrowing also fell in calendar 1991, by 24.7%. It was the second substantial decline following three years in which borrowing consistently exceeded $40 billion. The drop was broadly based, and could be seen in

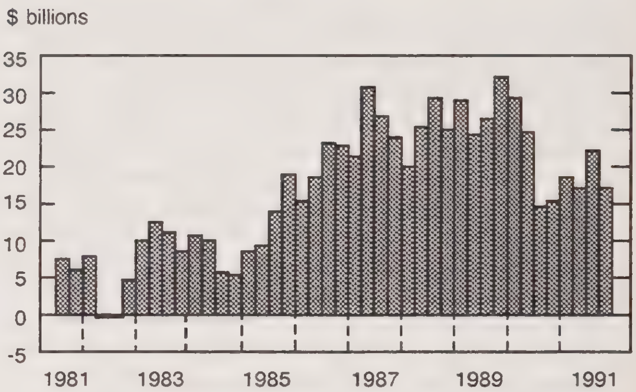
Consumer Credit in the Personal Sector

Seasonally adjusted at annual rates



Mortgage Borrowing in the Personal Sector

Seasonally adjusted at annual rates



lower volume of consumer credit, bank lending and mortgage financing. While growth in indebtedness slowed, it still outpaced growth in income. As a result, the ratio of consumer credit and mortgage debt outstanding to personal disposable income rose from 79.4% at the end of 1990 to 83.2% at the end of 1991.

The fourth quarter 1991 issue of *Financial Flow Accounts* (13-014, $12.50/$50) contains the complete financial flows matrix and is scheduled for release in March.

For further information about the subject matter in this release, contact Gerry Gravel or Jean-Pierre Simard (613-951-9043), National Accounts and Environment Division. □

Financial Market Summary Table

(Seasonally Adjusted at Annual Rates)
(In millions of dollars)

	1990	1991				Annual	
	IV	I	II	III	IV	1990	1991
Persons and Unincorporated Business							
Funds Raised of which:	27,316	21,348	18,612	25,148	21,780	28,834	21,722
Consumer Credit	4,448	4,732	-420	4,852	1,420	5,080	2,646
Bank Loans	1,156	960	1,432	84	-2,144	1,466	83
Other Loans	6,460	-3,032	400	-1,828	5,404	1,372	236
Mortgages	15,328	18,588	17,132	22,100	17,204	21,024	18,756
Non-financial Private Corporations							
Funds Raised by:	32,844	32,220	13,524	748	15,248	33,329	15,435
Bank Loans	1,544	19,856	5,308	-14,452	2,148	7,223	3,215
Other Loans	8,960	-688	1,928	4,376	-1,080	3,906	1,134
Other Short-term Paper	-5,320	-12,512	-15,800	-6,536	-7,848	1,854	-10,674
Mortgages	8,168	5,880	5,924	6,240	4,252	9,290	5,574
Other Bonds	10,748	11,660	9,756	4,336	7,856	4,525	8,402
Shares	8,744	8,024	6,408	6,784	9,920	6,531	7,784
Non-financial Government Enterprises							
Funds Raised	10,724	17,724	7,892	6,700	6,192	10,078	9,627
Federal Government							
Funds Raised of which:	32,004	34,452	28,232	38,216	28,552	20,516	32,363
Other Short-term Paper	23,940	20,224	9,144	26,392	-6,852	14,485	12,227
Canada Bonds	8,064	14,228	19,088	11,828	35,404	6,349	20,137
CSB's	-12,832	2,708	3,392	-388	1,748	-8,179	1,865
Other	20,896	11,520	15,696	12,216	33,656	14,528	18,272
Other Levels of Government							
Funds Raised of which:	14,404	15,484	36,884	19,576	32,028	9,440	25,993
Other Short-term Paper	2,868	-14,632	9,232	-8,620	9,948	1,979	-1,018
Provincial Bonds	13,056	27,672	23,320	26,528	19,632	7,224	24,288
Municipal Bonds	216	2,068	3,472	1,556	2,104	747	2,300
Total Funds Raised by Domestic Non-financial Sectors	117,292	121,228	105,144	90,388	103,800	102,197	105,140
Consumer Credit	4,448	4,732	-420	4,852	1,420	5,080	2,646
Bank Loans	8,424	18,276	3,300	-17,476	-512	10,561	897
Other Loans	12,740	-3,896	2,688	1,872	3,800	4,668	1,116
Canada Short-term Paper	23,940	20,224	9,144	26,392	-6,852	14,485	12,227
Other Short-Term Paper	-5,472	-25,084	-1,784	-11,536	3,904	5,299	-8,625
Mortgages	23,488	24,476	23,048	28,332	21,448	30,309	24,326
Bonds	40,980	74,476	62,760	47,840	70,672	25,229	63,937

■

DATA AVAILABILITY ANNOUNCEMENTS

Canadian National Child Care Study: Introductory Report

February 1992

The *Canadian National Child Care Study: Introductory Report* is the first in a series of reports being published by Statistics Canada in collaboration with Health and Welfare Canada and the National Day Care Research Network. This report provides a history of the study, its goals and objectives, and detailed information about the 1988 National Child Care Survey.

Weighted estimates pertain to 2,724,300 economic families with at least one child 0-12 years old and the 4,658,500 children living in those families.

Highlights

- In the fall of 1988, 46.3% of families with at least one child under the age of 13 were families with only one child, 39.8% had two children, and 13.8% had three or more children. A total of 399,500 (14.7%) were classified as one-parent families.

- Most families with children younger than 13 years of age (1,177,500) lived in large urban centres with a population of 500,000 or more; however, roughly one-third (912,900 families) lived in smaller urban settings and in rural areas.

- Almost 21% of the families had an annual combined parental income of $20,000 or less in 1987, while 15.2% had an income that exceeded $60,000. Newfoundland, Prince Edward Island, New Brunswick and Saskatchewan had the highest proportion of families with combined 1987 parental incomes of less than $20,000.

- A pattern of full-time involvement in work and/or study activities described 1,174,800 families (43.1%). One parent was at home (neither employed nor a student) in 1,063,000 families (39%).

- For children 0-17 months old, 40.2% (224,500) needed child care for at least 20 hours per week while parents worked or studied.

The Canadian National Child Care Study: Introductory Report (89-526E, $25) is now available. See "How to Order Publications".

For more information on this series of reports, contact Dr. Donna S. Lero, Project Director, Department of Family Studies, University of Guelph (519-824-4120, Ext. 3914), Dr. Alan R. Pence, Project Co-Director, School of Child and Youth Care, University of Victoria (604-721-7981) or Scott Murray, Household Surveys Division (613-951-9476).

Any questions concerning the design, contents, methodology, etc., should be directed to Scott Murray (613-951-9476, fax 613-951-0562). ■

Livestock Report

January 1, 1992

The total number of pigs in Canada at January 1, 1992, was estimated at 10,545,500, a 1% increase from the year-earlier level of 10,467,500. Sows for breeding and bred gilts were estimated at 1,045,600, almost unchanged from 1,042,200 a year earlier. Farrowings during the fourth quarter of 1991 increased 1% and are forecast to remain unchanged for the first quarter and to decrease by 1% in the second quarter of 1992 compared to year-earlier levels.

Total cattle and calves in Canada at January 1, 1992, were estimated at 11,415,600 head, up 2% from the year-earlier level of 11,197,500. Beef cows were estimated at 3,666,000, 3% higher than 3,560,900 at January 1, 1991. The number of beef cows was up 2% in the East and 3% in the West. The population of dairy cows has declined and was estimated at 1,380,300 at January 1, 1992, 2% less than the 1,409,800 a year ago.

Sheep and lamb numbers in Canada at January 1, 1992, were estimated at 554,100, up 2% from 541,300 at January 1, 1991. Sheep aged one year and over were estimated at 395,400, up 3% from the year-earlier level of 385,700. Lambs under one year in age were estimated at 158,700, a 2% increase from the January 1991 level of 155,600.

Available on CANSIM: matrices 1150, 1151, 1166, 5645, 9500-9510.

The January 1, 1992, issue of *Livestock Report* (23-008, $16.50/$66) will be available by the second week of March. See "How to order Publications".

For more information on this release, contact Bernie Rosien (613-951-8716), Agriculture Division.

■

Passenger Bus and Urban Transit Statistics

December 1991

In December 1991, a total of 73 Canadian urban transit systems with gross annual total operating revenues of $1 million or more (subsidies included) carried 117.2 million fare passengers, a decrease of 7.2% from the previous month. Operating revenues totalled $104.2 million, down 4.2% from November 1991.

During the same period, 22 passenger bus carriers earning $1 million or more annually from intercity and rural bus operations carried 1.2 million fare passengers, up 19.6% from the previous month. Earnings of these carriers totalled $27.0 million, a 25.6% increase over the November 1991 operating revenues.

All 1990 figures and 1991 cumulative data have been revised.

Available on CANSIM: matrices 351 and 352.

The December 1991 issue of *Passenger Bus and Urban Transit Statistics* (53-003, $7.10/$71) will be available the first week of March. See "How to Order Publications".

For further information on this release, contact Angus MacLean (613-951-2484), Transportation Division. ■

Government Revenue and Expenditure (SNA Basis)

Fourth Quarter 1991

Federal, provincial and local government detailed revenue and expenditure estimates on a national accounts basis for the quarter ended December 31, 1991, are now available. Revised detailed estimates for the quarters ended March 31, June 30, and September 30, 1991, are also available.

Available on CANSIM: matrices 2711 (federal), 2712 (provincial) and 2713 (local).

Note: Certain CANSIM expenditure data and series titles have been changed back to 1987 to reflect subsidies on accrual and cash bases.

For further information, contact John (Sean) Bergin (613-951-1815) (federal) or James Temple (613-951-1832) (three levels of government), Economic Statistics Section, Public Institutions Division.

Data are also available through special tabulation. For more information or general inquiries on Public Institutions Division products or services, contact Donald Dubreuil, Data Dissemination Co-ordinator (613-951-0767). ■

Pack of Processed Beets

1991

The data on pack of processed beets for 1991 are now available.

Pack of Selected Processed Vegetables (32-240, $13) will be released at a later date.

For further information, contact Peter Zylstra (613-951-3511), Industry Division. ■

PUBLICATIONS RELEASED

Family Incomes, 1990.
Catalogue number 13-208
(Canada: $19; United States: US$23;
Other Countries: US$27).

Cereals and Oilseeds Review, December 1991.
Catalogue number 22-007
(Canada: $13.80/$138; United States: US$16.80/US$168; Other Countries: US$19.30/US$193).

Production, Shipments and Stocks on Hand of Sawmills in British Columbia, December 1991.
Catalogue number 35-003
(Canada: $7.10/$71; United States: US$8.50/US$85; Other Countries: US$9.90/US$99).

Quarterly Shipments of Office Furniture Products, Quarter Ended December 31, 1991.
Catalogue number 35-006
(Canada: $6.75/$27; United States: US$8/US$32; Other Countries: US$9.50/US$38).

Quarterly Shipments of Household Furniture Products, Quarter Ended December 31, 1991.
Catalogue number 35-007
(Canada: $6.75/$27; United States: US$8/US$32; Other Countries: US$9.50/US$38).

Corrugated Boxes and Wrappers, January 1992.
Catalogue number 36-004
(Canada: $5/$50; United States: US$6/US$60; Other Countries: US$7/US$70).

Mineral Wool Including Fibrous Glass Insulation, January 1992.
Catalogue number 44-004
(Canada: $5/$50; United States: US$6/US$60; Other Countries: US$7/US$70).

Railway Operating Statistics, October 1991.
Catalogue number 52-003
(Canada: $10.50/$105; United States: US$12.60/US$126; Other Countries: US$14.70/US$147).

Periodical Publishing, 1989-90.
Catalogue number 87-203
(Canada: $17; United States: US$20;
Other Countries: US$24).

Canadian National Child Care Study: Introductory Report, February 1992.
Catalogue number 89-526E
(Canada: $25; United States: US$30;
Other Countries: US$35).

The paper used in this publication meets the minimum requirements of American National Standard for Information Sciences – Permanence of Paper for Printed Library Materials, ANSI Z39.48 – 1984.

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MAJOR RELEASE DATES: MARCH 1992

(Release dates are subject to change)

Anticipated date(s) of release	Title	Reference period
March		
2	Canadian Composite Leading Indicator	December 1991
2	Sales of Refined Petroleum Products	January 1992
2	Building Permits	December 1991
3	Homicide Statistics	1991
4	Help-wanted Index	February 1992
6	Labour Force Survey	February 1992
9	New Motor Vehicle Sales	January 1992
9	Estimates of Labour Income	December 1991
10	Capacity Utilization Rates in Canadian Manufacturing	Fourth Quarter 1991
10	Farm Product Price Index	January 1992
10	Department Store Sales by Province and Metropolitan Area	January 1992
11	New Housing Price Index	January 1992
12	Abortions in Canada	1990
13	Monthly Survey of Manufacturing	January 1992
13	Travel Between Canada and Other Countries	January 1992
19	Preliminary Statement of Canadian International Merchandise Trade	January 1992
19	Sales of Natural Gas	January 1992
20	The Consumer Price Index	February 1992
20	Field Crop Reporting Series: No. 2 - March Intentions of Principal Field Crop Area, Canada	
23	Retail Trade	January 1992
24	Wholesale Trade	January 1992
24	Department Store Sales and Stocks	January 1992
25	Canada's International Transactions in Securities	January 1992
25	Unemployment Insurance Statistics	January 1992
27	Industrial Product Price Index	February 1992
27	Raw Materials Price Index	February 1992
27	Sales of Refined Petroleum Products	February 1992
30	Employment, Earnings and Hours	January 1992
31	Real Gross Domestic Product at Factor Cost by Industry	January 1992
31	Building Permits	January 1992
31	Major Release Dates	April 1992

The April 1992 release schedule will be published on March 31, 1992. **Users note**: This schedule can be retrieved from **CANSIM** by the command **DATES**. Contact Greg Thomson (613-951-1116), Communications Division.

Catalogue 11–001E (Français 11–001F) ISSN 0827–0465

The Daily

Statistics Canada

Monday March 2, 1992

For release at 8:30 a.m.

MAJOR RELEASES

(continued on page 2)

Canada-Japan Data Reconciliation

Statistics Canada and the Japanese Ministry of Finance have reached an agreement reconciling the wide differences reported by each country in their 1989 trade figures.

The agreed-on totals set Canadian exports to Japan at almost $9.2 billion and imports from Japan at over $9.5 billion for a Canadian trade deficit of $407 million. Prior to the reconciliation, Canadian figures showed a 1989 deficit of $719 million, while the Japanese figures showed a Canadian surplus of $2.2 billion.

The largest sources of discrepancies in 1989 arose from inclusion by the Japanese of insurance and freight costs for Canadian imports ($1.1 billion) and the fact that Japanese figures listed some $1.2 billion worth of goods exported to Canada via the United States simply as U.S.-bound goods.

It is hoped that the agreement will be the first of many with the Japanese and will instill greater accuracy, consistency and comparability in Canada's and Japan's mutual trade data.

The adjustments do not represent revisions to either country's officially published import and export totals, but rather reflect the agreed-on sources of the discrepancies in their trade figures. The discrepancies are mainly the result of differing concepts used by the two countries in tablulating their economic series, both of which are valid.

For further infromation on this release, contact International Trade Division (613-951-9647).

DATA AVAILABILITY ANNOUNCEMENTS

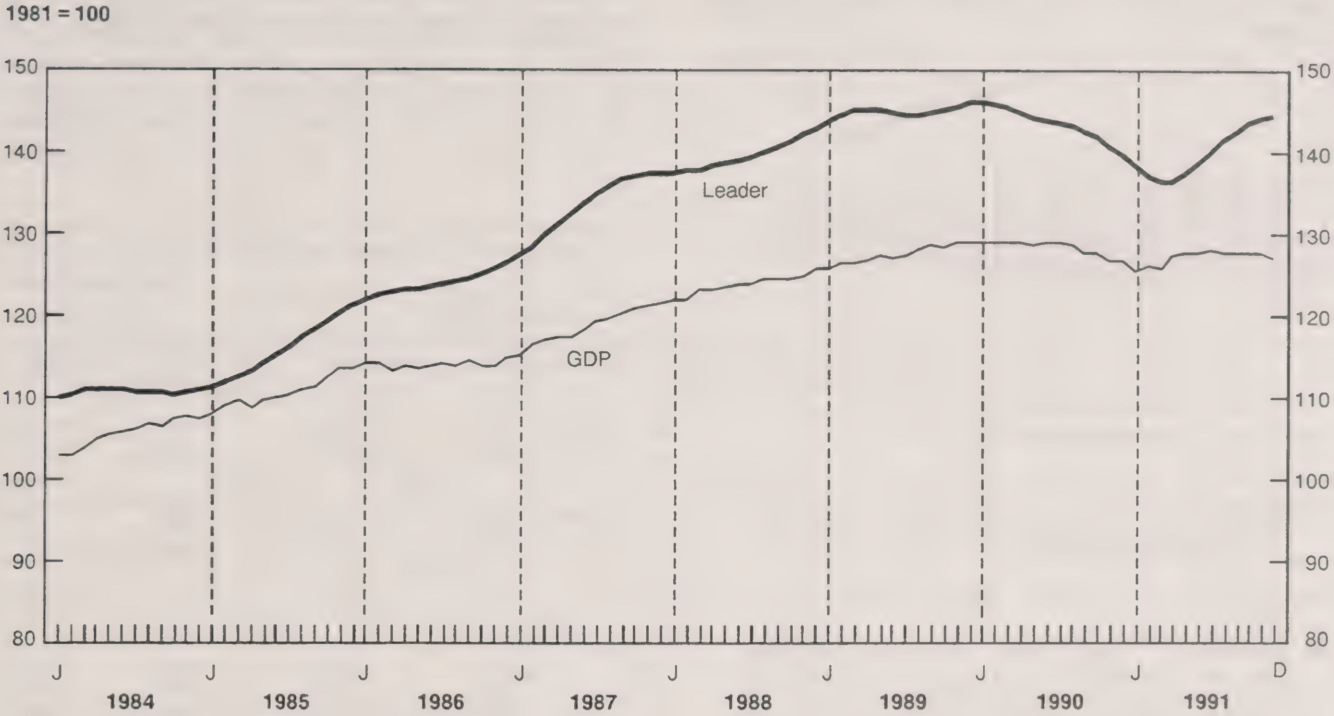
PUBLICATIONS RELEASED

REGIONAL REFERENCE CENTRES

INDEX TO DATA RELEASES: February 1992

MAJOR RELEASES

Composite Leading Indicator and GDP



Canadian Composite Leading Indicator

December 1991

The composite leading index posted a gain of only 0.2% in December. Demand for manufactured durable goods turned down, after the housing index slipped in November and durable goods sales fell in October. Since its initial upturn in April, the overall index has recorded historically slow growth compared to previous recoveries, as has total GDP and employment. However, the financial market indicators picked up in December, notably the stock market.

The indicators of household demand remained weak, a reflection of sluggish labour market conditions. Auto sales continued to pull down purchases of durable goods. Lower housing starts led to a second straight decline in the housing index, which had powered much of the initial growth of the overall index in the spring. Furniture and appliance sales continued to increase, however, as sales of existing homes rose.

Within manufacturing, new orders for durable goods fell for the first time since April 1991. The weakness was concentrated in industries related to transportation, wood, and metals. As well, employment in commercial services levelled off due to a drop in demand for business services. Also reflecting the cautious stance of firms to spending were the steady cuts in inventories of finished products. These cuts helped raise the ratio of shipments to stocks to its highest level on record. The average workweek stayed the same.

The financial market indicators firmed in December. The stock market levelled off, after a drop in November, before rising sharply in January in response to the cut in U.S. interest rates. The money supply expanded by 0.3% in December, matching a similar gain in November that followed virtually no growth in October.

The growth of the U.S. leading indicator also continued to slow, from 0.3% in November to only 0.1% in December. The slowdown originated in weak demand for manufactured goods. Signs of recovery were evident, however, in a pickup of consumer spending at the turn of the year and in the stock market.

For more information on the economy, order the March issue of *Canadian Economic Observer* (11-010, $22/$220), available the week of March 17-21. See "How to Order Publications".

For further information on this release or about the next release dates, contact Francine Roy (613-951-3627), Current Economic Analysis Division.

Canadian Leading Indicators

	Percentage Change			Level	
	October	November	December	November	December
Composite Leading Indicator (1981 = 100)	**0.6**	**0.5**	**0.2**	**144.3**	**144.6**
Unsmoothed	0.1	0.0	-0.1	144.3	144.2
Retail trade					
Furniture and appliance sales	0.1	0.2	0.3	988[4]	991[4]
Other durable goods sales	-0.6	-0.7	-0.8	3,549[4]	3,521[4]
Housing index[1]	0.3	-0.8	-1.2	128.2	126.6
Manufacturing					
New orders – durables	1.8	0.4	-0.2	9,349[4]	9,330[4]
Shipment to inventory ratio – (finished goods)[2]	0.02	0.02	0.02	1.48	1.50
Average workweek (hours)	0.3	0.0	0.0	38.0	38.0
Business and personal services employment (thousands)	0.4	0.3	0.0	1,806	1,806
United States composite leading index (1967 = 100)	0.5	0.3	0.1	193.9	194.1
TSE300 stock price index (1975 = 1000)	0.1	-0.1	0.0	3,509	3,508
Money supply (M1) ($1981)[3]	0.1	0.3	0.3	24,047[4]	24,112[4]

1 *Composite index of housing starts (units) and house sales (MLS).*
2 *Difference from previous month.*
3 *Deflated by the consumer price index for all items.*
4 *Millions of 1981 dollars.*

■

Building Permits

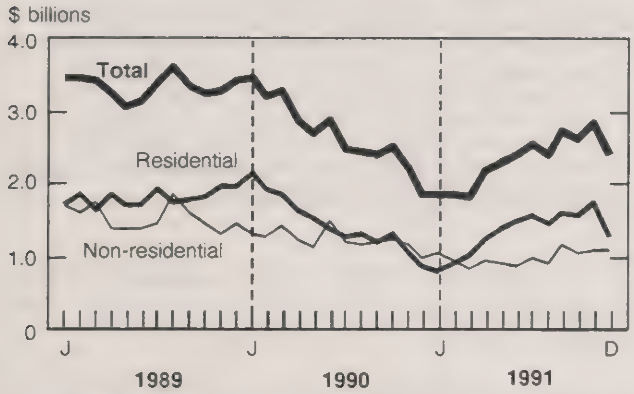
(Seasonally Adjusted Data)
December 1991

Summary

The preliminary value of building permits issued in Canada declined 16.1% in December to $2,392 million, down from $2,850 million in November. The residential sector was entirely responsible for this decline.

Value of Building Permits Issued in Canada

Seasonally adjusted



Note: Revised data for November, preliminary data for December.

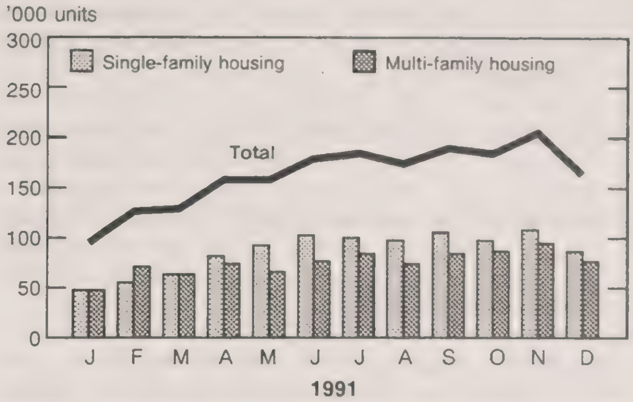
Residential Sector

- The preliminary value of residential building permits was down 27.0% in December to $1,286 million, from $1,762 million in November. Since December 1991, some municipalities in Ontario have imposed a surcharge on residential building permit fees. Consequently, an unusually large amount of permits were issued in November, contributing, in part, to the sharp decline observed in December.

- The value of building permits decreased in the single-family dwelling sector by 27.1% to $900 million and in the multi-family dwelling sector by 26.8% to $386 million.

Dwelling Units Authorized in Canada

Seasonally adjusted at annual rates



Note: Revised data for November, preliminary data for December.

- Ontario (-51.1%) and Quebec (-9.7%) were the only regions to report losses in the value of residential building permits in December.

- The preliminary total number of dwelling units authorized in December declined 20.3% to 162,000 units at an annual rate. The number of dwelling units was down 20.5% in the single-detached sector to 86,000 units and down 20.1% in the multiple-dwelling sector to 76,000 units.

Advance Estimate of the Residential Sector for January 1992

- The advance estimate for January indicated that the value of residential building permits issued in Canada rose to $1,375 million, up 8.1% from the revised value[1] for December ($1,272 million).

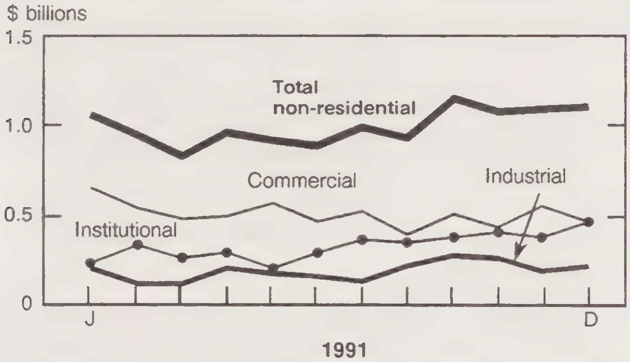
- The advance estimate of dwelling units authorized in January showed an increase of 10.7% to 178,000 units at annual rates, up from the revised level of 161,000 units reported in December.

[1] *The addition of data due to the advance estimate for January results in the revision of seasonally adjusted figures for previous months, including December.*

Non-residential Sector

- The preliminary value of non-residential building permits increased by only 1.7% in December to $1,106 million, up from $1,088 million reported in November.
- Increases were recorded in both the institutional (+22.4% to $452 million) and the industrial sectors (+16.7% to $200 million) in December. However, the value of building permits was down 17.0% in the commercial sector to $454 million. All regions contributed to the decline recorded in commercial building permits.
- British Columbia (+33.9%) and Ontario (+12.7%) were the only regions to report increases in the value of non-residential building permits in December. Quebec (-19.6%) reported the largest decline.

Value of Non-residential Permits Issued in Canada
Seasonally adjusted

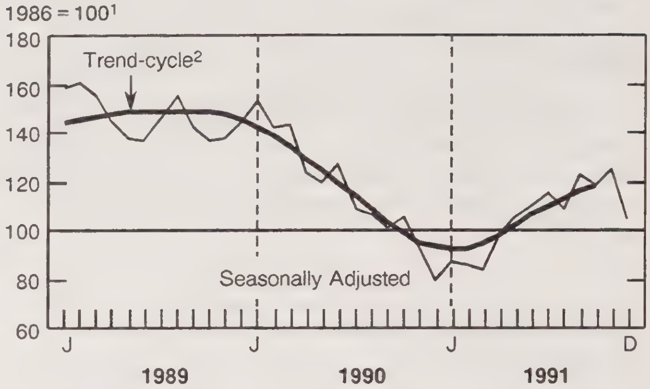


Note: Revised data for November, preliminary data for December.

Short-term Trend

- The short-term trend (excluding engineering projects) increased 2.3% in October to 117.7. Since May 1991, the short-term trend has been continuously progressing at a more moderate rate.

Building Permits Indices



[1] *This series is deflated by using the construction input price index which includes cost of material and labor.*
[2] *The trend-cycle shows the seasonally-adjusted value of building permits without irregular influences which can obscure the short-term trend. In order to reduce the number of false signals in the construction activity series, the trend-cycle is published with a two-month lag.*

- The residential trend index increased 2.5% in October to 125.4, and the non-residential trend index recorded a 1.7% increase to 107.2.

Available on CANSIM: matrices 80 (levels 3-7, 16-22), 129, 137, 443, 989-992, 994, 995 and 4073.

The December issue of *Building Permits* (64-001, $22.10/$221) is scheduled for release the second week of March.

For further information on these statistics, contact Marcel Poirier (613-951-2026). For analytical information, contact Paul Gratton (613-951-2025), Current Investment Indicators Section, Investment and Capital Stock Division. ■

Sales of Refined Petroleum Products

January 1992

Highlights

Seasonally Adjusted Sales

- Preliminary estimates indicate that sales of refined petroleum products totalled 6.6 million cubic metres in January 1992, an increase of 2.2% from December 1991.
- This increase is attributable to increased sales of motor gasoline (2.0%) and diesel fuel oil (1.6%). Two of the four major products posted decreases in sales: heavy fuel oil (7.4%) and light fuel oil (0.7%).

Unadjusted Sales

- Total sales of refined petroleum products decreased 0.1% from January 1991, to a level of 6.5 million cubic metres. Of the four main products, diesel fuel oil registered the only decrease (5.1%), while the other three registered increases: light fuel oil 11.6%, heavy fuel oil 10.5% and motor gasline 0.6%.

Available on CANSIM: matrices 628-642 and 644-647.

The January 1992 issue of *Refined Petroleum Products* (45-004, $18.20/$182) will be available the third week of April. See "How to Order Publications".

For more detailed information on this release, contact Gérard O'Connor (613-951-3562), Energy Section, Industry Division.

Sales of Refined Petroleum Products

	October 1991[r]	November 1991[r]	December 1991[r]	January 1992[p]	January 1992/ December 1991
	Adjusted for Seasonal Variation				
	(thousands of cubic metres)				%
Total, All Products	**6 531.6**	**6 471.4**	**6 458.9**	**6 599.4**	**2.2**
Main Products:					
Motor Gasoline	2 732.3	2 733.3	2 735.2	2 789.4	2.0
Diesel Fuel Oil	1 325.5	1 315.5	1 327.4	1 348.0	1.6
Light Fuel Oil	532.7	451.9	471.8	468.3	-0.7
Heavy Fuel Oil	654.6	671.6	711.6	659.2	-7.4

	January 1990	January 1991	January 1992[P]	January 1991/ January 1990	January 1992/ January 1991
	Unadjusted for Seasonal Variation				
	(thousands of cubic metres)			%	
Total, All Products	**6 888.1**	**6 460.2**	**6 453.2**	**-6.2**	**-0.1**
Main Products:					
Motor Gasoline	2 478.7	2 516.3	2 532.6	1.5	0.6
Diesel Fuel Oil	1 255.6	1 182.5	1 121.8	-5.8	-5.1
Light Fuel Oil	1 018.2	851.7	950.9	-16.4	11.6
Heavy Fuel Oil	884.7	697.6	771.0	-21.1	10.5

p *Preliminary.*
r *Revised.*

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■

Gypsum Products

January 1992

Manufacturers shipped 16 916 thousand square metres of plain gypsum wallboard in January 1992, up 22.8% from the 13 772 thousand square metres shipped in January 1991, and up 30.3% from the 12 981 thousand square metres shipped in December 1991.

Available on CANSIM: matrices 39 and 122 (series 11).

The January 1992 issue of *Gypsum Products* (44-003, $5/$50) will be available at a later date. See "How to Order Publications".

For more detailed information on this release, please contact Roland Joubert (613-951-3527), Industry Division. ■

Rigid Insulating Board

January 1992

Shipments of rigid insulating board totalled 1 477 thousand square metres (12.7 mm basis) in January 1992, a decrease of 19.1% compared to 1 825[r] (revised) thousand square metres (12.7 mm basis) shipped in January 1991.

Avaiable on CANSIM: matrices 31 (series 1) and 122 (series 4-7).

The January 1992 issue of *Rigid Insulating Board* (36-002, $5/$50) will be available at a later date. See "How to Order Publications".

For more detailed information on this release, contact Sandra Bohatyretz (613-951-3531), Industry Division. ■

Asphalt Roofing

January 1992

Shipments of asphalt shingles totalled 1 901 959 metric bundles in January 1992, an increase of 39.4% from the 1 364 724[r] (revised) shipped a year earlier.

Available on CANSIM: matrices 32 and 122 (series 27 and 28).

The January 1992 issue of *Asphalt Roofing* (45-001, $5/$50) will be available at a later date. See "How to Order Publications".

For more detailed information on this release, contact Sandra Bohatyretz (613-951-3531), Industry Division. ■

PUBLICATIONS RELEASED

Farm Cash Receipts, January-December 1991.
Catalogue number 21-001
(Canada: $11/$44; United States: US$13.25/US$53; Other Countries: US$15.50/US$62).

Air Carrier Traffic at Canadian Airports, July-September 1990.
Catalogue number 51-005
(Canada: $30.50/$122; United States: US$36.50/US$146; Other Countries: US$42.75/US$171).

The paper used in this publication meets the minimum requirements of American National Standard for Information Sciences – Permanence of Paper for Printed Library Materials, ANSI Z39.48 – 1984.
♾

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The Daily

Statistics Canada

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Air Carrier Operations in Canada	April-June 1991	February 24, 1992
Annual Report of Statistics Canada	1990-91	February 21, 1992
Annual Survey of Manufactures	1989	February 10, 1992
Apartment Construction Price Index	Fourth Quarter 1991	February 7, 1992
Aviation Statistics Centre Service Bulletin	February 1992	February 13, 1992
Balance of International Payments	Fourth Quarter 1991	February 28, 1992
Canada's International Transactions in Securities	December 1991	February 25, 1992
Canadian Chicken Production	1991 Preliminary Estimate	February 10, 1992
Canadian Civil Aviation Statistics	December 1991	February 7, 1992
Canadian Economic Observer	February 1992	February 20, 1992
Canadian National Child Care Study: Introductory Report	February 1992	February 28, 1992
Canadians with Impaired Hearing		February 6, 1992
Characteristics of International Travellers	Annual 1990	February 25, 1992
	Third Quarter 1990	February 25, 1992
	Fourth Quarter 1990	February 25, 1992
Composite Leading Indicator	November 1991	February 3, 1992
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Construction Union Wage Rate Index	January 1992	February 21, 1992
Consumer Price Index	January 1992	February 21, 1992
Corporation Taxation Statistics	1989 Preliminary Data	February 21, 1992
Corrugated Boxes and Wrappers	January 1992	February 25, 1992
Dairy Review	December 1991	February 11, 1992
Data on Husband-Wife Families	1989	February 21, 1992

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Department Store Sales and Stocks	December 1991	February 24, 1992
Department Store Sales by Province and Metropolitan Area	December 1991	February 11, 1992
Divorces	1990	February 11, 1992
Electric Lamps	January 1992	February 20, 1992
Employment, Earnings and Hours	November 1991	February 27, 1992
Estimates of Labour Income	November 1991	February 6, 1992
Export and Import Price Indexes	December 1991	February 20, 1992
Fabricated Structural Steel Price Indexes	Fourth Quarter 1991	February 14, 1992
Family Expenditure in Canada – Selected Metropolitan Areas	1990	February 18, 1992
Family Food Expenditure in Canada – Selected Metropolitan Areas	1990	February 25, 1992
Farm Cash Receipts	January-December 1991	February 20, 1992
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Farm Product Price Index	December 1991	February 11, 1992
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Federal Government Business Enterprises Financial Statistics	1990	February 17, 1992
Federal Government Employment in Metropolitan Areas	September 1991	February 24, 1992
Financial Flow Accounts	Fourth Quarter 1991	February 28, 1992
Financial Statistics for Enterprises	Fourth Quarter 1991	February 27, 1992
Footwear Statistics	December 1991	February 7, 1992
Government Revenue and Expenditure (SNA Basis)	Fourth Quarter 1991	February 28, 1992
Gypsum Products	December 1991	February 3, 1992
Health Indicators	1991	February 11, 1992
Help-wanted Index	January 1992	February 5, 1992
Hospital Annual Statistics and Indicators	1988-89	February 25, 1992
Income and Expenditure Accounts (Gross Domestic Product)	Annual 1991 (Preliminary)	February 28, 1992
	Fourth Quarter 1991	February 28, 1992
Industrial Chemicals and Synthetic Resins	December 1991	February 6, 1992
Industrial Product Price Index	January 1992	February 26, 1992
International Incarceration Patterns	1980-1990	February 19, 1992
International Travel Account	Annual 1991	February 27, 1992
	Fourth Quarter 1991	February 27, 1992
Labour Force Survey	January 1992	February 7, 1992
Livestock Report	January 1, 1992	February 28, 1992

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Local Government Finance – Financial Management System Basis	1991 Estimates	February 24, 1992
Local Government Long-term Debt	January 1992	February 24, 1992
Machinery and Equipment Price Indexes	Fourth Quarter 1991	February 12, 1992
Market Research Handbook	1992	February 24, 1992
Marriages in Canada	1990	February 25, 1992
Milling and Crushing Statistics	December 1991	February 11, 1992
Mineral Wool Including Fibrous Glass Insulation	January 1992	February 25, 1992
Monthly Survey of Manufacturing	December 1991	February 13, 1992
Multifactor Productivity	1990	February 24, 1992
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New Motor Vehicle Sales	December 1991	February 10, 1992
Non-residential Building Construction Price Index	Fourth Quarter 1991	February 5, 1992
Oil Pipeline Transport	November 1991	February 6, 1992
Oils and Fats	December 1991	February 12, 1992
Pack of Processed Beans, Green and Wax	1991	February 4, 1992
Pack of Processed Beets	1991	February 28, 1992
Pack of Processed Lima Beans	1991	February 13, 1992
Pack of Processed Mushrooms	1991	February 6, 1992
Pack of Tomatoes and Tomato Products	1991	February 24, 1992
Particleboard, Waferboard and Fibreboard	December 1991	February 7, 1992
Passenger Bus and Urban Transit Statistics	December 1991	February 28, 1992
Plastic Film and Bags	Fourth Quarter 1991	February 17, 1992
Precast Concrete Price Indexes	Second Half 1991	February 14, 1992
Preliminary Statement of Canadian International Trade	December 1991	February 20, 1992
Private and Public Investment	Intentions 1992	February 27, 1992
Production of Eggs	December 1991	February 13, 1992
Production, Shipments and Stocks on Hand of Sawmills in British Columbia	December 1991	February 24, 1992
Production, Shipments and Stocks of Sawmills East of the Rockies	December 1991	February 24, 1992
Public Sector Employment and Remuneration	Third Quarter 1991	February 18, 1992
Pulpwood and Wood Residue Statistics	December 1991	February 7, 1992
Quarterly Business Conditions Survey, Canadian Manufacturing Industries	January 1992	February 4, 1992

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Subject	Reference Period	Release Date
Railway Carloadings	December 1991	February 18, 1992
	Seven-day Period Ending January 21, 1992	February 3, 1992
	10-day Period Ending January 31, 1992	February 11, 1992
	Seven-day Period Ending February 7, 1992	February 20, 1992
	Seven-day Period Ending February 14, 1992	February 26, 1992
Railway Operating Statistics	October 1991	February 6, 1992
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Raw Materials Price Index	January 1992	February 26, 1992
Real Gross Domestic Product at Factor Cost by Industry	December 1991	February 28, 1992
Recidivism in Youth Courts	1990-91	February 10, 1992
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Residential Care Facilities	1989-90	February 25, 1992
Resource and Caseload Statistics for Legal Aid in Canada	1990- 91	February 21, 1992
Restaurants, Caterers and Taverns	December 1991	February 21, 1992
Retail Trade	December 1991	February 21, 1992
Sales of Natural Gas	December 1991	February 19, 1992
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Shipments of Household Furniture Products	Fourth Quarter 1991	February 20, 1992
Shipments of Office Furniture Products	Fourth Quarter 1991	February 24, 1992
Shipments of Rolled Steel	December 1991	February 14, 1992
Short-term Expectations Survey		February 4, 1992
Short-term Debt of Local Governments	December 1991	February 13, 1992
Soft Drinks	January 1992	February 17, 1992
Specified Domestic Electrical Appliances	December 1991	February 5, 1992
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Steel, Primary Forms	December 1991	February 7, 1992
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Steel Wire and Specified Wire Products	December 1991	February 7, 1992
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Stocks of Frozen Poultry Products	February 1, 1992	February 18, 1992
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Tea, Coffee and Cocoa	December 1991	February 20, 1992
Telephone Statistics	December 1991	February 26, 1992
Television Viewing Data	1990	February 17, 1992
Tobacco Products	January 1992	February 20, 1992
Travel Between Canada and Other Countries	December and Annual 1991	February 14, 1992

Index to Data Releases, February 1992

Subject	Reference Period	Release Date
Travel-log: Canada's Major Overseas Tourism Markets	Winter 1992	February 21, 1992
Unemployment Insurance Statistics	December 1991	February 26, 1992
Unemployment Insurance Statistics – Number of Contributors and their Contributions	1990	February 19, 1992
Wholesale Trade	December 1991	February 24, 1992
World Trade Database	1990	February 13, 1992

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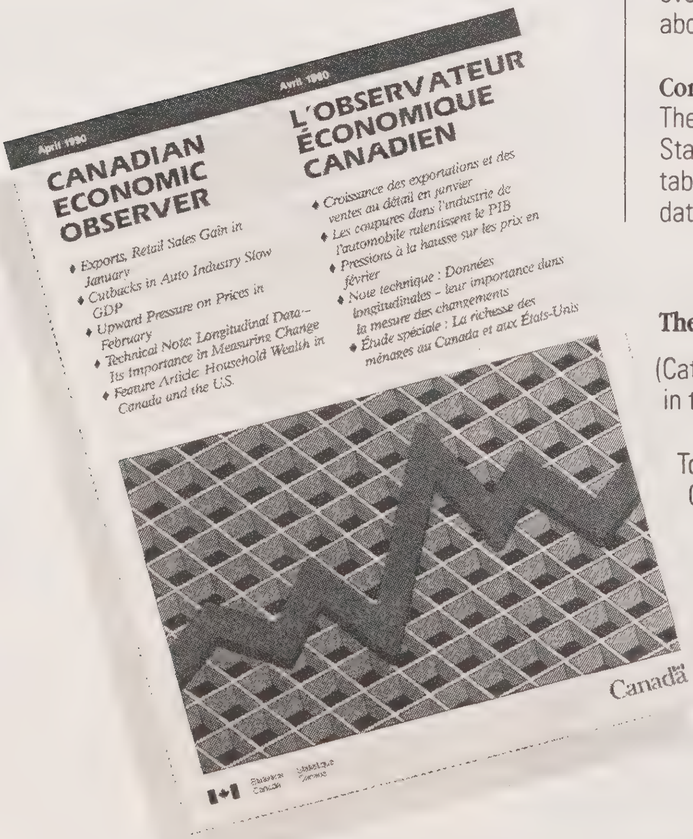

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Catalogue 11–001E (Français 11–001F) ISSN 0827–0465

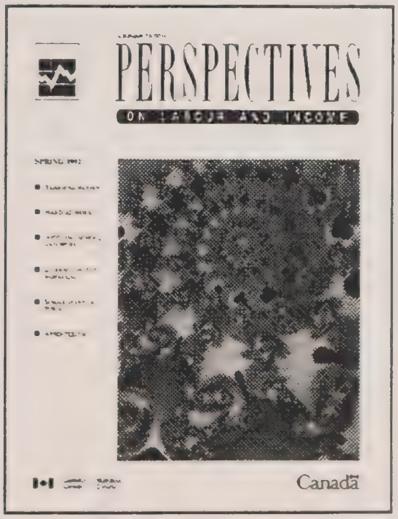
The Daily

Statistics Canada

Tuesday, March 3, 1992 **For release at 8:30 a.m.**

MAJOR RELEASES

(continued on page 2)



Perspectives on Labour and Income
Spring 1992

The Spring 1992 edition of Statistics Canada's quarterly journal on labour and income issues is released today.

This issue contains a special supplement that reviews labour market developments in 1991. It also carries a study that examines labour force changes in single-industry towns and a study on the numbers and characteristics of long workweeks. Other articles cover full-time students who juggle school and work, literacy in the workplace, and absenteeism.

Each quarter, *Perspectives on Labour and Income* uses results from several data sources to examine and offer insights on emerging issues. Articles discuss recent labour market developments as well as current income issues.

To obtain further information on this release, contact Cécile Dumas (613-951-6894) or Doreen Duchesne (613-951-6893).

The Spring 1992 edition of *Perspectives on Labour and Income* (75-001E, $13.25/$53) is now available. See "How to Order Publications".

DATA AVAILABILITY ANNOUNCEMENT

MAJOR RELEASES

Short-term Expectations Survey

The following are the forecasts of the year-over-year change in the Consumer Price Index and the unemployment rate for February 1992, of merchandise exports and imports for January 1992, and of the gross domestic product for December 1991.

The increase in the Consumer Price Index for February was forecast at 1.8%, with minimum and maximum values of 1.2% and 2.5%, respectively. The mean forecast for January was overestimated by 0.7.

The mean forecast of the unemployment rate for February was 10.4% (minimum 10.2%, maximum 10.5%). For January, the mean forecast underestimated the outcome by 0.1.

January merchandise exports were forecast to be $11.6 billion, with minimum and maximum values of $11.0 billion and $11.9 billion, respectively. The forecast of imports for the same period was $11.0 billion, with minimum and maximum values of $10.5 billion and $11.3 billion, respectively.

Gross Domestic Product was forecast to have changed by 0.1% between November and December 1991, with minimum and maximum rates of -0.2% and 0.3%, respectively. Statistics Canada announced on February 28 that the actual change in GDP for December was -0.4%. This implies a forecast overestimate of 0.5.

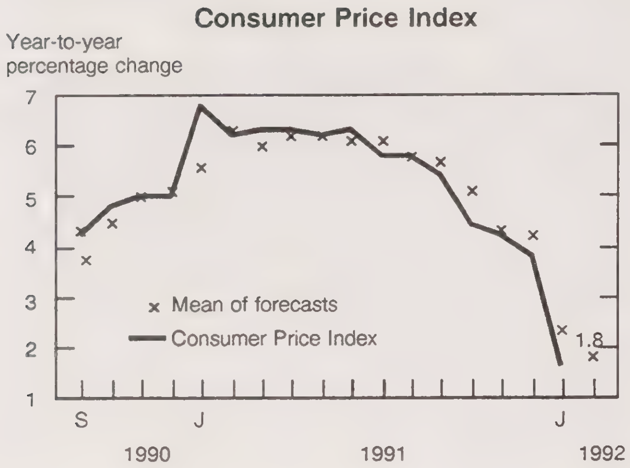
Note to users

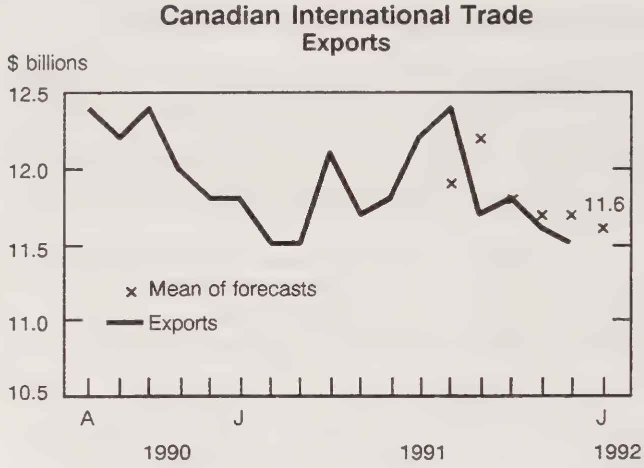
Since April 1990, Statistics Canada has been canvassing a small group of economic analysts (an average of 24 participants) and requesting from them a one-month-ahead forecast of key economic indicators. The experience to date suggests that the results of this survey are found useful by the public at large. This month, participants were asked for their monthly forecasts of the year-to-year change in the Consumer Price Index, the unemployment rate, merchandise exports and imports, and the monthly change in the Gross Domestic Product.

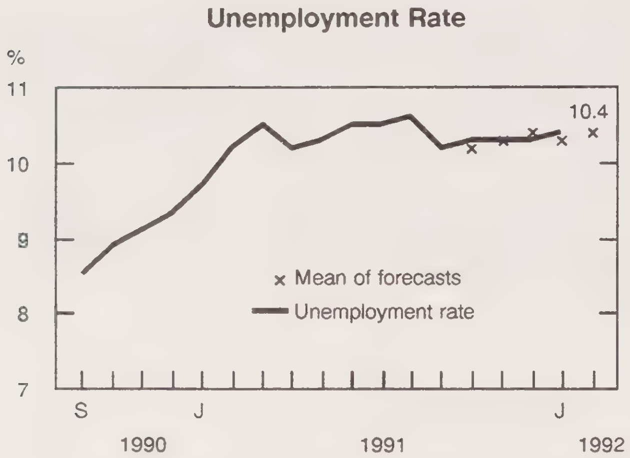
Note: In order to avoid average forecasts being unduly influenced by extreme forecasts, Statistics Canada will identify extremes as all those beyond two standard deviations from the mean and recalculate the mean excluding those extremes. Both means will be published.

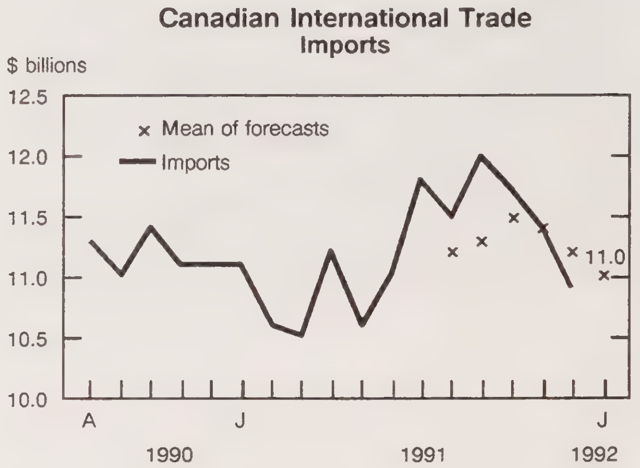
For a complete set of tables or more information concerning this survey, contact Diane Lachapelle (613-951-0568). □

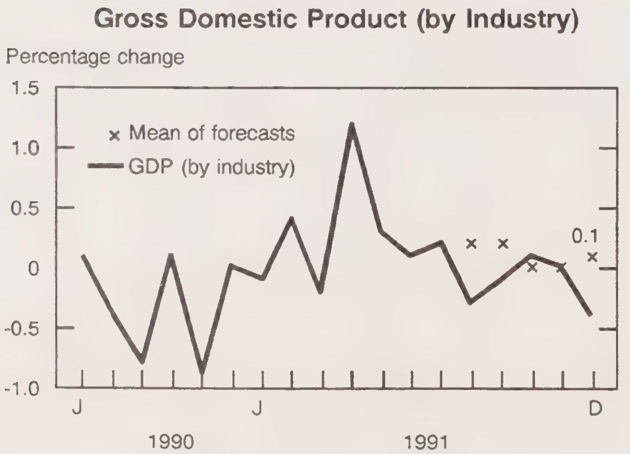
FORECASTS VS. ACTUAL











Homicide in Canada

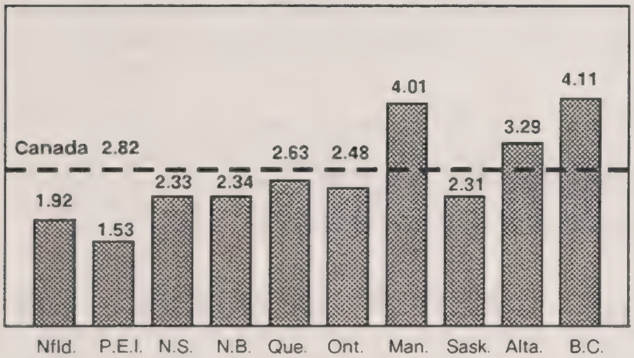
1991 (Preliminary)

Highlights

- There were 762 homicides (murder, manslaughter and infanticide) reported in Canada in 1991 or a rate of 2.82 homicides per 100,000 population. The 1991 rate was 14% over that of 1990, and 11% over the average of the previous 10 years.

Rates for Homicide Offences, Canada and the Provinces, 1991P

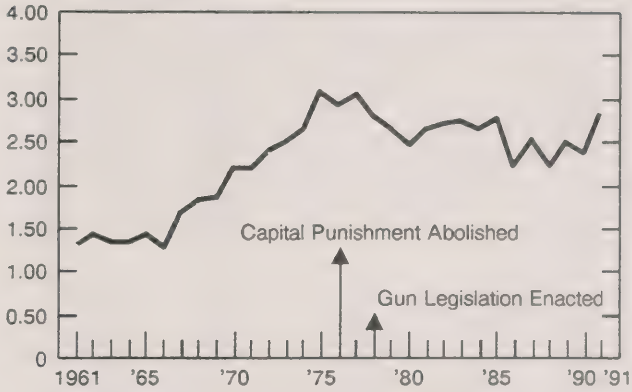
Rate per 100,000 population



P Preliminary data.

Homicide Rate, Canada, 1961-1991P

Rate per 100,000 population



P Preliminary data.

- There were three police officers murdered in 1991; two were murdered in 1990, none in either 1989 or 1988.

The accompanying tables and graphics provide information by province and census metropolitan area as well as a trend line for Canada.

For more complete information on this release, contact the Canadian Centre for Justice Statistics, Information and Client Services (613-951-9023). □

Number and Rate[1] of Homicide Offences[2], Canada and the Provinces/Territories 1981-1990 Average, 1990 and 1991[p]

Province/Territory	Average 1981-1990		1990		1991p	
	Number	Rate	Number	Rate	Number	Rate
Newfoundland	4.8	0.84	-	0.00	11	1.92
Prince Edward Island	0.5	0.39	1	0.77	2	1.53
Nova Scotia	14.2	1.63	9	1.01	21	2.33
New Brunswick	13.9	1.96	12	1.66	17	2.34
Quebec	186.7	2.84	181	2.68	180	2.63
Ontario	182.6	2.00	182	1.87	246	2.48
Manitoba	38.9	3.66	39	3.58	44	4.01
Saskatchewan	29.6	2.96	36	3.60	23	2.31
Alberta	67.9	2.87	74	3.00	83	3.29
British Columbia	99.0	3.42	110	3.51	132	4.11
Yukon	1.9	...	1	...	-	...
Northwest Territories	7.2	...	11	...	3	...
Canada	**646.8**	**2.55**	**656**	**2.47**	**762**	**2.82**

p 1991 data are preliminary and are therefore subject to revision.
... figures not appropriate or not applicable
1 Rates are calculated per 100,000 population.
2 One offence is counted for each victim.
– Nil or zero.
Source: Homicide Survey, Policing Services Program, Canadian Centre for Justice Statistics, February 1992

Number and Rate[1] of Homicide Offences[2], Census Metropolitan Areas[3], Canada 1991[p]

Census Metropolitan Area	1991 Population	Average 1981 – 1990		1990		1991p	
		Number	Rate	Number	Rate	Number	Rate
Toronto	3,812.1	67	2.02	72	1.92	103	2.70
Montreal	3,114.9	104	3.56	105	3.42	109	3.50
Vancouver	1,587.5	48	3.50	54	3.49	66	4.16
Ottawa-Hull	891.0	15	1.94	13	1.50	19	2.13
Ontario (part)	670.2	10	1.73	11	1.69	16	2.39
Quebec (part)	220.7	5	2.62	2	0.94	3	1.36
Edmonton	842.1	25	3.42	29	3.52	26	3.09
Calgary	742.9	15	2.33	19	2.63	19	2.56
Winnipeg	653.6	21	3.32	20	3.09	17	2.60
Quebec City	630.2	12	1.99	15	2.41	12	1.90
Hamilton	603.1	13	2.27	10	1.68	16	2.65
London	376.9	5	1.47	6	1.63	2	0.53
St. Catharines-Niagara	364.4	8	2.31	9	2.51	11	3.02
Kitchener	351.9	5	1.63	2	0.58	11	3.13
Halifax	316.6	6	1.86	4	1.28	9	2.84
Victoria	286.0	5	1.93	8	2.87	1	0.35
Windsor	262.8	6	2.54	5	1.92	7	2.66
Oshawa	250.2	2	1.15	2	0.82	11	4.40
Saskatoon	205.0	4	2.11	9	4.39	7	3.41
Regina	190.7	8	4.32	9	4.72	4	2.10
St.John's	164.8	1	0.94	0	0.00	3	1.82
Chicoutimi-Jonquière	159.1	2	1.32	6	3.80	1	0.63
Sudbury	150.6	4	2.42	6	4.02	7	4.65
Sherbrooke	134.8	2	1.20	2	1.49	2	1.48
Trois-Rivières	131.8	3	2.05	1	0.76	3	2.28
Saint John	124.6	3	2.60	3	2.42	4	3.21
Thunder Bay	124.6	3	2.52	1	0.81	3	2.41

p 1991 data are preliminary and are therefore subject to revision.
1 Rates are calculated per 100,000 population.
2 One "offence" is counted for each victim.
3 Census Metropolitan Areas are presented in decreasing population order.
Source: Homicide Survey, Policing Services Program, Canadian Centre for Justice Statistics, February 1992

Absences from Work Revisited

1977-1990

Between 1977 and 1990, days lost per worker for "personal and family-related reasons" almost tripled. Data from the Labour Force Survey are examined in "Absences from Work Revisited," one of six articles featured in the Spring 1992 issue of *Perspectives on Labour and Income*. The author analyses data on the levels and variability of work absences among full-time paid workers.

Highlights

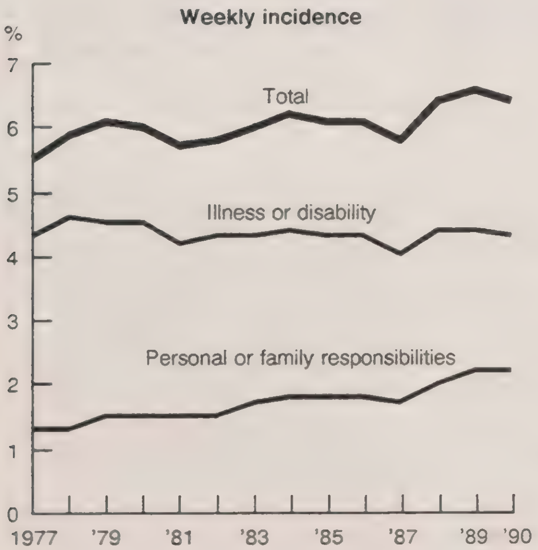
- In an average week in 1990, 558,000 full-time paid workers (6.4%) were absent from work for personal reasons ("own illness or disability" and "personal or family responsibilities") for all or part of the week.
- As a result of these absences, 9.4 days of work time were lost per full-time paid worker in 1990, up from 8.6 days in 1987. During that period, time lost per worker due to "illness or disability" increased by one-third of a day to reach 6.7 days. Time lost because of "personal or family responsibilities" rose by a half-day to 2.7 days.
- Between 1977 and 1990, absences due to "personal or family responsibilities" increased steadily with the growing number of dual-earner families with preschool-age children. The burden of these responsibilities fell disproportionately on women, since their time lost increased from 1.9 to 5.2 days per year while the days lost by men barely changed over the same period.
- The propensity to miss work for personal reasons increases with age. In 1990, the proportion of workers reporting some absence ranged from a low of 5.0% among teenage workers to a high of 7.1% among those aged 55 and over. Health problems are the main reason for the higher absence levels among older workers.

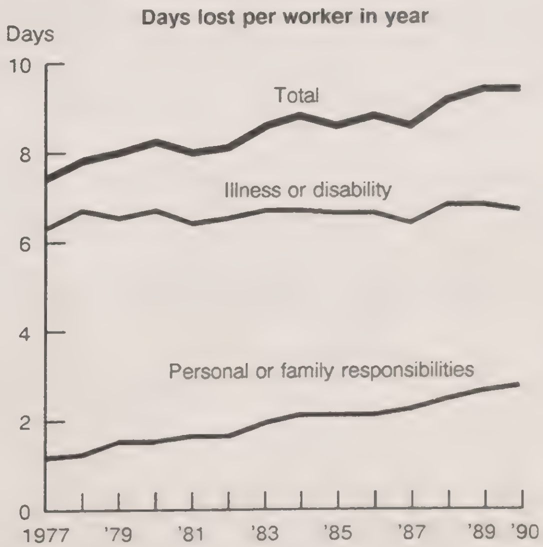
For further information, contact Ernest B. Akyeampong at (613-951-4624).

The Spring 1992 issue of *Perspectives on Labour and Income* (75-001E, $13.25/$53) is now available. See "How to Order Publications". ■

Absence rates of full-time paid workers

Work absences increased over the period. Almost all of the growth was due to personal or family demands.





Source: Labour Force Survey

DATA AVAILABILITY ANNOUNCEMENT

Financial Statistics for Canadian-domiciled Marine Carriers

Annual 1990 (Preliminary)

For the 1990 reporting year, the marine financial survey included firms earning gross operating revenues of $500,000 or more.

Highlights

- Total operating revenues were $2.65 billion and total operating expenses were $3.35 billion.
- Total employment was 23,984, of which 61.7% represented vessel crew employees.
- Property and equipment was valued at $2.90 billion, with a depreciated value of $1.58 billion.
- The fleet comprised 2,025 vessels, 60.9% of which were owned and operated by for-hire carriers.

For further information on this release, contact Anna MacDonald (613-951-0291), Marine Transport Unit, Transportation Division. ■

PUBLICATIONS RELEASED

The Sugar Situation, January 1992.
Catalogue number 32-013
(Canada: $5/$50; United States: US$6/US$60;
Other Countries: US$7/US$70).

Production, Shipments and Stocks on Hand of Sawmills East of the Rockies, December 1991.
Catalogue number 35-002
(Canada: $10/$100; United States: US$12/US$120;
Other Countries: US$14/US$140).

Service Industries Bulletin: Business Services, Leisure and Personal Services Advance Information, 1990. Vol. 3, No. 6.
Catalogue number 63-015
(Canada: $7.20/$43; United States: US$8.65/US$52;
Other Countries: US$10/US$60).

Imports by Commodity, December 1991.
Catologue number 65-007
(Canada: $55.10/$551; United States:
US$66.10/US$661; Other Countries:
US$77.10/US$771).

Perspectives on Labour and Income, Spring 1992.
Catalogue number 75-001E
(Canada: $13.25/$53; United States: US$16/US$64;
Other Countries: US$18.50/US$74).

The paper used in this publication meets the minimum requirements of American National Standard for Information Sciences – Permanence of Paper for Printed Library Materials, ANSI Z39.48 – 1984.
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The Daily

Statistics Canada

Wednesday, March 4, 1992 **For release at 8:30 a.m.**

MAJOR RELEASES

DATA AVAILABILITY ANNOUNCEMENT

PUBLICATIONS RELEASED 6

MAJOR RELEASES

Help-wanted Index

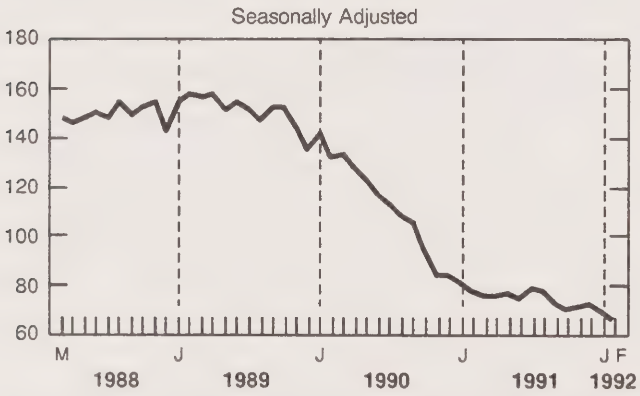
February 1992

The Help-wanted Index serves as an early indicator of the demand for labour by monitoring changes in the number of help-wanted ads published in 20 major metropolitan areas.

Highlights – Seasonally Adjusted

- After reaching a peak of 157 in April 1989, the Help-wanted Index for Canada (1981 = 100) started a decline that accelerated in 1990 (from 141 in January to 84 in December). The downward trend slowed during the following year and the index fell eight points between January and December 1991 (from 80 to 72). In 1992, the Help-wanted Index continued its decline, falling to 69 in January and to 65 in February.

Help-wanted Index, Canada (1981 = 100)



> ***Note To Users***
>
> *Help-wanted Indices for census metropolitan areas and trend-cycle estimates are available on request, or trend-cycle estimates can be obtained directly from CANSIM.*

Changes by Region

- Between January and February 1992, the Help-wanted Index decreased 18% in the Atlantic provinces (to 90 from 110) and 16% in Quebec (to 74 from 88). The index remained unchanged at 46 in the Prairie provinces, and it increased 9% in British Columbia (to 74 from 68) and 2% in Ontario (to 61 from 60).

- Compared with February 1991, the Help-wanted Index was lower in all regions, falling 25% in the Atlantic provinces, 21% in the Prairie provinces, 14% in Quebec, 13% in Ontario and 6% in British Columbia.

Available on CANSIM: matrix 105 (levels 5 and 7).

For further information, contact Carole Lacroix (613-951-4039) or André Picard (613-951-4045), Labour Division or fax (613-951-4087). □

Help-wanted Index (1981 = 100), Canada and Regions – Seasonally Adjusted

Year and month	**Canada**	Atlantic Region	Quebec	Ontario	Prairie Region	British Columbia
1991						
February	**77**	120	86	70	58	79
March	**75**	114	77	72	56	80
April	**75**	108	87	68	56	81
May	**76**	118	90	67	53	78
June	**74**	102	84	70	53	82
July	**78**	108	86	74	52	84
August	**77**	115	83	74	54	81
September	**72**	107	84	67	47	79
October	**70**	105	83	66	49	73
November	**71**	99	88	63	51	73
December	**72**	104	87	67	49	75
1992						
January	**69**	110	88	60	46	68
February	**65**	90	74	61	46	74

■

Sentencing in Youth Courts

1986-87 to 1990-91

Highlights

- In 1990-91, 60,101 cases were heard in youth courts across Canada (excluding Ontario), an increase of 14% from the total youth court caseload in 1986-87.
- The proportion of males to females appearing before youth courts remained relatively constant from 1986-87 to 1990-91, with males representing over 80% of the total caseload.
- In 1990-91, three-quarters of the cases heard in youth courts resulted in a finding of guilt as the most serious decision.
- In 1990-91, almost half (48%) of all cases found guilty received a term of probation as the most serious disposition, while 14% received a term of open custody, and 12% received a term of secure custody.
- In 1990-91, over half (54%) of all cases with guilty findings involved youths aged 16 and 17 years.
- In 1990-91, custody was the most common disposition for cases involving murder/manslaughter (95%), attempted murder (80%), robbery (54%), and escape from custody/failure to appear (48%). In terms of volume, a vast majority of cases disposed of with a custody order involved property offences.
- From 1986-87 to 1990-91, the proportion of short-term custodial sentences ordered by youth courts gradually increased while the proportion of long-term sentences gradually decreased.

Juristat Service Bulletin: Sentencing in Youth Courts, 1986-87 to 1990-91, Vol. 12, No. 4 (85-002, $3.60/$90) is now available. See "How to Order Publications".

For further information on this release, contact Information and Client Services (613-951-9023) or the Youth Justice Program (613-951-6647), Canadian Centre for Justice Statistics. ■

DATA AVAILABILITY ANNOUNCEMENT

Electric Power Statistics

December 1991

Highlights

- Net generation of electric energy in Canada in December 1991 increased to 47 337 gigawatt hours (GWh), up 1.8% from the corresponding month in 1990. Exports increased 25.3% to 2 215 GWh, while imports decreased from 767 GWh to 457 GWh.

- Year-to-date figures showed net generation at 489 227 GWh, up 5.0% over the previous year's period. Exports were up 35.8% at 24 614 GWh, while imports dropped 64.7% to 6 283 GWh.

Available on CANSIM: matrices 3987-3999.

The December 1991 issue of *Electric Power Statistics* (57-001, $10/$100) will be available the second week of March. See "How to Order Publications".

For more detailed information on this release, contact Dave Madsen (613-951-9823), Energy Section, Industry Division. ■

The Daily

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PUBLICATIONS RELEASED

Rigid Insulating Board, January 1992.
Catalogue number 36-002
(Canada: $5/$50; United States: US$6/US$60; Other Countries: US$7/US$70).

Gypsum Products, January 1992.
Catalogue number 44-003
(Canada: $5/$50; United States: US$6/US$60; Other Countries: US$7/US$70).

Asphalt Roofing, January 1992.
Catalogue number 45-001
(Canada: $5/$50; United States: US$6/US$60; Other Countries: US$7/US$70).

Industry Price Indexes, December 1991.
Catalogue number 62-011
(Canada: $18.20/$182; United States: US$21.80/US$218; Other Countries: US$25.50/US$255).

Restaurant, Caterer and Tavern Statistics, December 1991.
Catalogue number 63-011
(Canada: $6.10/$61; United States: US$7.30/US$73; Other Countries: US$8.50/US$85).

Juristat Service Bulletin: Sentencing in Youth Courts, 1986-87 to 1990-91. Vol. 12, No. 4.
Catalogue number 85-002
(Canada: $3.60/$90; United States: US$4.30/US$108; Other Countries: US$5/US$126).

The paper used in this publication meets the minimum requirements of American National Standard for Information Sciences – Permanence of Paper for Printed Library Materials, ANSI Z39.48 – 1984.
∞

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The Daily

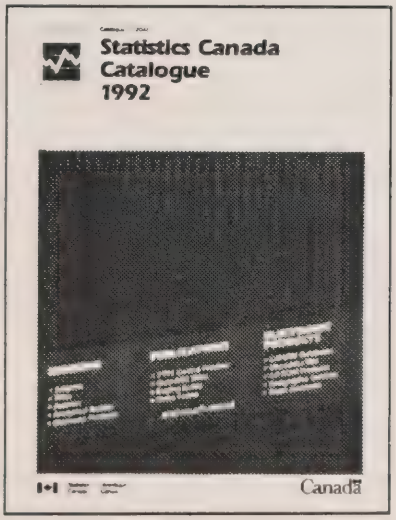
Statistics Canada

Thursday, March 5, 1992 — For release at 8:30 a.m.

MAJOR RELEASES

DATA AVAILABILITY ANNOUNCEMENTS

Continued on page 2



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1992

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DATA AVAILABILITY ANNOUNCEMENTS

PUBLICATIONS RELEASED

REGIONAL REFERENCE CENTRES

MAJOR RELEASES

Juggling School and Work
1980 and 1990

An article entitled "Juggling school and work," appears in the Spring 1992 edition of *Perspectives on Labour and Income* (released March 3). The study examines the rate of student employment during the school year and the type of work that students do. The rate of student employment rose for men and women and for all age groups over the decade (1980-1990), but the largest increase, from 29% to 43%, was among women aged 20 to 24 years.

Highlights

- Despite an 18% decrease in the population of 15 to 24 year-olds, the number of full-time students increased by 3% between 1980 and 1990.
- Over the decade, the proportion of full-time students who were employed rose from 31% to 39%.
- During the 1990 school year, almost half of secondary school students aged 17 to 19 combined work with full-time studies.
- Nearly one-third of employed students worked less than 10 hours per week, while about one-half put in between 10 and 19 hours.
- Student employment is concentrated in the service (47%) and retail trade (35%) industries.

The Spring 1992 issue of *Perspectives on Labour and Income* (75-001E, $13.25/$53) is now available. See "How to Order Publications".

For further information, contact Deborah Sunter (613-951-4740), Household Surveys Division.

Full-time Student Employment, 1980 and 1990 School Year*

	Employed		Employment rate	
	1980	1990	1980	1990
	'000		%	
Both sexes	551	726	31	39
15-16 years	219	234	27	34
17-19 years	251	307	37	44
20-24 years	81	185	27	39
Men	**286**	**355**	**31**	**38**
15-16 years	115	117	28	34
17-19 years	127	151	37	43
20-24 years	44	87	26	36
Women	**265**	**371**	**31**	**41**
15-16 years	104	117	26	35
17-19 years	124	157	37	45
20-24 years	37	98	29	43

Source: *Labour Force Survey*
* *1980 data are September 1980 to April 1981 averages; 1990 data are September 1990 to April 1991 averages.*

■

DATA AVAILABILITY ANNOUNCEMENTS

International Scheduled Air Passenger Statistics

1990 (Preliminary Estimates)

In 1990, international scheduled air passenger traffic reached its highest level since 1980. In 1990, the estimated number of passengers that travelled between Canada and a foreign country on a scheduled flight totalled 14.8 million, up 7.8% over a year earlier.

Three of the six regions (i.e., Asia, South and the United States) exhibited an increase in their passenger volumes from and to Canada. The largest increase originated from the transborder (Canada-United States) market with the number of passengers rising by nearly 794,000 (9.6%). The Canada-Asia market also experienced a noticeable growth in the number of passengers with an increase of 239,000 passengers (22.1%) in 1990 compared to 1989.

During this period, Africa recorded a decline of 0.8% (-1,500 passengers), while the Pacific posted a decrease of 0.6% (-1,200 passengers).

In 1990, Canada's prime international market continued to be the United States with 61.4% of all international scheduled passengers. Europe was the second largest international market with 20.4% of international traffic, while Asia accounted for 8.9% of all international services.

The Vol. 24, No. 3 issue of *Aviation Statistics Centre Service Bulletin* (51-004, $9.30/$93) will be available in March. See "How to Order Publications".

For further information on this release, contact Lisa Di Piétro (819-997-6176), Aviation Statistics Centre, Transportation Division. ■

Process Cheese and Instant Skim Milk Powder

January 1992

Production of process cheese in January 1992 totalled 4 138 744 kilograms, a decrease of 13.3% from December 1991 and a decrease of 24.4% from January 1991.

Total production of instant skim milk powder during the month was 336 865 kilograms, a decrease of 18.8% from December 1991 and a decrease of 6.2% from January 1991.

Available on CANSIM: matrix 188 (series 1.10).

The January 1992 issue of *Production and Inventories of Process Cheese and Instant Skim Milk Powder* (32-024, $5/$50) will be available at a later date.

For more detailed information on this release, contact Peter Zylstra (613-951-3511), Industry Division. ■

Cement

January 1992

Canadian manufacturers shipped 295 997 tonnes of cement in January 1992, a decrease of 2.7% from the 304 282 tonnes shipped a year earlier and a decrease of 33.5% from the 445 295 tonnes shipped in December 1991.

Available on CANSIM: matrices 92 and 122 (series 35).

The January 1992 issue of *Cement* (44-001, $5/$50) will be available at a later date.

For more detailed information on this release, contact Roland Joubert (613-951-3527), Industry Division. ■

Industrial Chemicals and Synthetic Resins

January 1992

Canadian chemical firms produced 151 920 tonnes of polyethylene synthetic resins in January 1992, an increase of 11.8% from the 135 828[r] (revised) tonnes produced in January 1991.

Data are also available on Canadian production of three other types of synthetic resins and 24 industrial chemicals for January 1992 and January 1991.

Available on CANSIM: matrix 951.

The January 1992 issue of *Industrial Chemicals and Synthetic Resins* (46-002, $5.60/$56) will be available at a later date.

For more detailed information on this release, contact Raj Sehdev (613-951-3513), Industry Division. ■

Steel Primary Forms

Week Ending February 29, 1992

Preliminary estimates indicate that Canadian steel primary forms production for the week ending February 29, 1992, totalled 284 636 tonnes, an increase of 14.4% from the preceding week's total of 248 892 tonnes, and up 1.2% from the year-earlier level of 281 387 tonnes. The cumulative total in 1992 was 2 242 982 tonnes, a decrease of 0.3% from 2 249 781 tonnes for the same period in 1991.

For more detailed information on this release, contact Greg Milsom (613-951-9827), Industry Division. ■

Industrial Concentration in the Manufacturing, Mining and Logging Industries

1986

Measures of industrial concentration for 1986 are now available. Concentration ratios and Herfindahl indexes are provided, for the four-digit level of the 1980 SIC.

A printout is available at a cost of $50.

For more information on this release, contact R. Traversy (613-951-9497), Industry Division. ■

PUBLICATIONS RELEASED

Statistics Canada Catalogue, 1992.
Catalogue number 11-204E
(Canada: $13.95; United States: US$17; Other Countries: US$20).

Wholesale Trade, December 1991.
Catalogue number 63-008
(Canada: $14.40/$144; United States: US$17.30/US$173; Other Countries: US$20.20/US$202).

Labour Force Information, February 1992.
Catalogue number 71-001P
(Canada: $6.30/$63; United States: US$7.60/US$76; Other Countries: US$8.80/US$88).
Available at 7:00 a.m. Friday, March 6, 1992.

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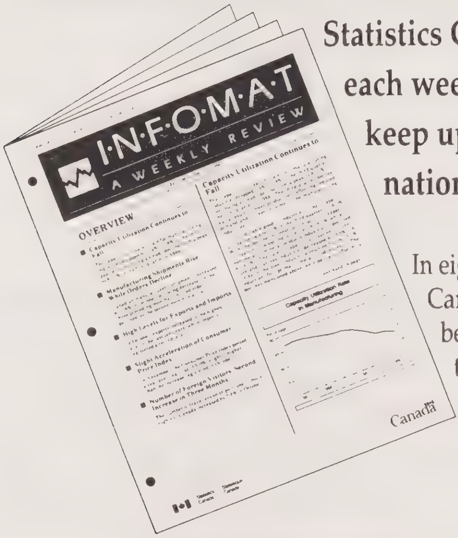

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The Daily

Statistics Canada

Friday, March 6, 1992 **For release at 8:30 a.m.**

MAJOR RELEASES

DATA AVAILABILITY ANNOUNCEMENTS

PUBLICATIONS RELEASED

MAJOR RELEASE DATES: Week of March 9-13

MAJOR RELEASES

Labour Force Survey

February 1992

Overview

Statistics Canada's Labour Force Survey showed a slight decrease in the seasonally adjusted level of employment and an increase in the level of unemployment in February 1992. February marked the fourth consecutive decrease in employment, returning it to about the same level as a year ago. The unemployment rate rose in February by 0.2 to 10.6.

Employment and Employment/Population Ratio

For the week ending February 15, 1992, the seasonally adjusted level of employment decreased slightly (-18,000). The decrease was observed in full-time employment (-32,000), while part-time employment increased by 14,000. The employment/population ratio continued to decline, falling to 58.7 (-0.1).

- Employment declined by 24,000 for males, bringing the decline over the last five months to 78,000. This decline is for both youths and adults.
- Among full-time workers, employment decreased by 22,000 in the 15-24 age group and by 10,000 in the 25 and over age group.
- Among part-time workers, employment increased by 19,000 for women aged 25 and over.
- Employment was down 7,000 (-2.6%) in other primary industries, 17,000 (-2.2%) in finance, insurance and real estate, and 22,000 (-1.2%) in manufacturing. Employment in community, business and personal services increased by 30,000 (+0.7%) after a drop of 22,000 in the previous month. There were slight variations in the other sectors.
- The level of employment was down 4,000 (-2.0%) in Newfoundland, 4,000 (-1.1%) in Nova Scotia and 8,000 (-0.6%) in Alberta. It increased 3,000 (+1.0%) in New Brunswick. The other provinces showed smaller percentage changes in their employment levels.

Notes to Users

1. *Labour Force Annual Averages, 1991 (catalogue number 71-220) is now available. This publication contains the annual averages of the estimates published each month in The Labour Force (catalogue number 71-001). It also contains more detailed estimates of the annual averages by province and subprovince. An article describing the profound changes in services sector employment since 1976 is also included.*

2. *The publication Historical Labour Force Statistics (catalogue number 71-201), containing revised seasonally adjusted data and other chronological series, is now available. The data in this publication will also be available on diskette and accessible through menus. The data are now available on CANSIM.*

3. *Last month's edition of The Labour Force (catalogue number 71-001) contained an article entitled "Students and Summer Jobs in Retrospective". The article compares student labour force participation in the summers of 1971 and 1991, and shows how students fared over the last three summers.*

4. *Monthly data are available on CANSIM on the day of release at 7 a.m. E.S.T.*

For further information call:

Doug Drew	*(613) 951-4720*
Jean-Marc Lévesque	*(613) 951-2301*
Michael Sheridan	*(613) 951-9480*
Deborah Sunter	*(613) 951-4750*
General Inquiries	*(613) 951-9448*

Unemployment and Participation Rate

In February 1992, the seasonally adjusted level of unemployment rose by 22,000 to 1,451,000. The unemployment rate increased by 0.2 to 10.6, while the participation rate, which has been declining since the latter part of 1990, fell to 65.6 (-0.1).

- The increase in unemployment was mainly among men. Unemployment rose by 15,000 for adult men aged 25 and over and by 9,000 for young men. The unemployment rate increased by 0.3 to 9.9 for adults and by 0.7 to 18.7 for youths.
- The increase in the level of unemployment occurred mainly in Ontario (+19,000). Following an increase of 9,000 in Manitoba in the previous month, the level of unemployment decreased by 6,000 in February. There was little or no change in the other provinces.

- By province, the seasonally adjusted unemployment rates and the monthly changes were as follows:

	February	Month-to-Month Change
Newfoundland	18.9	1.0
Prince Edward Island	16.5	-0.4
Nova Scotia	12.0	-0.1
New Brunswick	12.7	-0.1
Quebec	11.9	0.1
Ontario	9.9	0.3
Manitoba	8.8	-1.1
Saskatchewan	7.0	-0.1
Alberta	9.6	0.2
British Columbia	10.0	-0.2

Changes since February 1991
(Unadjusted Estimates)

- The overall estimate of employment was down by 34,000 (-0.3%) from a year earlier. Employment decreased by 71,000 (-1.1%) for men and increased by 37,000 (0.7%) for women.

- In the 15 to 24 age group, employment decreased by 96,000 (-4.9%). In the 25 and over age group, it declined 30,000 (-0.5%) among men and increased 92,000 (+2.0%) among women.

- Full-time employment (persons who usually work 30 hours or more a week) decreased by 73,000 (-0.7%), while part-time employment rose by 40,000 (+1.9%).

- Employment declined by 116,000 (-3.6%) in the goods-producing sector, but increased by 82,000 (+0.9%) in the services sector.

- Decreases were noted mainly in other primary industries (-15,000 or 5.6%), construction (-32,000 or 5.3%), and manufacturing (-76,000 or 4.3%).

- Two provinces showed a significant increase in the labour force – Alberta and British Columbia – with increases of 25,000 (+1.9%) and 44,000 (+2.7%), respectively. In Alberta, the labour force growth coincided with higher unemployment, while in British Columbia employment increased.

- The estimated number of unemployed rose by 61,000 to 1,575,000, an increase of 4.0%.

- The unemployment rate increased by 0.5 to 11.7.

- The participation rate dropped to 64.5 (-0.8), and the employment/population ratio fell to 57.0 (-1.0).

Other Highlights

The following highlights are taken from recently published articles:

- From 1976 to 1991, employment in the service-producing sector increased by 2.8 million to 8.9 million (+46%), while employment in the goods-producing industries remained little changed at 3.4 million. Growth in the service sector has been most dramatic in part-time employment, which has doubled from 0.9 to 1.8 million. Service industries showing the largest growth included health and social services, service to business management, retail trade, food and accommodation services, and finance, insurance and real estate. For four of these industries, adult women substantially increased their share of employment, while youths increased their share of employment in food and accommodation services. (See the 1992 release of catalogue 71-220.)

- Despite a decrease in the number of 15 to 24 year-olds, the number of students in the labour force during the summer months increased between July 1971 and July 1991. The population of 15 to 24 year-olds decreased by 209,000, while the number of students in the labour market increased by 542,000. Over the last three summers, labour market conditions for students have worsened for both the 15 to 19 and the 20 to 24 age groups. (See the January 1992 issue of catalogue 71-001.)

Available on CANSIM: matrices 2074-2075, 2078-2099, 2101-2107 and table 00799999.

The February 1992 issue of *The Labour Force* (71-001, $17.90/$179) will be available the third week of March.

For further information, contact Doug Drew (613-951-4720), Household Surveys Division.

For summary information, available on the day of release, order *Labour Force Information* (71-001p, $6.30/$63). □

Labour Force Characteristics, Canada

	February 1992	January 1992	February 1991
	Seasonally Adjusted Data		
Labour Force (,000)	13,737	13,733	13,701
Employment (,000)	12,286	12,304	12,299
Unemployment (,000)	1,451	1,429	1,402
Unemployment Rate (%)	10.6	10.4	10.2
Participation Rate (%)	65.6	65.7	66.4
Employment/Population Ratio (%)	58.7	58.8	59.6
	Unadjusted Data		
Labour Force (,000)	13,498	13,433	13,471
Employment (,000)	11,922	11,882	11,956
Unemployment (,000)	1,575	1,551	1,515
Unemployment Rate (%)	11.7	11.5	11.2
Participation Rate (%)	64.5	64.3	65.3
Employment/Population Ratio (%)	57.0	56.8	58.0

■

Crude Oil and Natural Gas

November 1991

Highlights

- Preliminary figures indicate that production of crude oil and equivalent hydrocarbons in November amounted to 8.3 million cubic metres, a decrease of 0.3% from November 1990. Year-to-date production was 88.5 million cubic metres, a 0.05% decrease from the previous year.

- Imports of crude oil increased 10.0% from November 1990 to 2.7 million cubic metres. Year-to-date imports of 28.4 million cubic metres were 1.7% ahead of last year. Exports of 3.7 million cubic metres represented an 11.8% increase over November 1990, thus bringing the year-to-date exports to 40.3 million cubic metres, a 17.2% increase over 1990.

- Deliveries to refineries were 7.2 million cubic metres, a 0.9% decrease from November 1990. Year-to-date deliveries of 77.1 million cubic metres represented a 6.1% decrease compared to 1990.

- Marketable production of natural gas, at 9.8 billion cubic metres, rose 10.2% over November 1990, the 14th consecutive increase over the same period of the previous year. Exports of natural gas, at 4.5 billion cubic metres, increased 24.2% over November 1990, the 20th consecutive monthly increase. Exports to the end of November 1991 were 42.1 billion cubic metres, a 15.1% increase over 1990. Domestic sales including direct sales, at 5.5 billion cubic metres, were up 5.5% over November 1990.

Available on CANSIM: matrices 127 and 128.

The November 1991 issue of *Crude Oil and Natural Gas Production* (26-006, $10/$100) will be available during the second week of March. See "How to Order Publications".

For more detailed information on this release, contact Gerry O'Connor (613-951-3562), Energy Section, Industry Division.

Crude Oil and Natural Gas

	November 1991	% Change from November 1990	January-November 1991	% Change from January-November 1990
	thousands of cubic metres			
Crude oil and equivalent				
Production	8 287.7	-0.3	88 451.9	-0.0
Exports	3 736.4	11.8	40 313.9	17.2
Imports	2 723.6	10.0	28 406.0	1.7
Refinery receipts	7 243.9	-0.9	77 111.5	-6.1
	millions of cubic metres			
Natural Gas				
Marketable production	9 755.0	10.2	94 896.9	6.9
Exports	4 462.7	24.2	42 131.7	15.1
Canadian sales	5 476.0	5.5	48 716.4	1.0

DATA AVAILABILITY ANNOUNCEMENTS

Specified Domestic Electrical Appliances
January 1992

Canadian electrical appliance manufacturers produced 59,913 kitchen appliances in January 1992, up 21.6% from the 49,257 appliances produced a year earlier. Data on production of home comfort products for January 1992 are now available.

The January 1992 issue of *Specified Domestic Electrical Appliances* (43-003, $5/$50) will be available at a later date.

For more detailed information on this release, contact L. Pent (613-951-3526), Industry Division. ■

Pack of Processed Blueberries
1991

The data on pack of processed blueberries for 1991 are now available.

Pack of Selected Processed Fruits (excluding apples), 1991 (32-234, $13) will be released at a later date.

For further information, contact Peter Zylstra (613-951-3511), Industry Division ■

Pack of Processed Pumpkin and Squash
1991

The data on pack of processed pumpkin and squash for 1991 are now available.

Pack of Selected Processed Vegetables (32-240, $13) will be released at a later date.

For further information, contact Peter Zylstra (613-951-3511), Industry Division ■

Pack of Processed Broccoli
1991

The data on pack of processed broccoli for 1991 are now available.

Pack of Selected Processed Vegetables (32-240, $13) will be released at a later date.

For further information, contact Peter Zylstra (613-951-3511), Industry Division. ■

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PUBLICATIONS RELEASED

Financial Flows, Fourth Quarter 1991.
Catalogue number 13-014
(Canada: $12.50/$50; United States: US$15/US$60; Other Countries: US$17.50/US$70).

Cereals and Oilseeds Review, December 1991.
Catalogue number 22-007
(Canada: $13.80/$138; United States: US$16.80/US$168; Other Countries: US$19.30/US$193).

Cement, January 1992.
Catalogue number 44-001
(Canada: $5/$50; United States: US$6/US$60; Other Countries: US$7/US$70).

Air Carrier Operations in Canada, April-June 1991.
Catalogue number 51-002
(Canada: $24.25/$97; United States: US$29/US$136; Other Countries: US$34/US$136).

Electric Power Statistics, December 1991.
Catalogue number 57-001
(Canada: $10/$100; United States: US$12/US$120; Other Countries: US$14/US$140).

Education Statistics Bulletin: Full-time Educational Staff in Colleges and Trade Schools in Canada, 1988-89. Vol. 13, No. 8.
Catalogue number 81-002
(Canada: $4.90/$49; United States: US$5.90/US$59; Other Countries: US$6.90/US$69).

Federal Scientific Activities, 1991-92.
Catalogue number 88-204
(Canada: $44; United States: US$53; Other Countries: US$62).

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MAJOR RELEASE DATES

Week of March 9-13

(Release dates are subject to change)

Anticipated date(s) of release	Title	Reference period
March		
9	New Motor Vehicle Sales	January 1992
9	Estimates of Labour Income	December 1991
10	Capacity Utilization Rates in Canadian Manufacturing	Fourth Quarter 1991
10	Farm Product Price Index	January 1992
10	Department Store Sales by Province and Metropolitan Area	January 1992
11	New Housing Price Index	January 1992
12	Abortions in Canada	1990
13	Monthly Survey of Manufacturing	January 1992
13	Travel Between Canada and Other Countries	January 1992

Catalogue 11–001E (Français 11–001F) ISSN 0827–0465

The Daily

Statistics Canada

Monday, March 9, 1992 For release at 8:30 a.m.

MAJOR RELEASES

DATA AVAILABILITY ANNOUNCEMENTS

PUBLICATIONS RELEASED

MAJOR RELEASES

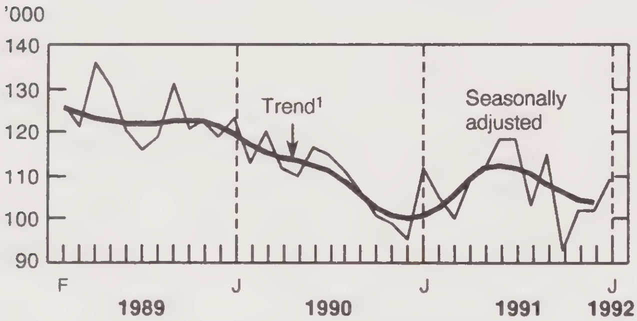
New Motor Vehicle Sales
January 1992

Highlights

Seasonally Adjusted Series

- Preliminary estimates indicate that new motor vehicles sales totalled 109,000 units in January 1992, an increase of 7.7% from the revised December figure. This increase was due to stronger sales of both passenger cars (+9.2%) and trucks (+4.8%).

Monthly Sales of New Motor Vehicles, Canada, Seasonally Adjusted, in Units, 1989-1992



[1] The short-term trend represents a moving average of the data.

- The 7.7% January increase in new motor vehicle sales followed a slight decrease of 0.5% in December and an increase of 10.1% in November.

Note to Users:

North American vehicles: motor vehicles manufactured or assembled in North America. These vehicles may be built by domestic or foreign-owned companies.

Imported vehicles: motor vehicles manufactured or assembled overseas and marketed in Canada by domestic or foreign-owned companies.

Unadjusted Sales

- Sales of all new motor vehicles for January 1992 were at the lowest level since January 1984. January 1992 sales were 79,000 units, down 5.1% from the same month a year ago. In January 1991, car sales were high due to fleet sales delayed in 1990 pending the removal of the 13.5% tax on manufacturing which occurred on January 1, 1991. Truck sales increased by 7.2% in January 1992, while sales of passenger cars recorded a 10.6% decline.

- The January decrease in passenger car sales was mainly attributed to a 17.3% decrease in cars manufactured in North America. This decrease was partially offset by a substantial 12.1% increase in cars manufactured in Japan.

- The North American share of the Canadian passenger car market fell to 67.6% in January 1992, down from 73.1% a year earlier, while the Japanese share increased from 20.2% to 25.4%.

Available on CANSIM: matrix 64.

The January 1992 issue of *New Motor Vehicle Sales* (63-007, $14.40/$144) will be available in April. See "How to Order Publications".

For more detailed information on this release, contact David Roeske (613-951-3559) or Tom Newton (613-951-9693), Retail Trade Section, Industry Division. □

New Motor Vehicle Sales – Canada

January 1992

	Seasonally Adjusted Data			
	October 1991[r]	November 1991[r]	December 1991[r]	January 1992[p]
	Units % Change	Units % Change	Units % Change	Units % Change
Total New Motor Vehicles	**92,439**	**101,806**	**101,264**	**109,050**
	-19.1	**+10.1**	**-0.5**	**+7.7**
Passenger Cars by Origin:				
North America	39,292	44,099	42,762	48,783
	-21.4	+12.2	-3.0	+14.1
Overseas	23,270	23,980	24,522	24,670
	-10.2	+3.0	+2.3	+0.6
Total	**62,563**	**68,079**	**67,284**	**73,452**
	-17.6	**+8.8**	**-1.2**	**+9.2**
Trucks, Vans and Buses	**29,876**	**33,727**	**33,981**	**35,598**
	-22.2	+12.9	+0.8	+4.8

	Unadjusted Sales	
	January 1992	Change 1992/1991
	Units	%
Total New Motor Vehicles	**79,471**	**-5.1**
Passenger Cars by Origin:		
North America	34,930	-17.3
Japan	13,105	+12.1
Other Countries (Including South Korea)	3,656	-5.8
Total	**51,691**	**-10.6**
Trucks, Vans and Buses by Origin:		
North America	24,246	+7.1
Overseas	3,534	+7.7
Total	**27,780**	**+7.2**

p *Preliminary.*
r *Revised.*

Estimates of Labour Income

December 1991

Highlights

The December 1991 preliminary estimate of labour income[1], which comprises approximately 50% of Gross Domestic Product (GDP) in the National Income and Expenditure Accounts, was $31.8 billion, an increase of 2.3% from December 1990. For 1991 as a whole, labour income rose by 2.6%.

Seasonally Adjusted – Wages and Salaries

- The seasonally adjusted estimate of wages and salaries for December increased by 0.3% from November.

- Increases in wages and salaries were noted in construction (1.5%), federal administration and other government offices (1.3%), finance, insurance and real estate (0.9%), mines, quarries and oil wells (0.7%) and commercial and personal service (0.7%). These increases more than offset declines in forestry (2.0%), provincial administration (1.1%), local administration (1.1%) and trade (0.7%).

- Increases in wages and salaries were recorded in December in the Yukon, the Northwest Territories and abroad (2.6%), Manitoba (0.7%), Ontario (0.5%) and Saskatchewan (0.5%). These gains were moderated by declines in Newfoundland (1.2%), Prince Edward Island (1.0%), Nova Scotia (1.0%) and by marginal changes in the remaining provinces.

Unadjusted

- In December 1991, year-over-year growth in wages and salaries was 1.7%, bringing the annual increase to 2.2%.

[1] *Labour income is composed of two components – wages and salaries and supplementary labour income. Wages and salaries account for 90% of labour income.*

Note to Users

With the release of the December 1991 preliminary estimates of labour income, monthly revisions have been made back to January 1991.

These revisions have been made to reflect the impact of new payroll information for 1990 received from Revenue Canada Taxation.

- The 1991 annual growth rates in wages and salaries decelerated in most industries compared to 1990, with the most significant changes occurring in manufacturing, construction, trade, commercial services, health and welfare services and federal and provincial administration.

- Decelerations in 1991 annual growth rates occurred in all provinces and territories compared to 1990.

- New Brunswick (3.7%), Alberta (5.6%), British Columbia (5.5%) and the Yukon, the Northwest Territories and abroad (4.0) all recorded 1991 growth in wages and salaries exceeding the national rate of 2.2%. Both Ontario (0.9%) and Manitoba (0.7%) experienced 1991 annual growth in wages and salaries of less than 1%.

Available on CANSIM: matrices 1791 and 1792.

The October-December 1991 issue of *Estimates of Labour Income* (72-005, $22.50/$90) will be available in April. See "How to Order Publications".

For further information on the monthly estimates contact Georgette Gauthier (613-951-4051) or Katherine Fraser (613-951-4049). For information on the annual estimates of labour income contact Jean-Pierre Maynard (613-951-4050) or Sylvia Reid-Hibbert (613-951-4054), Labour Division or fax (613-951-4087). □

Wages and Salaries and Supplementary Labour Income
(millions of dollars)

	December 1991[p]	November 1991[r]	October 1991[f]	December 1990
	Unadjusted for Seasonal Variation			
Agriculture, fishing and trapping	188.6	212.4	263.3	184.7
Forestry	177.0	205.4	229.2	179.8
Mines, quarries and oil wells	674.8	680.2	686.1	661.1
Manufacturing industries	5,009.5	5,046.9	5,150.1	5,080.6
Construction industry	1,564.1	1,775.8	1,978.8	1,704.9
Transportation, communications and other utilities	2,765.9	2,810.8	2,844.3	2,675.4
Trade	4,114.3	4,082.2	4,040.2	4,134.5
Finance, insurance and real estate	2,617.2	2,588.8	2,611.3	2,534.1
Commercial and personal services	3,992.9	4,036.5	4,110.3	3,878.0
Education and related services	2,584.7	2,647.3	2,591.9	2,428.3
Health and welfare services	2,459.2	2,471.9	2,465.6	2,327.2
Federal administration and other government offices	978.6	960.6	925.5	915.6
Provincial administration	661.2	671.5	682.1	647.5
Local administration	658.2	653.1	636.7	617.5
Total wages and salaries	**28,446.3**	**28,843.2**	**29,215.3**	**27,969.2**
Supplementary labour income	3,334.3	3,379.9	3,483.3	3,101.6
Labour income	**31,780.6**	**32,223.2**	**32,698.6**	**31,070.7**
	Adjusted for Seasonal Variation			
Agriculture, fishing and trapping	230.8	239.0	231.8	225.8
Forestry	194.7	198.6	205.1	197.3
Mines, quarries and oil wells	697.1	692.0	688.1	682.4
Manufacturing industries	5,107.8	5,099.0	5,146.3	5,179.7
Construction industry	1,740.0	1,714.2	1,736.0	1,909.7
Transportation, communications and other utilities	2,824.0	2,816.6	2,817.4	2,729.3
Trade	4,037.8	4,064.1	4,049.0	4,057.6
Finance, insurance and real estate	2,656.0	2,631.2	2,631.6	2,561.5
Commercial and personal services	4,068.0	4,040.0	4,036.6	3,945.5
Education and related services	2,548.0	2,540.7	2,511.9	2,393.9
Health and welfare services	2,473.2	2,487.2	2,491.3	2,341.0
Federal administration and other government offices	991.9	979.2	944.1	933.9
Provincial administration	666.7	674.3	682.5	652.8
Local administration	644.3	651.6	641.5	604.3
Total wages and salaries	**28,918.0**	**28,843.0**	**28,813.9**	**28,428.7**
Supplementary labour income	3,387.8	3,378.9	3,436.0	3,152.5
Labour income	**32,305.8**	**32,221.8**	**32,249.9**	**31,581.1**

p *Preliminary estimates.*
r *Revised estimates.*
f *Final estimates.*

DATA AVAILABILITY ANNOUNCEMENTS

Motor Carrier Freight Quarterly Survey
Third Quarter 1991

Highlights

- During the third quarter of 1991, carriers earning $1 million or more annually generated total operating revenues of $2,120.7 million. This was an increase of 5.4% from the second quarter of 1991, when total operating revenues were $2,012.3 million.
- Average revenue per carrier in the third quarter was up by slightly more than 10% from the third quarter of 1990.
- During the third quarter, domestic movements accounted for 82.5% of the total operating revenues and international movements generated 17.5% of revenues. This represents an increased emphasis on the domestic market compared to the second quarter of 1991 and to the third quarter of 1990, when domestic movements accounted for 80.4% and 81.1%, respectively, of total revenues.
- Total operating expenses divided by total operating revenues resulted in an operating ratio of 0.959 for the third quarter of 1991. This was a deterioration over the ratio reported in the third quarter of 1990 (0.954) but an improvement over the 0.966 of the second quarter of 1991.
- In comparison with the second quarter of 1991, for-hire trucking carriers increased their reliance on their own drivers at the expense of owner-operators. Total distance travelled by company drivers in the third quarter of 1991 was 757.3 million kilometres, while owner-operators drove 657.5 million kilometres. In the second quarter, 688.1 million kilometres were driven by company drivers and 667.0 million kilometres were driven by owner-operators. In addition, salaries and wages as a percentage of total expenses increased from 31% in the second quarter to 33.4% in the third quarter, while payments to owner-operators decreased from 26.3% to 24.2%.

Surface and Marine Transport Service Bulletin (50-002, $9.40/$75) will be released at the end of March.

For further information, contact Robert Larocque (613-951-2486), Transportation Division. ■

Railway Carloadings
Seven-day Period Ending February 21, 1992

Highlights

- Revenue freight loaded by railways in Canada during the period totalled 4.7 million tonnes, an increase of 3.5% over the same period last year.
- Piggyback traffic decreased 7.3% from the same period last year. The number of cars loaded decreased 5.0% during the same period.
- The tonnage of revenue freight loaded to date this year increased 4.9% from the previous year.

Note: Piggyback traffic includes trailers and containers on flat cars. Piggyback traffic numbers are included in total carload traffic. All 1991 figures and 1992 cumulative data have been revised.

For more detailed information on this release, contact Angus MacLean (613-951-2484), Surface Transport Unit, Transportation Division. ■

Sugar Sales
February I992

Canadian sugar refiners reported total sales of 77 460 tonnes for all types of sugar in February 1992, comprising 64 509 tonnes in domestic sales and 12 951 tonnes in export sales. The 1992 year-to-date sales reported for all types of sugar totalled 151 448 tonnes: 129 321 tonnes in domestic sales and 22 127 tonnes in export sales.

This compares to total sales of 67 845 tonnes in February 1991, of which 62 651[r] (revised) tonnes were domestic sales and 5 194[r] tonnes were export sales. The 1991 year-to-date sales reported for all types of sugar totalled 140 960 tonnes: 129 618[r] tonnes in domestic sales and 11 342[r] tonnes in export sales.

The February 1992 issue of *The Sugar Situation* (32-013, $5/$50) will be available at a later date. See "How to Order Publications".

For more detailed information on this release, contact Peter Zylstra (613-951-3511), Industry Division. ■

Pulpwood and Wood Residue Statistics

January 1992

Pulpwood receipts amounted to 3 676 984 cubic metres in January 1992, a decrease of 10.5% from 4 107 825[r] (revised) cubic metres a year earlier. Receipts of wood residue totalled 4 643 161 cubic metres, up 8.8% from 4 265 868[r] cubic metres in January 1991.

Consumption of pulpwood and wood residue was reported at 8 740 458 cubic metres, a decrease of 0.8% from 8 809 859[r] cubic metres reported the previous year. The closing inventory of pulpwood and wood residue decreased 11.7% to 18 068 887 cubic metres from 20 452 086[r] cubic metres a year earlier.

Available on CANSIM: matrix 54.

The January 1992 issue of *Pulpwood and Wood Residue Statistics* (25-001,$5.80/$58) will be available at a later date. See "How to Order Publications".

For more detailed information on this release contact Jacques Lepage (613-951-3516), Industry Division. ■

Pack of Processed Brussels Sprouts

1991

The data on pack of processed brussels sprouts for 1991 are now available.

Pack of Selected Processed Vegetables (32-240, $13) will be released at a later date.

For further information, contact Peter Zylstra (613-951-3511), Industry Division. ■

Pack of Cauliflower

1991

The data on pack of processed cauliflower for 1991 are now available.

Pack of Selected Processed Vegetables (32-240, $13) will be released at a later date.

For further information, contact Peter Zylstra (613-951-3511), Industry Division. ■

CANSIM Time Series Directory

1992

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StatCan: CANSIM Directory Disc: a compact disc with a new disc issued semi-annually (Canada $99; United States: US$109; Other Countries: US$119).

Cross-Reference Index (hard copy) for databank, matrix and series identifiers (Canada: $60; United States: US$70; Other Countries: US$80).

Enquire about our combination packages and prices.

For more information about the 1992 *CANSIM Time Series Directory*, contact the Electronic Data Dissemination Division (613-951-8200) or fax (613-951-1134). ■

PUBLICATIONS RELEASED

Production and Inventories of Process Cheese and Instant Skim Milk Powder, January 1992.
Catalogue number 32-024
(Canada: \$5/\$50; United States: US\$6/US\$60; Other Countries: US\$7/US\$70).

Industrial Chemicals and Synthetic Resins, January 1992.
Catalogue number 46-002
(Canada: \$5.60/\$56; United States: US\$6.70/US\$67; Other Countries: US\$7.80/US\$78).

Unemployment Insurance Statistics, December 1991.
Catalogue number 73-001
(Canada: \$14.70/\$147; United States: US\$17.60/US\$176; Other Countries: US\$20.60/US\$206).

The paper used in this publication meets the minimum requirements of American National Standard for Information Sciences – Permanence of Paper for Printed Library Materials, ANSI Z39.48 – 1984.

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Statistics Canada

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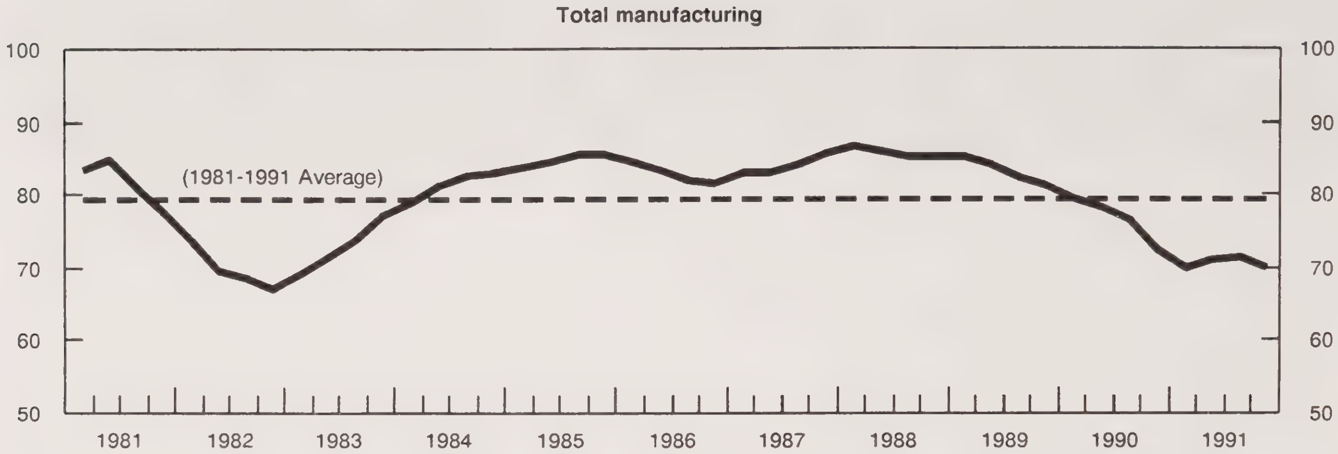
MAJOR RELEASES

DATA AVAILABILITY ANNOUNCEMENTS

PUBLICATIONS RELEASED

MAJOR RELEASES

Capacity Utilization Rates, 1981-1991



Capacity Utilization in Canadian Manufacturing Industries

Fourth Quarter 1991

Capacity utilization in the manufacturing industries decreased 2.1% in the fourth quarter to 70.2%. Lower levels of exports, construction activity and consumer expenditures as well as a trend to lower inventory levels led to a decrease in production, resulting in lower capacity utilization. A comparison of utilization rates posted since the first quarter of 1981 shows that the fourth quarter rate was well below the average for the period. However, it was above the minimum for the period, which was 67.1% recorded in the fourth quarter of 1982.

In the durable goods manufacturing industries, the capacity utilization rate dropped 2.6% in the fourth quarter to 67.6%. All industry groups except other manufacturing industries showed lower rates of capacity utilization in the fourth quarter.

With construction activity declining, particularly in the non-residential sector, capacity utilization fell 6.8% in the fabricated metal products industries, 2.7% in the wood industries and 2.3% in the non-metallic mineral products industries. Coinciding with lower construction was a decline of 4.4% in capacity utilization for the furniture and fixtures industries.

In the non-durable goods manufacturing industries, capacity utilization fell 1.5% in the fourth quarter to 73.1%. Of the 13 non-durable goods industry groups, nine recorded lower rates of capacity utilization.

Declining exports resulted in a drop of 4.7% in the paper and allied industries. The 2.5% increase in capacity utilization for the leather industries was attributable mainly to a fall in production capacity. In the clothing industries, increased production corresponded with higher inventories of finished goods.

Available on CANSIM: matrix 3540.

For further information on this release, contact David Wallace (613-951-9685) or Richard Landry (613-951-2579), Investment and Capital Stock Division. ☐

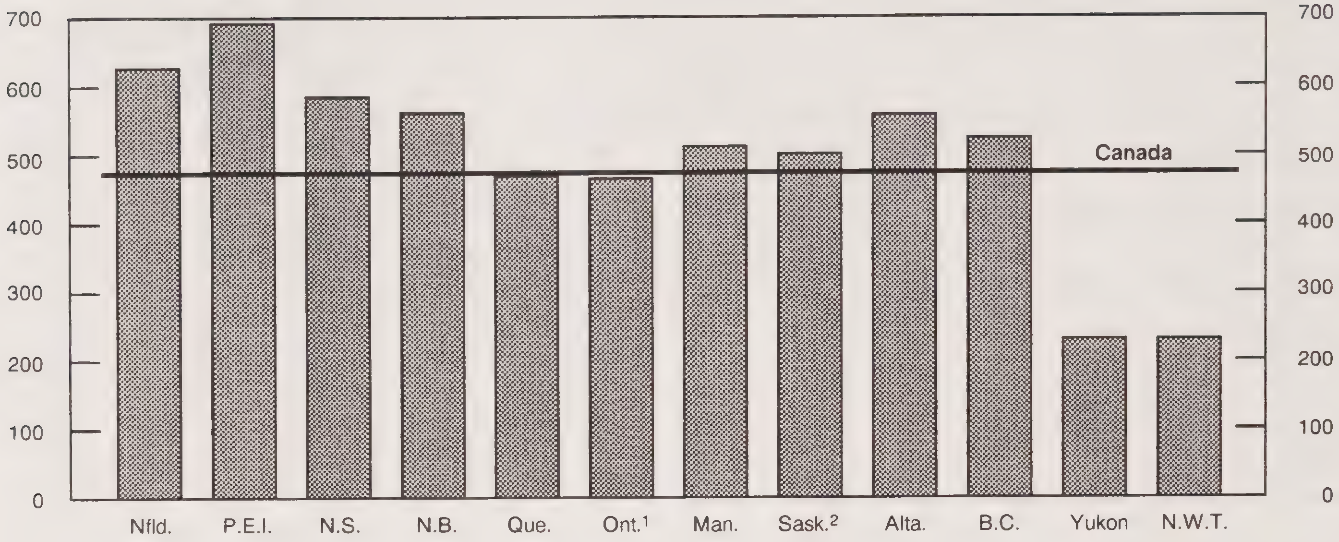
Capacity Utilization Rates in Canadian Manufacturing Industries

Fourth Quarter 1991 and Quarterly Percentage Changes

Industry	QIV 1991	QIII 1991	QII 1991	QI 1990	Quarterly % Change QIV 1991/ QIII 1991	QIII1991/ QII 1991	QII 1991/ QI 1991
Total Manufacturing	**70.2**	**71.7**	**71.1**	**70.1**	**-2.1**	**0.8**	**1.4**
Durable Manufacturing Industries	**67.6**	**69.4**	**68.4**	**66.2**	**-2.6**	**1.5**	**3.3**
Wood Industries	69.0	70.9	68.9	63.9	-2.7	2.9	7.8
Furniture and Fixtures	63.0	65.9	65.2	64.8	-4.4	1.1	0.6
Primary Metals	82.9	84.1	79.8	77.1	-1.4	5.4	3.5
Fabricated Metal Products	62.6	67.2	67.1	66.6	-6.8	0.1	0.8
Machinery	48.7	51.9	56.4	60.7	-6.2	-8.0	-7.1
Transportation Equipment	66.4	67.4	65.8	61.8	-1.5	2.4	6.5
Electrical and Electronic Products	71.4	71.7	71.4	70.4	-0.4	0.4	1.4
Non-metallic Mineral Products	66.5	68.1	67.0	62.8	-2.3	1.6	6.7
Other Manufacturing Industries	67.8	67.6	66.7	64.2	0.3	1.3	3.9
Non-durable Manufacturing Industries	**73.1**	**74.2**	**74.1**	**74.3**	**-1.5**	**0.1**	**-0.3**
Food Industry	76.4	76.8	77.4	77.3	-0.5	-0.8	0.1
Beverage Industry	73.7	75.0	73.3	73.8	-1.7	2.3	-0.7
Tobacco Products	71.9	74.3	67.7	69.2	-3.2	9.7	-2.2
Rubber Products	73.3	71.1	68.2	65.4	3.1	4.3	4.3
Plastic Products	61.1	64.0	64.1	60.8	-4.5	-0.2	5.4
Leather and Allied Products	61.2	59.7	62.2	61.1	2.5	-4.0	1.8
Primary Textiles	68.1	70.2	67.4	64.5	-3.0	4.2	4.5
Textile Products	57.4	60.9	61.8	62.1	-5.7	-1.5	-0.5
Clothing Industry	62.2	61.3	60.6	60.4	1.5	1.2	0.3
Paper and Allied Products	77.4	81.2	80.2	82.9	-4.7	1.2	-3.3
Printing, Publishing and Allied Industries	60.3	61.6	62.9	64.1	-2.1	-2.1	-1.9
Refined Petroleum and Coal Products	84.8	85.3	87.3	83.5	-0.6	-2.3	4.6
Chemicals and Chemical Products	82.6	82.1	82.5	82.5	0.6	-0.5	0.0

■

Population per Police Officer, by Province and Territory [1], 1991



[1] *Excludes personnel from RCMP Headquarters.*
[2] *Excludes personnel from RCMP Training Academy.*

Police Personnel in Canada

1991

The number of police officers in Canada increased 1.3% from 1990 to 56,774 in 1991. There was one police officer for every 475 persons in Canada last year.

Non-police personnel totalled 18,997 in 1991, a 1.0% increase over 1990. This brought the total number of police personnel to 75,771, a 1.2% increase over 1990.

Highlights

- Among the provinces, police-to-population ratios ranged from one police officer for every 467 people in Ontario to one police officer for every 693 people in Prince Edward Island.
- Females represented 21.3% of total personnel, comprising 7% of police officers and almost two-thirds of non-police personnel. Since 1972, when females accounted for only 0.4% of police, the number of female police officers has continued to rise, reaching a level of almost 4,000 in 1991. Between 1990 and 1991, the number of female police officers increased by 10.9%; in comparison, the number of male police officers increased by less than 1%.
- Almost 1,700 police officers were dedicated to drug enforcement (3% of all police officers).

Available on CANSIM: table 00130101.

For further information on this release, contact the Canadian Centre for Justice Statistics (613-951-9023). □

Police Personnel by Gender, Canada and the Provinces/Territories

1991

Province	Population per Police Officer [1]	Police Personnel[2]								
		Police Officers			Other Personnel[3]			Total Personnel		
		Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
Newfoundland	626	842	75	917	53	165	218	895	240	1,135
Prince Edward Island	693	176	12	188	16	31	47	192	43	235
Nova Scotia	583	1,467	75	1,542	164	323	487	1,631	398	2,029
New Brunswick	560	1,231	67	1,298	105	222	327	1,336	289	1,625
Quebec	470	13,799	776	14,575	1,552	2,866	4,418	15,351	3,642	18,993
Ontario[4]	467	19,534	1,676	21,210	2,892	4,382	7,274	22,426	6,058	28,484
Manitoba	512	2,043	150	2,193	106	450	556	2,149	600	2,749
Saskatchewan[5]	499	1,859	137	1,996	128	427	555	1,987	564	2,551
Alberta	557	4,205	321	4,526	413	1,049	1,462	4,618	1,370	5,988
British Columbia	523	5,640	509	6,149	257	987	1,244	5,897	1,496	7,393
Yukon Territory	230	111	6	117	14	24	38	125	30	155
Northwest Territories	229	223	15	238	11	42	53	234	57	291
RCMP HQ and Training Academy	---	1,680	145	1,825	1,077	1,241	2,318	2,757	1,386	4,143
Canada	**475**	**52,810**	**3,964**	**56,774**	**6,788**	**12,209**	**18,997**	**59,598**	**16,173**	**75,771**

1 *Preliminary postcensal estimates 1991, Demography Division, Statistics Canada, were used to calculate rates.*
2 *Represents ACTUAL police personnel strength as of September 30, 1991, not "authorized" or "established" strength.*
3 *Other personnel includes civilians, public servants, cadets and special constables.*
4 *Excludes personnel from RCMP "HQ".*
5 *Excludes personnel from the RCMP Training Academy.*
— *Figures not appropriate or not applicable.*

■

Farm Product Price Index

January 1992

The Farm Product Price Index (1986 = 100) for Canada rose to 91.2 in January, a 0.2% increase from the revised December level of 91.0. The crops index increased by 0.8% in January to a level of 83.1, as the cereals and oilseeds indices increased. The livestock index remained unchanged at 96.2. The overall index has been at levels not seen since 1979, due mainly to the lower Canadian Wheat Board (CWB) initial prices for wheat and barley that became effective August 1, the beginning of the 1991-92 crop year.

Percentage changes in the index between December 1991 and January 1992, by province, were as follows:

• Newfoundland	-1.7%
• Prince Edward Island	-1.2%
• Nova Scotia	-1.5%
• New Brunswick	+ 0.6%
• Quebec	-0.9%
• Ontario	+ 0.3%
• Manitoba	-0.4%
• Saskatchewan	-0.3%
• Alberta	+ 2.5%
• British Columbia	-0.2%
• **Canada**	**+ 0.2%**

Crops

The crops index stood at 83.1, an increase of 0.8% from December, due mainly to higher initial prices for wheat and barley that became effective on January 2, 1992. The increases were implemented based on an improved market outlook and because prices have strengthened since initial prices were announced in July. Despite this, the index remains 14.7% lower than last year as initial prices are still well below the previous year's level.

- The cereals index increased by 1.5% in January, as initial prices for wheat and barley were raised by the Canadian Wheat Board. For example, the price for #1 CW Red Spring Wheat rose by $6.00 per tonne to $101.00, #1 CW Barley rose from $70.00 to $76.00 per tonne, and Special Select 2-Row Barley increased by $12.00 per tonne to $122.00.

- The oilseeds index rose by 1.4% as prices for flaxseed and canola increased somewhat. However, the index is still 11.4% below the level of 106.2 recorded in January 1991. Final production estimates indicated that Canadian oilseed supplies should be more than adequate during 1991-92.

Livestock and Animal Products

The livestock and animal products index remained unchanged, at 96.2 in January. Lower prices for hogs, poultry and eggs were balanced by higher prices for cattle and calves, and dairy products. Large supplies of red meats and poultry in the United States have pressured prices for beef and pork.

- The hogs index fell by 5.7% in January, the seventh straight month that prices have declined. The index stood at 60.0, 35.6% below the level recorded in June 1991. Slaughter in the United States during the past four months was 12% higher than during the same period one year ago, while Canadian slaughter for the October-January period was up 9% from year-earlier levels.

- The cattle and calves index increased by 2.9% in January, a turnaround from the declines shown in October, November and December of last year. However, the index still remains 8.9% below the level of 108.7 shown one year ago.

Available on CANSIM: matrix 176.

The January issue of the *Farm Product Price Index* (62-003, $7.10/$71) is scheduled for release on March 17. See "How to Order Publications".

For further information on this release, contact Steven Danford (613-951-3155), Farm Income and Prices Section, Agriculture Division. ■

DATA AVAILABILITY ANNOUNCEMENTS

Department Store Sales by Province and Metropolitan Area

January 1992

Highlights

- Department store sales including concessions totalled $689 million in January 1992. After allowing for differences in trading days, department store sales decreased 0.3% from January 1991. Concessions sales totalled $45.8 million, 6.6% of total department store sales.

- Department store sales during January 1992 for the provinces and the 10 metropolitan areas surveyed were as follows:

Department Store Sales Including Concessions
(Millions of dollars)

Province

• Newfoundland	$8.1
• Prince Edward Island	$2.6
• Nova Scotia	$20.5
• New Brunswick	$13.6
• Quebec	$126.0
• Ontario	$285.6
• Manitoba	$29.6
• Saskatchewan	$19.7
• Alberta	$77.7
• British Columbia	$105.5

Metropolitan Area

• Calgary	$28.9
• Edmonton	$33.7
• Halifax-Dartmouth	$11.1
• Hamilton	$20.5
• Montreal	$67.6
• Ottawa-Hull	$32.7
• Quebec City	$17.3
• Toronto	$114.8
• Vancouver	$57.7
• Winnipeg	$26.4

Available on CANSIM: matrices 111 and 112 (series 10 to 12).

> *Note to Users*
> *Users should note that the year-over-year movement for Prince Edward Island has been affected by a major structural change. The comparisons should, therefore, be used with caution.*
> *Information on department store sales and stocks by major commodity lines and seasonally adjusted estimates will be released in The Daily on March 24.*

The January 1992 issue of *Department Store Monthly Sales by Province and Selected Metropolitan Area* (63-004, $2/$20) will be available the fourth week of April.

For further information, contact David Roeske (613-951-3559) or Tom Newton (613-951-9693), Retail Trade Section, Industry Division. ■

Footwear Statistics

January 1992

Canadian manufacturers produced 1,638,672 pairs of footwear in January 1992, a decrease of 13.5% from the 1,894,727r (revised) pairs produced a year earlier.

Available on CANSIM: matrix 8.

The January 1992 *Footwear Statistics* (33-002, $5/$50) will be available at a later date.

For more detailed information on this release, contact Don Grant (613-951-5998), Industry Division. ■

Electric Storage Batteries

January 1992

Canadian manufacturers of electric storage batteries sold 158,626 automotive and heavy duty commercial replacement batteries in January 1992, a decrease of 13.3% from 182,995 batteries sold during the same period in 1991.

Information on sales of other types of storage batteries is also available.

The January 1992 issue of *Factory Sales of Electric Storage Batteries* (43-005, $5/$50) will be available at a later date.

For more detailed information on this release, contact L. Vincent (613-951-3523), Industry Division. ■

Coal and Coke Statistics

December 1991

Highlights

- Canadian production of coal totalled 6 141 kilotonnes in December 1991, up 11.6% from December 1990. The year-to-date production figure stood at 71 134 kilotonnes, up 4.1%.

- Exports in December rose 20.0% from December 1990 to 3 025 kilotonnes while imports increased 21.8% to 1 475 kilotonnes. Cumulative figures for the year showed exports of 34 113 kilotonnes, 10.0% above 1990's level.

- Coke production increased to 290 kilotonnes, a difference of 9.0% from December 1990.

Available on CANSIM: matrix 9.

The December 1991 issue of *Coal and Coke Statistics* (45-002, $10/$100) will be available the second week of March. See "How to Order Publications".

For more detailed information on this release, contact Dave Madsen (613-951-9823), Energy Section, Industry Division. ■

Pack of Processed Mixed Vegetables

1991

The data on pack of processed mixed vegetables for 1991 are now available.

Pack of Selected Processed Vegetables (32-240, $13) will be released at a later date.

For further information, contact Peter Zylstra (613-951- 3511), Industry Division. ■

PUBLICATIONS RELEASED

Crude Petroleum and Natural Gas Production, November 1991.
Catalogue number 26-006
(Canada: $10/$100; United States: US$12/US$120; Other Countries: US$14/US$140).

Pack of Selected Processed Fruits (excl. Apples), 1991.
Catalogue number 32-234
(Canada: $13; United States: US$16; Other Countries: US$18).

Specified Domestic Electrical Appliances, January 1992.
Catologue number 43-003
(Canada: $5/$50; United States: US$6/US$60; Other Countries: US$7/US$70).

International Student Participation in Canadian Education, 1990.
Catalogue number 81-261
(Canada: $20; United States: US$24; Other Countries: US$28).

The paper used in this publication meets the minimum requirements of American National Standard for Information Sciences – Permanence of Paper for Printed Library Materials, ANSI Z39.48 – 1984.
∞

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Senior Editor: Greg Thomson (613-951-1116)
Editor: Tim Prichard (613-951-1103)

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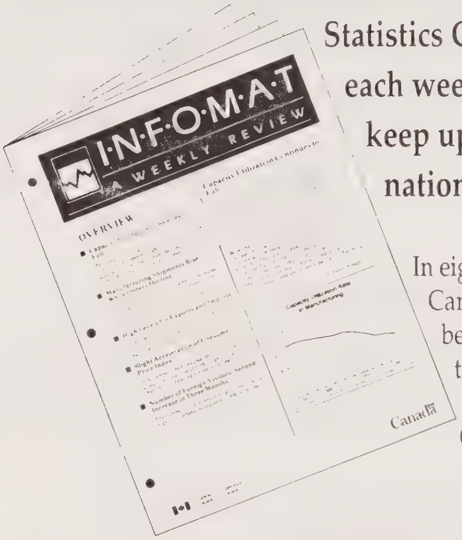

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Catalogue 11–001E (Français 11–001F) ISSN 0827–0465

The Daily

Statistics Canada

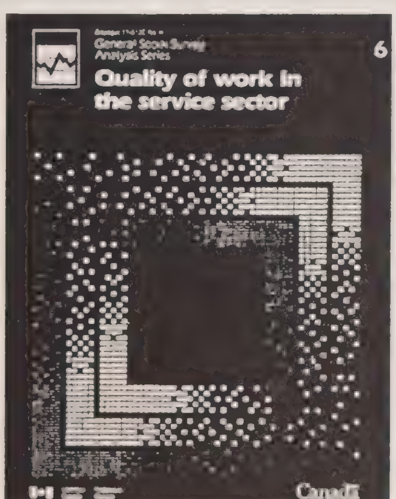
Wednesday, March 11, 1992 **For release at 8:30 a.m.**

MAJOR RELEASES

- **New Housing Price Index**, January 1992 3
  The Canada Total New Housing Price Index decreased 0.1% in January from December 1991.

- **General Social Survey Analysis Series: Quality of Work in the Service Sector**
  In 1989, 2.8 million employed 15- to 64-year-old Canadians (22% of paid workers) held a non-standard job (part-time, part-year and/or temporary employment), which implies some employment insecurity.

Continued on page 2



General Social Survey Analysis Series: Quality of Work in the Service Sector

A century ago, the service industries accounted for less than one-third (31%) of employment in Canada. By 1951, almost half of all employed Canadians were working in the service industries. Today, over 70% of Canadians are employed in this sector.

Quality of Work in the Service Sector (11-612E, No.6, $40) presents analysis of the 1989 General Social Survey (Cycle 4), which focused on work and education. The analysis was conducted by Harvey Krahn of the University of Alberta.

For highlights from this publication, turn to page 5 of today's *Daily*.

DATA AVAILABILITY ANNOUNCEMENTS

MAJOR RELEASES

New Housing Price Index

January 1992

The New Housing Price Index (1986=100) for Canada stood at 133.7 in January, down 0.1% from the December 1991 level. The estimated House Only index decreased 0.2% while the Land Only index remained unchanged.

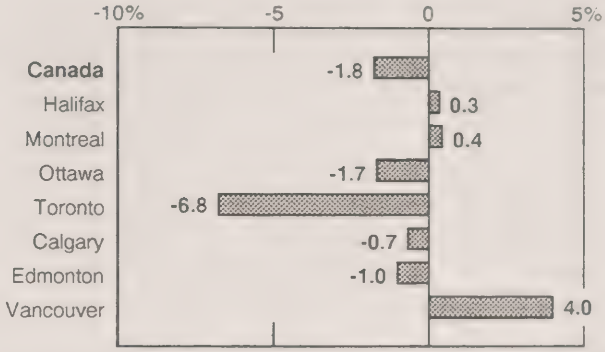
The largest monthly decreases in new housing prices were registered in Edmonton (-1.7%) and Winnipeg (-1.1%), while the largest monthly increase was recorded in Victoria (0.6%).

This index of Canadian housing contractors' selling prices now stands 1.8% lower than the year-earlier level. Toronto was mainly responsible for this downward movement with a decrease of of 6.8% since January 1991.

Prices Division has calculated an analytical index in which current regulations concerning the GST and the relevant new housing rebate are applied to the current price sample to calculate an index that includes the estimated net effect of GST on purchasers of these houses. In January 1992, this index was 139.5, unchanged from the Canada total level for December 1991. Effective January 1992, federal sales tax rebates on eligible homes were discontinued and are no longer taken into account for the calculation of the analytical index.

Users should note that the NHPI reflects selling price changes from the contractor's perspective rather than the purchaser's. The analytical index more closely follows a purchase-price concept, although it has not been adjusted for all possible costs.

Percentage Change in New Housing Price Index from Same Month of the Previous Year, Canada and Selected Cities, January 1992



Available on CANSIM: matrix 2032.

The first quarter 1992 issue of *Construction Price Statistics* (62-007, $18/$72) will be available in June. See "How to Order Publications".

For more detailed information on this release, please contact the Information and Current Analysis Unit (613-951-9607), Prices Division. □

New Housing Price Indexes

1986 = 100

	January 1992	December 1991	January 1991	% change January 1992/ December 1991	% change January 1992/ January 1991
Canada Total	**133.7**	**133.9**	**136.2**	**-0.1**	**-1.8**
Canada (House only)	**124.6**	**124.9**	**126.1**	**-0.2**	**-1.2**
Canada (Land only)	**160.4**	**160.4**	**163.1**	**–**	**-1.7**
St.John's	126.5	126.5	119.1	–	6.2
Halifax	109.6	109.6	109.3	–	0.3
Saint John-Moncton-Fredericton	114.0	114.4	113.6	-0.3	0.4
Quebec City	134.6	134.6	132.4	–	1.7
Montreal	134.4	134.8	133.8	-0.3	0.4
Ottawa-Hull	123.1	123.0	125.2	0.1	-1.7
Toronto	144.0	144.6	154.5	-0.4	-6.8
Hamilton	134.1	133.7	137.7	0.3	-2.6
St. Catharines-Niagara	131.2	131.0	137.3	0.2	-4.4
Kitchener-Waterloo	128.2	128.5	130.9	-0.2	-2.1
London	146.0	145.7	144.5	0.2	1.0
Windsor	128.3	127.6	129.1	0.5	-0.6
Sudbury-Thunder Bay	133.1	132.8	131.8	0.2	1.0
Winnipeg	107.2	108.4	108.6	-1.1	-1.3
Regina	112.6	112.9	109.6	-0.3	2.7
Saskatoon	106.7	106.7	107.3	–	-0.6
Calgary	132.3	131.9	133.2	0.3	-0.7
Edmonton	139.3	141.7	140.7	-1.7	-1.0
Vancouver	128.1	127.7	123.2	0.3	4.0
Victoria	123.3	122.6	116.9	0.6	5.5

– *Nil or zero.*

General Social Survey Analysis Series: Quality of Work in the Service Sector

Highlights

- In 1989, 12.5 million Canadians aged 15 to 64 reported having a paid job. Seventy-one percent were employed in the service industries.
- Among service sector workers, about one-third were employed in the lower-tier services (retail trade and other consumer services) and two-thirds were employed in upper-tier service industries (distributive services, business services, education, health and welfare, and public administration).
- Women and youths aged 15 to 24 were over-represented in the service sector, particularly in the lower-tier service industries, and in clerical, sales and service occupations.
- Roughly 36% of employed Canadians aged 15 to 64 worked in firms or organizations employing over 500 people. Lower-tier service sector workers were more likely to be employed in small organizations.
- Combining part-time, part-year and temporary employment, all of which imply some employment insecurity, 2.8 million (22%) employed 15- to 64-year-old Canadians held a non-standard job in 1989.
- Young workers aged 15 to 24 and women were over-represented in non-standard types of work. Some evidence indicated that, compared to middle-aged men, older male workers were more likely to be in non-standard employment relationships.
- The lower-tier service industries exhibited the highest rates of non-standard employment. Approximately 37% of workers in these sectors were in non-standard jobs compared to 19% of employees in upper-tier industries. However, 29% of the upper-tier education, health and welfare employees were in non-standard jobs.

Note to Users

The General Social Survey (GSS), a continuing program with a five-year cycle, has two principal objectives: first, to gather data on social trends in order to monitor changes in Canadian society over time; and second, to provide information on specific social policy issues. The fourth cycle of the GSS, conducted in January and February of 1989, collected data about education and work histories, current employment and educational activity, job satisfaction and other more material rewards from employment, retirement plans and experiences with new workplace technologies.

A sample of 9,338 persons aged 15 and over was interviewed in the 10 provinces.

A second report, Human Resource Challenges of Education, Computers and Retirement *(11-612E, No.7), will cover other aspects of the 1989 General Social Survey and will be released in the summer of 1992. A data file from this survey was released in July 1990.*

- Thirty-three percent of employed 15- to 64-year-old Canadians had received a promotion in the past five years, but over 50% evaluated their career development and promotion opportunities positively.
- About 44% of workers reported that their job was not at all related to their education, but better educated workers were less likely to agree with this assessment. Approximately 23% considered themselves to be over-qualified for their job, including large numbers of those with postsecondary credentials.
- Workers in non-standard jobs reported less job autonomy, more repetitious work and lower skill requirements than did those in standard jobs. Workers in the lower-tier services, especially those in non-standard jobs, reported lower skill requirements and a greater mismatch between their education and their job. They were also more likely to say they were over-qualified for their job and were less likely to agree that their pay was good.

Quality of Work in the Service Sector (11-612E, No.6, $40) is now available. See "How to Order Publications".

For more information, contact Professor Harvey Krahn of the University of Alberta (403-492-4659) or Ghislaine Villeneuve (613-951-4995), Housing, Family and Social Statistics Division. ■

DATA AVAILABILITY ANNOUNCEMENTS

Milling and Crushing Statistics

January 1992

Milling

The total amount of wheat milled in January 1992 was 198 029 tonnes, down 1% from the 200 884 tonnes milled in January 1991.

The resulting wheat flour production increased 0.4% to 149 183 tonnes in January 1992, up from 148 601 tonnes in January 1991.

Crushing

Canola crushings for January 1992 amounted to 142 451 tonnes, up 25% from the 113 764 tonnes crushed in January 1991. The resulting oil production increased 27% to 57 962 tonnes, up from 45 585 tonnes in January 1991. Meal production increased 23% to 84 789 tonnes, up from 68 677 tonnes in January 1991.

Soybean crushings for January increased 6% to 83 506 tonnes in 1992, up from 78 932 tonnes a year earlier. As a result, oil production increased 11% to 15 045 tonnes in January 1992, up from 13 528 tonnes in January 1991. Meal production increased 4% to 63 607 tonnes, up from 61 172 tonnes in January 1991.

Available on CANSIM: matrix 5687.

The January 1992 issue of *Cereals and Oilseeds Review* (22-007, $13.80/$138) is scheduled for release in April. See "How to Order Publications".

For further information on this release, contact A.Y. Bertrand (613-951-3859), Agriculture Division. ■

Steel Pipe and Tubing

January 1992

Steel pipe and tubing production for January 1992 totalled 121 154 tonnes, a decrease of 16.3% from the 144 674 tonnes produced a year earlier.

Available on CANSIM: matrix 35.

The January 1992 issue of *Steel Pipe and Tubing* (41-011,$5/$50) will be available at a later date. See "How to Order Publications".

For more detailed information on this release, contact Greg Milsom (613-951-9827), Industry Division. ■

Blow-Moulded Plastic Bottles

Fourth Quarter 1991

Figures for the fourth quarter of 1991 for blow-moulded plastic bottles are now available.

Production and Shipments of Blow-Moulded Plastic Bottles (47-006, $6.75/$27) will be available at a later date. See "How to Order Publications".

For more detailed information, on this release, contact Raj Sehdev (613-951-3513), Industry Division. ■

PUBLICATIONS RELEASED

General Social Survey Analysis Series: Quality of Work in the Service Sector.
Catalogue number 11-612E, No. 6
(Canada: $40; United States: US$48; Other Countries: US$56).

Passenger Bus and Urban Transit Statistics, 1989.
Catalogue number 53-215
(Canada: $36; United States: US$43; Other Countries: US$50).

Retail Trade, December 1991.
Catalogue number 63-005
(Canada: $18.20/$182; United States: US$21.80/US$218; Other Countries: US$25.50/US$255).

The paper used in this publication meets the minimum requirements of American National Standard for Information Sciences – Permanence of Paper for Printed Library Materials, ANSI Z39.48 – 1984.

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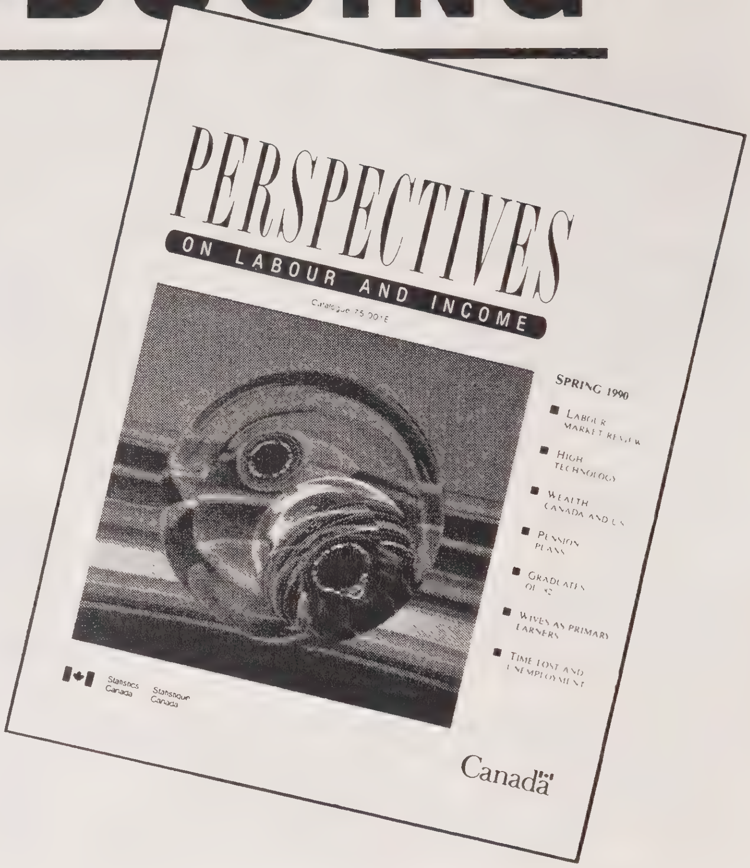
INTRODUCING



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The Daily

Statistics Canada

Thursday, March 12, 1992 **For release at 8:30 a.m.**

MAJOR RELEASES

DATA AVAILABILITY ANNOUNCEMENTS

MAJOR RELEASES

Therapeutic Abortions, Canada

1990

Highlights

- In 1990, 71,092 therapeutic abortions were obtained by Canadian women in Canadian hospitals[1], an increase of 0.5% over the 70,705 therapeutic abortions performed in 1989.

- The 0.5% increase in the annual number of hospital-performed therapeutic abortions during 1989-1990 follows increases of 1.2% in 1985-86, 0.2% in 1986-87, 4% in 1987-88 and 6.92% in 1988-89. See Table and Chart.

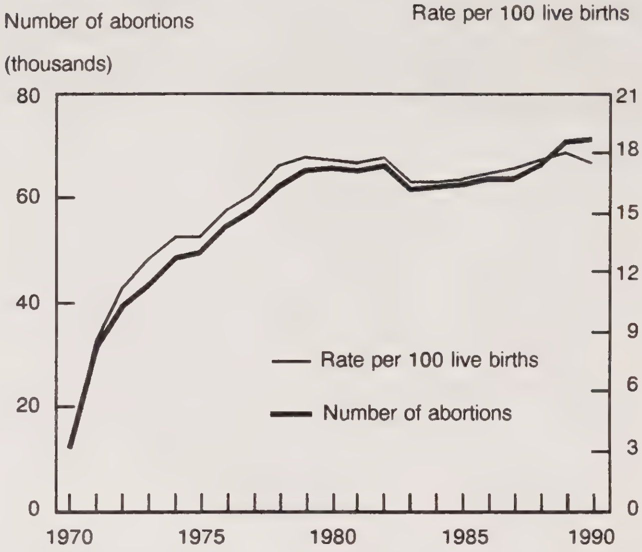
- For the first time, Statistics Canada received reports on therapeutic abortions induced in clinics in the provinces of Newfoundland (63), Nova Scotia (81), Ontario (10,200), Manitoba (1,051) and British Columbia (1,129) for 1990 or part thereof; these totalled 12,524 therapeutic abortions performed in clinics. For Quebec, similar information has been available for the past several years. Quebec reported 8,919 therapeutic abortions induced in clinics in 1990, compared with 7,059 abortions performed in 1989. This resulted in a total of 21,443 abortions performed in clinics in 1990.

- The states along the Canada-United States border[2] reported 1,573 legal abortions performed on Canadian women visiting those states in 1990, an increase of 1.4% from 1,551 legal abortions in 1989.

- The 21,443 clinic therapeutic abortions performed in six provinces, the 1,573 legal abortions performed in the United States, and the 71,092 hospital-performed therapeutic abortions for Canadian women brought the total to 94,108 abortions in 1990.

- The rate for hospital-performed therapeutic abortions per 100 live births was 17.5 in 1990 compared with 18.0 in 1989 – a decrease of 2.8% during 1989-1990, compared to an increase of 2.3% during 1988-1989. The addition of abortions performed in clinics in Canada and abortions performed in the United States increased the rate to 23.2 in 1990.

Numbers and Rates of Therapeutic Abortions Performed on Canadian Women in Hospitals, Canada, 1970-1990



(Because of the first-time coverage in 1990 of clinic abortions from five provinces, the numbers of abortions carried out prior to 1990 are not comparable with those for 1990. The annual numbers and rates of therapeutic abortions performed in hospitals, however, are comparable.)

Provincial Rates

Compared to the 1990 national hospital-performed therapeutic abortion rate of 17.5 per 100 live births, the provincial and territorial rates based on the same data sources (with 1989 rates in brackets) were: Yukon Territory, 25.6 (28.3); British Columbia, 25.6 (25.4); Northwest Territories, 21.1 (17.6); Ontario, 20.7 (21.8); Alberta, 15.4 (15.2); Quebec, 14.7 (15.0); Manitoba, 14.6 (16.0); Nova Scotia, 14.5 (16.2); Saskatchewan, 8.3 (8.0); Newfoundland, 6.1 (6.0); New Brunswick, 5.5 (5.3); and Prince Edward Island, 2.5 (0.4).

[1] *Based on reports from the 10 provinces and the two territories.*

[2] *Voluntary system of reporting from states along the Canada-United States border.*

Because of the small numbers of abortions to women residents of Prince Edward Island (51), the Yukon (142) and the Northwest Territories (335), changes in the abortion rates in these jurisdictions should be interpreted with extreme caution.

Demographic Characteristics[3]

Of the Canadian women who obtained therapeutic abortions in hospitals during 1990, 20.4% were below the age of 20 years, 53.8% were between 20 and 29 years, 23.5% between 30 and 39 years, and the remaining 2.3% were 40 years or over. Of the women who obtained abortions, 65.2% were single, 22.8% married and the remaining 12% were separated, divorced, widowed or living common-law.

At the time of abortion, 87.7% of the women had been pregnant for less than 13 weeks, 7.8% between 13 and 16 weeks and another 2.5% more than 16 weeks. For 1.9% of women the duration of pregnancy at abortion was not specified.

An early abortion is a safer abortion. The increase in abortions for women pregnant for less than 13 weeks, from 81.3% of total abortions in 1975 to 87.7% in 1990, may be one of the main reasons for the over 62% decline in abortion complication cases – from 3.2% of total abortions in 1975 to 1.2% of abortions in 1990.

Additional details will appear in *Health Reports*, Vol. 4, No. 2 (82-003, $26/$104), which is expected to be available in June. See "How to Order Publications".

Further tabulations of 1990 therapeutic abortion statistics may be obtained from Nelson Nault (613-951-2990). For additional information about the release, contact Surinder Wadhera (613-951-1764), Canadian Centre for Health Information.

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[3] *Demographic characteristics of women receiving therapeutic abortions are only available for those where the procedure was carried out in a hospital.*

Total Therapeutic Abortions Performed in Hospitals, Numbers and Rates per 100 Live Births, Canada
1981-1990

Year	Total Therapeutic Abortions Performed by Canadian Hospitals [1]	Therapeutic Abortions for Canadian Residents				Therapeutic Abortion Rate for Canadian Residents per 100 Live Births			
		In Canada				In Canada			
		Hospital events	Clinic events in Quebec	Clinic events outside Quebec[2]	From U.S.[3]	Hospital events	Clinic events in Quebec	Clinic events outside Quebec[2]	From U.S.[3]
1981	65,127	65,053	4,207	--	2,651	17.5	1.1	--	0.7
1982	66,319	66,254	4,506	--	4,311	17.8	1.2	--	1.2
1983	61,800	61,750	3,635	--	3,983	16.5	1.0	--	1.1
1984	62,291	62,247	3,571	--	3,631	16.5	0.9	--	1.0
1985	62,740	62,712	3,706	--	2,798	16.7	1.0	--	0.7
1986	63,508	63,462	3,498	--	2,612	17.0	0.9	--	0.7
1987	63,662	63,585	3,681	--	2,757	17.2	1.0	--	0.7
1988	66,251	66,137	4,617	--	1,939	17.6	1.2	--	0.5
1989	70,779	70,705	7,059	--	1,551	18.0	1.8	--	0.4
1990	71,222	71,092	8,919	12,524	1,573	17.5	2.2	3.1	0.4

[1] *Relates to hospital therapeutic abortions (including non-residents) reported by the 10 provinces and the two territories.*
[2] *Figures for 1990 relate to Newfoundland, Nova Scotia, Quebec, Ontario, Manitoba and British Columbia.*
[3] *Relates to legal abortions performed on Canadian women visiting the states along the Canada-United States border.*

Exploration, Development and Capital Expenditures for Mining and Petroleum and Natural Gas Wells

Intentions 1992

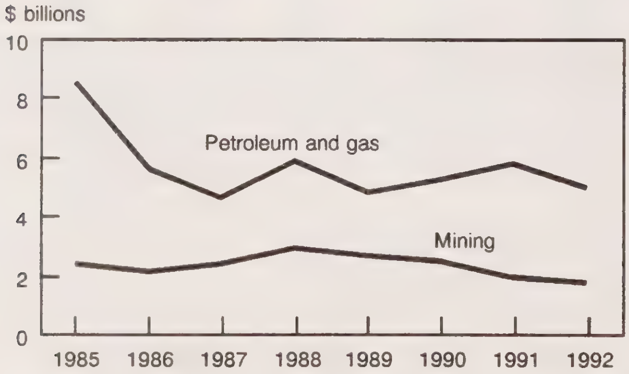
The mining sector is expected to decrease its intended capital spending during 1992 to $6.7 billion or 12% less than the $7.7 billion in 1991. The decrease is accounted for by a 14% decrease ($0.8 billion) in the petroleum and natural gas industry and by a 7% decrease ($0.1 billion) in metal and non-metal mines.

Highlights

Metal and Non-metal Mining

- The expected 10% decrease in investment in metal mining (down from $1,290 million in 1991 to $1,162 million in 1992) is mainly due to a decrease in iron mines.
- In non-metal mining, a decrease in coal mines is expected to be offset by an increase in asbestos mines.
- By province and territory, the most significant variations in planned capital spending are observed in Nova Scotia (down from $110 million in 1991 to $46 million in 1992) and in the Yukon Territory (down from $114 million in 1991 to $37 million in 1992).

Capital Expenditures
Mining, Petroleum and Natural Gas Wells



1985-1990 Actual, 1991 Preliminary Actual, 1992 Intentions.

> ***Note to Users***
>
> *This information on capital and repair expenditures in the mining and the petroleum and natural gas sub-industries supplements data that was released by* The Daily *and CANSIM on February 27, 1992, and that was published in* Private and Public Investment in Canada, Intentions 1992 *(catalogue 61-205). All values are expressed in current dollars.*

Petroleum and Natural Gas Industry

- Conventional exploration and development expenditures are expected to decrease 14%, down from $5,247 million in 1991 to $4,512 million in 1992.
- Spending on drilling (exploration and development) is expected to decrease 17% to $1,994 million.
- By province and territory, conventional drilling programs are expected to increase by 57% in Newfoundland, up from $420 million in 1991 to $661 million in 1992. Alberta and British Columbia are expected to decrease conventional drilling programs by 15% and 46%, respectively, down to $3,094 million and $313 million, respectively.
- The non-conventional sector plans a 14% decrease in spending (from $540 million in 1991 to $464 million in 1992).

Energy-related Industries

- An expected 7% increase in investment in other energy-related industries (from $12,114 million in 1991 to $13,013 million in 1992) is attributable to greater spending in the electric power sector.

Exploration, Development and Capital Expenditures for Mining and Petroleum and Natural Gas Wells (61-216, $24) will be available shortly. See "How to Order Publications".

For more information on this release, contact Réjean Saumure (613-951-0507), Investment and Capital Stock Division. Regional reference centres may also be contacted. □

Total Capital Expenditures

	1990 Actual	1991 Preliminary	1992 Intentions	Preliminary 1991 vs. Actual 1990	Intentions 1992 vs. Preliminary 1991
		millions of $			% Change
Metal mines	1,779.4	1,289.5	1,162.3	-27.5	-9.9
Non-metal mines	671.6	592.4	593.5	-11.8	0.2
Total Mining	**2,451.0**	**1,881.9**	**1,755.8**	**-23.2**	**-6.7**
Conventional sector	4,711.1	5,247.1	4,511.5	11.4	-14.0
Non-conventional sector	484.9	539.8	463.6	11.3	-14.1
Total Petroleum and Natural Gas	**5,196.0**	**5,786.9**	**4,975.1**	**11.4**	**-14.0**
Total Capital Expenditures	**7,647.0**	**7,668.8**	**6,730.9**	**0.3**	**-12.2**

■

DATA AVAILABILITY ANNOUNCEMENTS

Aviation Statistics Centre Service Bulletin

December 1991

Highlights

- Canadian Level I air carriers reported an operating loss of $332 million in 1991, compared to the $106 million operating loss reported for 1990.

Available on CANSIM: matrix 385.

- Preliminary third quarter 1991 data show that total enplaned and deplaned cargo decreased 5% from the same quarter of the previous year.

- Preliminary third quarter 1991 data indicate that the number of passengers travelling on international charter services decreased to 968,000, down 17% from the corresponding 1990 figure.

- In March 1991, total movements at the 59 Transport Canada towered airports decreased by 14% from March 1990.

- In February 1991, total movements at the 59 Transport Canada towered airports increased by 1% over February 1990.

- In 1990, the estimated number of international scheduled air passengers totalled nearly 15 million, up more than 7% compared to a year earlier.

The Vol. 24, No. 3 issue of *Aviation Statistics Centre Service Bulletin* (51-004, $9.30/$93) will be available shortly. See "How to Order Publications".

For more detailed information on this release, contact the Aviation Statistics Centre (819-997-1986), Transportation Division. ■

Oils and Fats

January 1992

Production by Canadian manufacturers of all types of deodorized oils in January 1992 totalled 61 295 tonnes, an increase of 1.8% from the 60 202ʳ (revised) tonnes produced in December 1991.

Manufacturers' packaged sales of shortening totalled 8 735 tonnes in January 1992, down from the 8 928ʳ tonnes sold the previous month.

Sales of packaged salad oil decreased to 4 174 tonnes in January 1992 from 4 928 tonnes in December 1991.

Available on CANSIM: matrix 184.

The January 1992 issue of *Oils and Fats* (32-006, $5/$50) will be available at a later date.

For more detailed information on this release, contact Peter Zylstra (613-951-3511), Industry Division. ■

Particleboard, Waferboard and Fibreboard

January 1992

Canadian firms produced 132 262 cubic metres of waferboard in January 1992, an increase of 28.7% from the 102 775 cubic metres produced in January 1991. Particleboard production reached 83 586 cubic metres, up 16.8% from 71 537ʳ (revised) cubic metres produced the previous year. Production of fibreboard for January 1992 was 6 744 thousand square metres, basis 3.175mm, an increase of 6.6% from the 6 324 thousand square metres, basis 3.175mm, of fibreboard produced in January 1991.

Available on CANSIM: matrices 31 (series 2, 3 and 4) and 122 (series 8 and 34).

The January 1992 issue of *Particleboard, Waferboard and Fibreboard* (36-003, $5/$50) will be available at a later date. See "How to Order Publications".

For more detailed information on this release, contact Jacques Lepage (613-951-3516), Industry Division. ■

Steel Wire and Specified Wire Products

January 1992

Factory shipments of steel wire and specified wire products for January 1992 are now available, as are production and export market data for selected commodities.

Shipments totalled 49 983 tonnes in January 1992, an increase of 44.8% from the 34 518 tonnes shipped during the previous month.

Available on CANSIM: matrix 122 (series 19).

The January 1992 issue of *Steel Wire and Specified Wire Products* (41-006, $5/$50) will be available at a later date.

For more detailed information on this release, contact Bruno Pépin (613-951-9837), Industry Division. ■

Steel, Primary Forms

January 1992

Steel primary forms production for January 1992 totalled 1 062 476 tonnes, a decrease of 3.8% from 1 104 863 tonnes produced the previous year.

Available on CANSIM: matrix 58 (level 2, series 3).

The January 1992 issue of *Primary Iron and Steel* (41-001, $5/$50) will be available at a later date. See "How to Order Publications".

For more detailed information on this release, contact Greg Milsom (613-951-9827), Industry Division. ■

Steel Primary Forms

Week Ending March 7, 1992

Preliminary estimates indicate that Canadian steel primary forms production for the week ending March 7 totalled 265 084 tonnes, a decrease of 6.9% from the preceding week's total of 284 636 tonnes and down 1.1% from the year-earlier level of 267 935 tonnes. The cumulative total in 1992 was 2 467 560 tonnes, a decrease of 0.2% from 2 471 954 tonnes for the same period in 1991.

For more detailed information on this release, contact Greg Milsom (613-951-9827), Industry Division. ■

The Daily

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PUBLICATIONS RELEASED

Gross Domestic Product by Industry, December 1991.
Catalogue number 15-001
(Canada: $12.70/$127; United States: US$15.20/US$152; Other Countries: US$17.80/US$178).

Livestock Report, January 1992.
Catalogue number 23-008
(Canada: $16.50/$66; United States: US$19.75/US$79; Other Countries: US$23/US$92).

Factory Sales of Electric Storage Batteries, January 1992.
Catalogue number 43-005
(Canada: $5/$50; United States: US$6/US$60; Other Countries: US$7/US$70).

Coal and Coke Statistics, December 1991.
Catalogue number 45-002
(Canada: $10/$100; United States: US$12/US$120; Other Countries: US$14/US$140).

Railway Carloadings, December 1991.
Catalogue number 52-001
(Canada: $8.30/$83; United States: US$10/US$100; Other Countries: US$11.60/US$116).

Railway Operating Statistics, November 1991.
Catalogue number 52-003
(Canada: $10.50/$105; United States: US$12.60/US$126; Other Countries: US$14.70/US$147).

Gas Utilities, November 1991.
Catalogue number 55-002
(Canada: $12.70/$127; United States: US$15.20/US$152; Other Countries: US$17.80/US$178).

Telephone Statistics, December 1991.
Catalogue number 56-002
(Canada: $8.30/$83; United States: US$10/US$100; Other Countries: US$11.60/US$116).

Farm Input Price Index, Fourth Quarter 1991.
Catalogue number 62-004
(Canada: $12.25/$49; United States: US$14.75/US$59; Other Countries: US$17.25/US$69).

Sound Recording, 1989-90
Catalogue number 87-202
(Canada: $22; United States: US$26; Other Countries: US$31).

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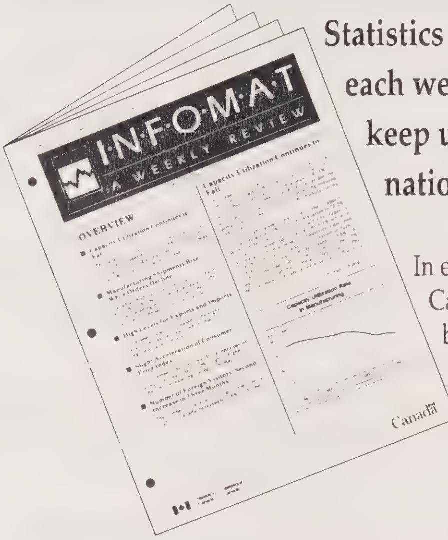

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The Daily

Statistics Canada

Friday, March 13, 1992 — For release at 8:30 a.m.

MAJOR RELEASES

DATA AVAILABILITY ANNOUNCEMENTS

MAJOR RELEASES

Monthly Survey of Manufacturing

January 1992

Seasonally Adjusted

Shipments decreased 2.4% in January, the fifth monthly decrease in a row. In terms of value, the largest decreases in shipments were in transportation equipment, electrical and electronic products and refined petroleum and coal products industries. Unfilled orders declined 1.3%, the ninth consecutive decline. The inventory to shipments ratio increased for the second straight month.

The **short-term trend** smooths out irregular month-to-month movements which are not sustained over a longer period. After increasing from April to July inclusive, the short-term trend for shipments declined in the five most recent periods. The shipments trend for the motor vehicle, parts and accessories industries declined for the fourth consecutive month. The trend for unfilled orders has declined since April 1989; the decline in the inventory trend has lasted two years.

Highlights

- Preliminary estimates indicate that Canadian manufacturers' **shipments** were $21.9 billion in January, a decrease of 2.4% from the previous month. Fifteen of the 22 major groups recorded decreases with transportation equipment (-4.8%), electrical and electronic products (-8.4%) and refined petroleum and coal products industries (-7.7%) reporting the largest decreases in value.

- The **trend** for shipments declined over the five most recent periods. For the three most recent periods, shipment trends fell for 18 of the 22 major groups, (accounting for 86% of shipment values). Industries which experienced declining trends, in order of dollar impact, were transportation equipment, refined petroleum and coal products, fabricated metals, paper and allied products and electrical and electronic products industries.

- **Inventories** (owned) decreased 0.2% in January to $34.0 billion with 13 of the 22 major groups recording decreases. Refined petroleum and coal products (-4.5%), primary metals (-1.6%) and chemical products industries (-1.2%) recorded the largest decreases. These decreases were partially offset by increases in transportation equipment industries (1.8%), notably motor vehicles, and in electrical and electronic products industries (2.0%). The **trend** for inventories (owned) has been declining since January 1990.

- The **inventories to shipments ratio** increased from 1.52 in December to 1.55 in January. The **trend** remained relatively stable in the six most recent periods.

- **Unfilled orders** decreased 1.3% to $22.9 billion, the ninth consecutive decline. The largest decreases were in transportation equipment (-1.3%) and fabricated metal products industries (-5.3%). The **trend** continued to fall and at almost the same pace over the last seven periods.

Unfilled orders are the stock of orders which will generate future shipments, assuming that orders are not cancelled. New orders are defined as the sum of shipments for the current month (i.e., orders received this month and shipped within the same month) plus the change in unfilled orders.

- **New orders** decreased 2.4% to $21.6 billion, the fifth decrease in a row. The **trend** for new orders declined in the five most recent periods.

Year-to-date

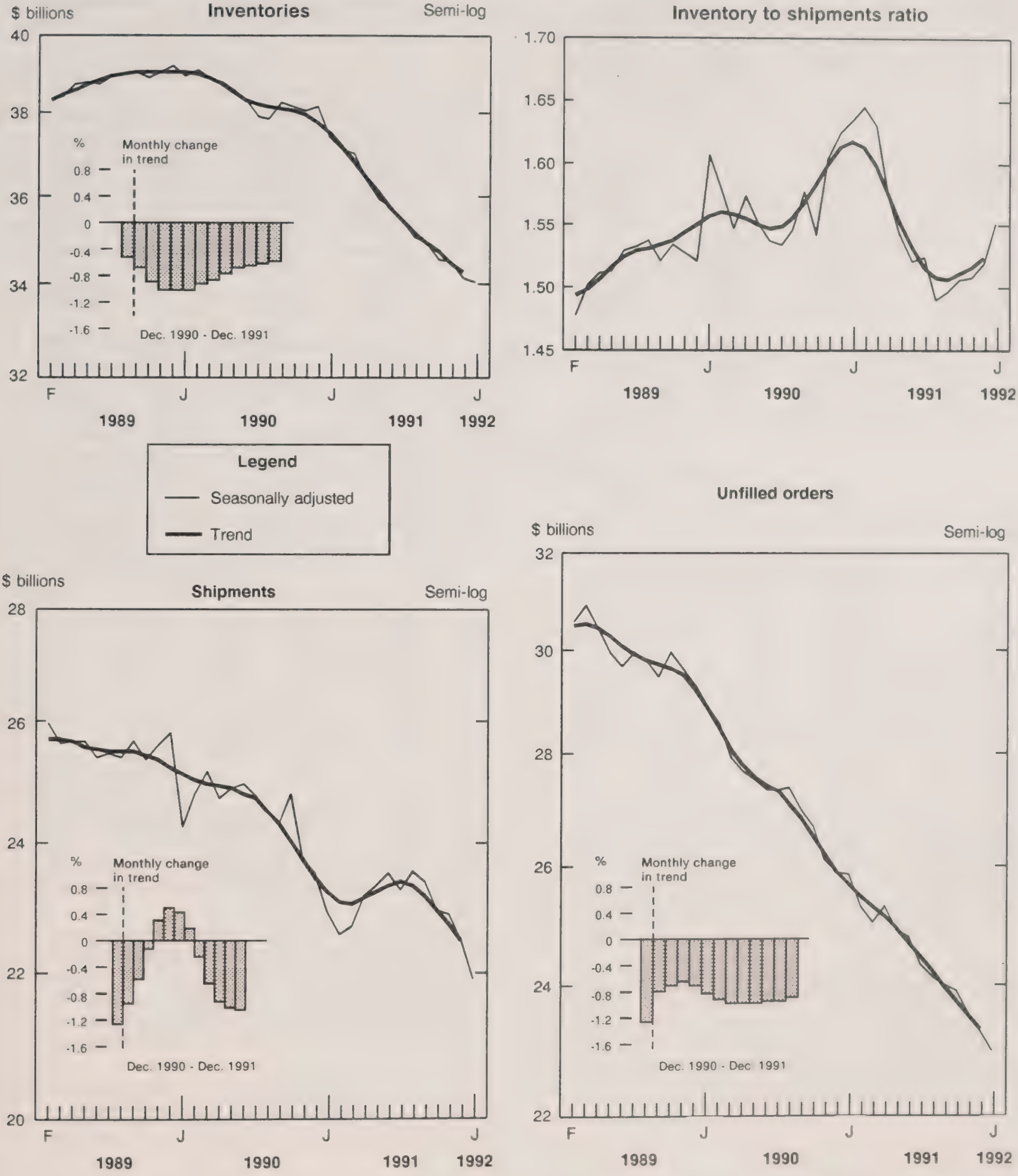
- Manufacturers' shipments for January 1992 were estimated at $21.9 billion, 4.3% lower than the January 1991 level.

Available on CANSIM: matrices 9550-9580.

The January 1992 issue of *Monthly Survey of Manufacturing* (31-001, $17.30/$173) will be available shortly.

Data for shipments by province in greater detail than normally published may be available on request. For further information, please contact Bob Traversy (613-951-9497) or the Monthly Survey of Manufacturing Section (613-951-9832), Industry Division. □

Manufacturers' Inventories, Shipments and Unfilled Orders, Seasonally Adjusted, January 1992



Shipments, Inventories and Orders in all Manufacturing Industries

January 1992

Period	Not seasonally adjusted				Seasonally adjusted			
	Shipments	Inventories	Unfilled orders	New orders	Shipments	Inventories	Unfilled orders	New orders
	$ millions							
January 1991	21,544	37,613	25,631	21,908	22,898	37,393	25,806	22,874
February 1991	20,950	37,789	25,215	20,533	22,564	37,106	25,277	22,036
March 1991	22,990	37,683	25,083	22,858	22,700	36,991	24,997	22,420
April 1991	23,526	36,914	25,335	23,778	23,138	36,377	25,271	23,412
May 1991	25,065	36,147	25,189	24,919	23,312	35,953	24,875	22,916
June 1991	24,451	35,497	24,867	24,128	23,503	35,718	24,754	23,381
July 1991	21,560	35,027	24,377	21,070	23,249	35,397	24,283	22,778
August 1991	23,179	34,850	24,222	23,024	23,516	35,040	24,095	23,329
September 1991	24,254	34,528	24,020	24,052	23,345	34,902	23,970	23,220
October 1991	24,982	34,213	23,909	24,872	22,912	34,490	23,880	22,822
November 1991	23,143	34,183	23,376	22,609	22,875	34,474	23,545	22,539
December 1991	20,698	33,436	22,813	20,135	22,459	34,089	23,240	22,154
January 1992	20,209	34,173	22,809	20,205	21,918	34,019	22,938	21,616

Period	Seasonally Adjusted									
	Shipments		Inventories		Inventory to shipments ratio		Unfilled orders		New orders	
	S.A.	Trend	S.A.	Trend	S.A.	Trend	S.A.	Trend	S.A.	Trend
	Month-to-month % change				Ratio		Month-to-month % change			
January 1991	-2.5	-0.9	-1.9	-0.7	1.63	1.62	-0.1	-0.8	-1.6	-0.5
February 1991	-1.5	-0.6	-0.8	-0.9	1.64	1.61	-2.0	-0.7	-3.7	-0.5
March 1991	0.6	-0.1	-0.3	-1.0	1.63	1.60	-1.1	-0.6	1.7	-0.1
April 1991	1.9	0.3	-1.7	-1.0	1.57	1.58	1.1	-0.7	4.4	0.2
May 1991	0.8	0.5	-1.2	-1.0	1.54	1.55	-1.6	-0.8	-2.1	0.4
June 1991	0.8	0.4	-0.7	-0.9	1.52	1.53	-0.5	-0.9	2.0	0.3
July 1991	-1.1	0.2	-0.9	-0.9	1.52	1.52	-1.9	-1.0	-2.6	0.1
August 1991	1.2	-0.2	-1.0	-0.8	1.49	1.51	-0.8	-1.0	2.4	-0.2
September 1991	-0.7	-0.6	-0.4	-0.7	1.50	1.51	-0.5	-1.0	-0.5	-0.6
October 1991	-1.9	-0.9	-1.2	-0.7	1.51	1.51	-0.4	-0.9	-1.7	-0.9
November 1991	-0.2	-1.0	0.0	-0.6	1.51	1.52	-1.4	-0.9	-1.2	-1.0
December 1991	-1.8	-1.0	-1.1	-0.6	1.52	1.52	-1.3	-0.9	-1.7	-1.0
January 1992	-2.4	*	-0.2	*	1.55	*	-1.3	*	-2.4	*

* *The short-term trend represents a weighted average of the data.*

Travel Between Canada and Other Countries

January 1992

Seasonally Adjusted Data

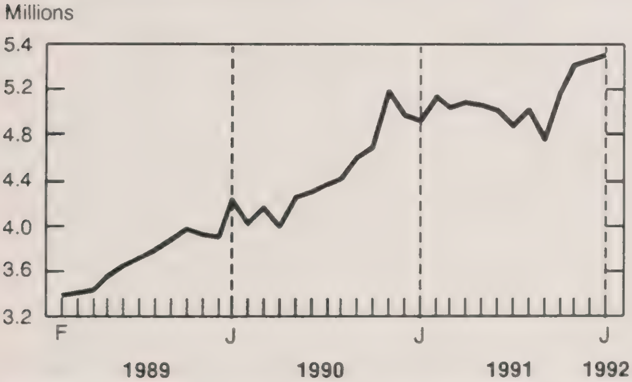
Seasonally adjusted data, which highlight month-to-month trends in international travel, show that the overall volume of non-resident travel to Canada dropped marginally in January. Meanwhile, the total number of outbound Canadian travellers remained stable, as an increase in the volume of same-day trips offset a decrease in travel of one or more nights.

Highlights

- In January, same-day automobile trips by Canadian residents to the United States increased 1.0% over December 1991, reaching a record seasonally adjusted level of 5.3 million. At the same time, outbound automobile trips of one or more nights decreased 4.5% to 1.3 million.

Same-Day Trips by Canadian Residents to the United States, by Automobile

Seasonally adjusted

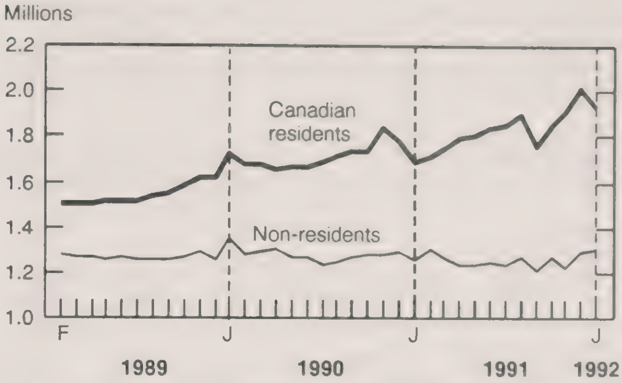


- Travel of one or more nights to the United States (by all modes of travel) decreased 4.8% in January, to a seasonally adjusted level of 1.7 million trips. Meanwhile, the volume of travel to all other countries also dropped, down 0.2% to 245,000 trips.

- Trips of one or more nights to Canada by residents of the United States rose 1.1% in January to 1.0 million. At the same time, comparable trips by residents of all other countries dropped 3.8% to 242,000.

Trips of One or More Nights between Canada and Other Countries

Seasonally adjusted



Unadjusted Data

- In terms of actual counts, same-day trips by Canadian residents to the United States by automobile totalled 4.4 million, a 13.6% increase over January 1991. Meanwhile, the number of outbound automobile trips of one or more nights increased 18.8%, reaching 763,000.

- Trips of one or more nights by Canadian residents to the United States (by all modes of travel) in January 1992 totalled 1.2 million, up 14.1% from January 1991. Similar trips to all other countries also increased, up 4.4% to 345,000.

- Trips of one or more nights by United States residents to Canada totalled 433,000, up 13.6% from January 1991, while comparable trips by residents of all other countries increased 1.4% to 106,000.

Available on CANSIM: matrices 2661-2697.

The January 1992 issue of *International Travel – Advance Information* (66-001P, $6.10/$61) will be available shortly. See "How to Order Publications".

For further information on this release, contact Paul L. Paradis (613-951-8933), International Travel Section, Education, Culture and Tourism Division. □

International Travel Between Canada and Other Countries
January 1992

	October 1991r	November 1991r	December 1991r	January 1992p
	Seasonally Adjusted			
	('000)	('000)	('000)	('000)
One or More Nights Trips[1]				
Non-resident Travellers:				
United States	1,017	973	1,036	1,047
Other Countries[2]	241	239	252	242
Residents of Canada:				
United States	1,606	1,647	1,763	1,678
Other Countries	241	254	246	245
Total Trips				
Non-resident Travellers:				
United States	2,773	2,699	2,783	2,779
Other Countries	266	262	271	267
Residents of Canada:				
United States	6,736	7,055	7,053	7,054
Auto Re-entries				
Same-day	5,021	5,222	5,263	5,317
One or More Nights	1,191	1,250	1,359	1,298

	January 1992p	% Change 1992/1991
	Unadjusted	
	('000)	
One or More Nights Trips[1]		
Non-resident Travellers:		
United States	433	13.6
Other Countries[2]	106	1.4
Residents of Canada:		
United States	1,209	14.1
Other Countries	345	4.4
Same-day Trips		
Residents of Canada:		
United States	4,526	13.4
Auto Re-entries	4,435	13.6

1 *Estimates for the United States include counts of auto and bus, and estimated numbers for plane, train, boat and other methods.*
2 *Figures for "Other Countries" exclude same-day entries by land only, via the United States*
p *Preliminary*
r *Revised*

■

Corporations and Labour Unions Returns Act, Part II: Labour Unions
1989

Highlights

- Almost 3.9 million Canadians were members of labour unions in 1989, an increase of 2.7% over 1988.
- More than 53% of female members were concentrated in health services and educational services.
- The overall rate of unionization of Canadian industry stood at 34.1% in 1989, up marginally from the 1988 rate.
- Public administration and educational services were the most highly unionized industries in 1989, with rates of 79.1% and 73.2%, respectively.
- Newfoundland registered a unionization rate of 52.0% in 1989 and continued to be the only province with more unionized than non-unionized workers. The least unionized province was Alberta at 25.8%.
- In 1989, total income from union operations in Canada amounted to $805.4 million, up 8.0% from 1988. Union dues collected increased 7.5% compared to an overall membership increase of 2.7%.
- For all unions, 7.0% of total income was used to support strikes in 1989, up considerably from 3.9% in 1988.

Corporations and Labour Unions Returns Act, Part II: Labour Unions, 1989 (71-202, $34) is now available.

For further information, contact Stuart McLeod (613-951-9862), Industrial Organization and Finance Division. ■

DATA AVAILABILITY ANNOUNCEMENTS

Dairy Review

January 1992

Creamery butter production in Canada totalled 9 400 tonnes in January a 1.1% increase from a year earlier. Production of cheddar cheese amounted to 9 500 tonnes, an increase of 2.2% over January 1991.

An estimated 595 000 kilolitres of milk were sold off Canadian farms for all purposes in December 1991, an increase of 3.0% from December 1990. This brought the total estimate of milk sold off farms during 1991 to 7 240 000 kilolitres, a decrease of 1.1% from the January-December 1990 period.

Available on CANSIM: matrices 3428, 5632-5638, 5650-5661, 5664-5667 and 5673.

The January 1992 issue of *The Dairy Review* (23-001, $12.20/$122) is scheduled for release on March 27. See "How to Order Publications".

For further information, contact David Burroughs (613-951-2511), Agriculture Division. ■

Production of Eggs

January 1992

Canadian egg production in January 1992 was 40.0 million dozen, a 0.3% increase from January 1991. The average number of layers decreased by 0.1% from January 1991, while the number of eggs per 100 layers increased to 2,270 from 2,262.

Available on CANSIM: matrices 1145, 1146 and 5689-5691.

To order *Production and Stocks of Eggs and Poultry* ($115/year), contact Guy Gervais (613-951-2453).

For further information on this release contact Benoit Levesque (613-951-2550), Livestock and Animal Products Section, Agriculture Division. ■

Railway Carloadings

Eight-day Period Ending February 29, 1992

Highlights

- Revenue freight loaded by railways in Canada during the period totalled 5.0 million tonnes, an increase of 11.4% over the same period last year.
- Piggyback traffic increased 7.8% from the same period last year. The number of cars loaded increased 8.1% during the same period.
- The tonnage of revenue freight loaded to date this year increased 5.7% from the previous year.

Note: Piggyback traffic includes trailers and containers on flat cars. Piggyback traffic numbers are included in total carload traffic. All 1991 figures and 1992 cumulative data have been revised.

For more detailed information on this release, contact Angus MacLean (613-951-2484), Surface Transport Unit, Transportation Division. ■

Retail Trade

January 1981-December 1989

Monthly retail trade estimates by trade group for Canada as well as provincial and territorial totals have been revised for 1989. Consequently, historical estimates for 1981-88, constructed to provide a time series for the new survey, have also been revised. Quarterly estimates of retail trade by trade group for the provinces and territories have been revised for 1989. Revised data for 1990 and 1991 will be released at a later date.

Available on CANSIM: matrices 2299, 2398-2405, 2407-2409, 2411-2413 and 2415- 2417.

For more detailed information contact Bernie Theriault (613-951-3592) or Sonia Demers (613-951-3551), Retail Trade Section, Industry Division. ■

Soft Drinks
February 1992

Data on soft drinks for February 1992 are now available.

Available on CANSIM: matrix 196.

Monthly Production of Soft Drinks (32-001, $2.70/$27) will be released at a later date.

For further information contact Peter Zylstra (613-951-3511), Industry Division. ■

Lime Industry
1990 Annual Survey of Manufactures

In 1990, the value of shipments of goods of own manufacture for the lime industry (SIC 3581) totalled $175.8 million, down 5.0% from $185.0 million in 1989.

Available on CANSIM: matrix 6859.

The data for this industry will be released in *Non-Metallic Mineral Products Industries* (44-250, $35).

For more detailed information on this release, contact A. Shinnan (613-951-3520), Industry Division. ■

PUBLICATIONS RELEASED

Logging Industry, December 1989.
Catalogue number 25-201
(Canada: $30; United States: US$36;
Other Countries: US$42).

Oils and Fats, January 1992
Catalogue number 32-006
(Canada: $5/$50; United States: US$6/US$60;
Other Countries: US$7/US$70).

Pack of Selected Processed Vegetables, 1991.
Catalogue number 32-240
(Canada: $13; United States: US$16;
Other Countries: US$18).

Footwear Statistics, January 1992.
Catalogue number 33-002
(Canada: $5/$50; United States: US$6/US$60;
Other Countries: US$7/US$70).

Particleboard, Waferboard and Fibreboard,
January 1992.
Catalogue number 36-003
(Canada: $5/$50; United States: US$6/US$60;
Other Countries: US$7/US$70).

Summary of Canadian International Trade,
December 1991.
Catalogue number 65-001
(Canada: $18.20/$182; United States:
US$21.80/US$218; Other Countries:
US$25.50/US$255).

Corporations and Labour Unions Returns Act, Part II: Labour Unions, 1989.
Catalogue 71-202
(Canada: $34; United States: US$41;
Other Countries: US$48).

The paper used in this publication meets the minimum requirements of American National Standard for Information Sciences – Permanence of Paper for Printed Library Materials, ANSI Z39.48 – 1984.
∞

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A national toll-free telephone order service is in operation at Statistics Canada. The toll-free line (1-800-267-6677) can be used by Canadian customers for the ordering of Statistics Canada products and services.

MAJOR RELEASE DATES

Week of March 16-20

(Release dates are subject to change)

Anticipated date(s) of release	Title	Reference period
March		
19	Preliminary Statement of Canadian International Merchandise Trade	January 1992
19	Sales of Natural Gas	January 1992
20	The Consumer Price Index	February 1992
20	Field Crop Reporting Series: No. 2 - March Intentions of Principal Field Crop Area, Canada	

The Daily

Statistics Canada's Official Release Bulletin for Statistical Information

Catalogue 11-001E. Price: Canada: $120.00 annually; United States: US$144.00 annually; Other Countries: US$168.00 annually

Published by the Communications Division
Statistics Canada, 10-L, R.H. Coats Bldg., Ottawa K1A 0T6.

Senior Editor: Greg Thomson (613-951-1116)
Editor: Tim Prichard (613-951-1103)

Catalogue 11-001E (Français 11-001F) ISSN 0827-0465

The Daily

Statistics Canada

Monday, March 16, 1992 **For release at 8:30 a.m.**

MAJOR RELEASE

- **General Social Survey – Health,** 1991 3
  Canadians are taking better care of themselves today than just a few years ago. They are smoking less, drinking less, and exercising more. Yet the picture is not entirely positive. Overall smoking rates have declined, but not among women – particularly those in younger age groups. Also, despite increased physical activity, the percentage of Canadians who are overweight has increased.

Continued on page 2.

Canadian Social Trends
Spring 1992

This issue of *Canadian Social Trends* focuses on children: hungry children, missing children and immigrant children. Private charities have been providing food to needy people for generations. However, since the recession of the early 1980s, the food bank network that began with one operation in Edmonton has expanded to every province in Canada and, in 1991, served an estimated 700,000 Canadian children.

Of the approximately 1,800 children under the age of 18 who are missing from their homes at any given time, most (64%) are run-aways. The remaining cases range from abductions to those who have wandered off and become lost.

With low fertility rates in Canada, immigrant children take on an increasingly important role. If immigration proceeds according to projected levels, more than 300,000 children from diverse countries are expected to arrive in Canada during the 1990-95 period, up considerably from the 160,000 who immigrated during 1984-89.

Other articles in this issue examine motor vehicles as a major source of air pollution and changes in the nursing profession in Canada. This edition also includes annual labour force estimates from 1946 to 1991 and the first data release from the 1991 General Social Survey on health.

The Spring 1992 issue of *Canadian Social Trends* (11-008E, $8.50/$34) is now available. See "How to Order Publications".

For further information, contact the editors (613-951-2560).

DATA AVAILABILITY ANNOUNCEMENTS

MAJOR RELEASE

General Social Survey – Health
1991

Highlights – A Trend to a Healthier Lifestyle

Smoking

Over the past 25 years, the proportion of Canadians who are regular smokers has declined. In 1991, about 5.4 million people or 26% of the population aged 15 years and over smoked daily, down from 41% in 1966. However, while the rate among men dropped sharply from 54% in 1966 to 26% in 1991, the percentage of smokers among women dipped only slightly from 28% to 26%. As a result, the smoking rates of men and women have now converged.

Within the next five years, if current trends continue, smoking may be more prevalent among women than among men. At ages 15 to 19, the smoking rate of women (20%) now exceeds that of men (12%).

Alcohol Consumption

The majority of Canadians consume alcohol, but the proportion of drinkers is declining. In 1991, 11.6 million people or 55% of the population aged 15 years and over were "current drinkers," in that they consumed alcohol at least once a month. This level of consumption was down from 65% in 1978. There were, however, wide variations in the prevalence of drinking and the amount of alcohol consumed. Men were more likely than women to be drinkers, and men who were drinkers tended to consume more alcohol than did their female counterparts. For both sexes, drinking peaks at ages 20 to 24 and then declines with advancing age. In 1991, 80% of men and 58% of women aged 20 to 24 years were current drinkers.

Heavy drinking is relatively rare among Canadians. In 1991, 10% of adults who were current drinkers had 14 or more drinks a week. Heavy drinking was more common among men (15% of current drinkers) than among women (4%), a disparity that prevailed at all ages.

Physical Activity

Canadians of all ages reported an increased level of physical activity compared with just a few years ago. In 1991, based on the energy they typically expended in leisure pursuits, 6.7 million Canadians aged 15 years and over or 32% of the adult population were physically "very active." This was up from 1985, when about 27% of adults were defined as very active.

Men are more likely than women to be very active. In 1991, 39% of men and 26% of women were physically active. For both sexes, this was an increase from 1985, when the corresponding figures were 31% and 23%. The physically active component of the population is highest among young people and declines with advancing age. For example, in 1991, 55% of 15- to 24-year-olds were very active compared to 12% of those aged 65 and over. In all age groups, however, the 1991 figures represent increases from 1985.

Weight Relative to Height

Despite increased levels of physical activity in recent years, the proportion of Canadian adults who are overweight has risen. In 1991, approximately 3.7 million people aged 20 to 64 were overweight according to Health and Welfare Canada standards. This estimate represented 23% of the population aged 20 to 64 in 1991, whereas 17% of those in this age range were overweight in 1985.

Men are more likely than women to be overweight. In 1991, 28% of men were overweight compared to 18% of women. The proportion of those who are overweight tends to rise with advancing age.

Trends in lifestyle risk factors are the first data to be released from Cycle 6 of the General Social Survey. A short report on these trends appears as a supplement in today's issue of *Canadian Social Trends* (11-008E, 8.50/$34) and is also to appear in the next issue of *Health Reports* (82-003, $26/$104). See "How to Order Publications".

The survey also provides a range of measures of health status and health care utilization. A public-use microdata file will be available this summer and a major descriptive and analytical publication will be available by winter 1992-93.

For more information contact Wayne Millar (613-951-1631), Canadian Centre For Health Information or the General Social Survey Project (613-951-9180), Housing, Family and Social Statistics Division. ■

DATA AVAILABILITY ANNOUNCEMENTS

Department Store Sales
February 1992

Advance department stores sales including concessions, for February 1992 were $744 million. Sales for the major department stores were $404 million and sales for the junior category were $340 million.

For further information, on this release, contact Tom Newton (613-951-9693) or David Roeske (613-951-3559), Retail Trade Section, Industry Division. ■

Shipments of Rolled Steel
January 1992

Rolled steel shipments for January 1992 totalled 902 733 tonnes, an increase of 8.8% from the preceding month's total of 829 909 tonnes and an increase of 8.2% from the year-earlier level of 833 953 tonnes.

Available on CANSIM: matrices 58 and 122 (series 22-25).

The January 1992 issue of *Primary Iron and Steel* (41-001, $5/$50) will be available at a later date.

For more detailed information on this release, contact Greg Milsom (613-951-9827), Industry Division. ■

Railway Carloadings
January 1992

Revenue freight loaded by railways in Canada totalled 19.4 million tonnes in January 1992, an increase of 5.4% from January 1991. The carriers received an additional 1.0 million tonnes from United States connections.

All 1991 figures have been revised.

Available on CANSIM: matrix 1431.

The January 1992 issue of *Railway Carloadings* (52-001, $8.30/$83) is to be released the third week of March.

For seasonally adjusted revenue freight loadings, contact Angus MacLean (613-951-2484), Transportation Division. ■

PUBLICATIONS RELEASED

Canadian Social Trends, Spring 1992.
Catalogue number 11-008E
(Canada: $8.50/$34; United States: US$10/US$40; Other Countries: US$12/US$48).

Pulpwood and Wood Residue Statistics, January 1992.
Catalogue number 25-001
(Canada: $6.10/$61; United States: US$7.30/US$73; Other Countries: US$8.50/US$85).

Production and Shipments of Steel Pipe and Tubing, January 1992.
Catalogue number 41-011
(Canada: $5/$50; United States: US$6/US$60; Other Countries: US$7/US$70).

Air Carrier Traffic at Canadian Airports, October-December 1990.
Catalogue number 51-005
(Canada: $30.50/$122; United States: US$36.50/US$146; Other Countries: US$42.75/US$171).

Air Carrier Traffic at Canadian Airports, January-March 1991.
Catalogue number 51-005
(Canada: $30.50/$122; United States: US$36.50/US$146; Other Countries: US$42.75/US$171).

The paper used in this publication meets the minimum requirements of American National Standard for Information Sciences – Permanence of Paper for Printed Library Materials, ANSI Z39.48 – 1984.
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Senior Editor: Greg Thomson (613-951-1116)
Editor: Tim Prichard (613-951-1103)

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The Daily

Statistics Canada

Tuesday, March 17, 1992 **For release at 8:30 a.m.**

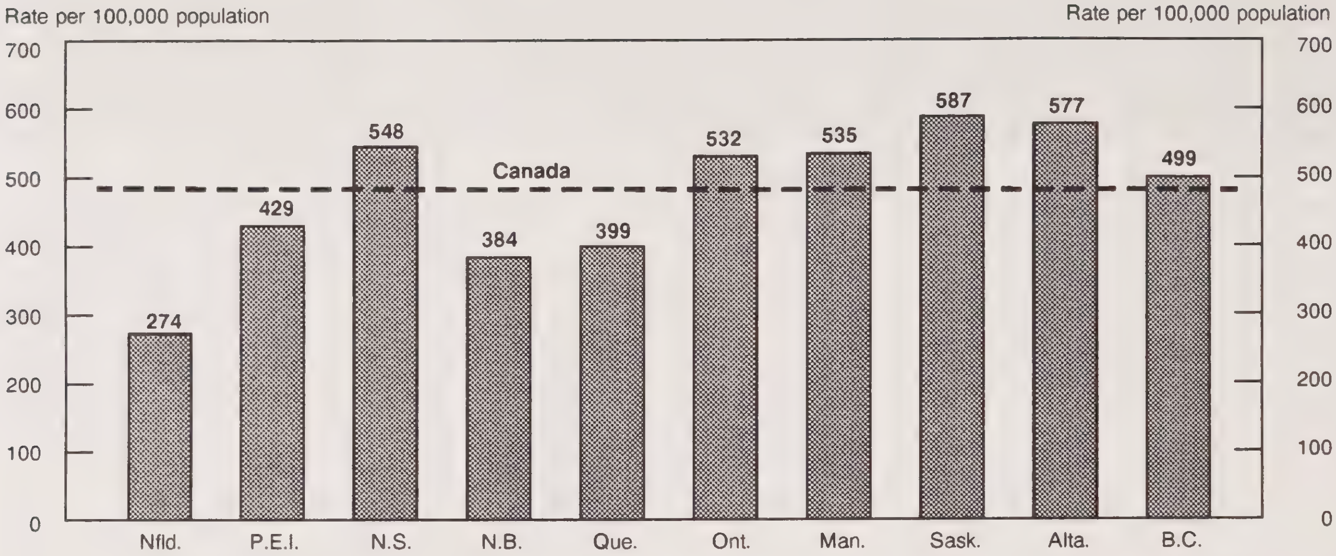
MAJOR RELEASE

DATA AVAILABILITY ANNOUNCEMENTS

PUBLICATIONS RELEASED

MAJOR RELEASE

Fraud Rates By Province, 1990



Source: Current Uniform Crime Reporting Survey.

Fraud in Canada

1990

According to Uniform Crime Reporting data, a total of 130,749 fraud offences were reported to police in Canada in 1990. This was the highest annual number of frauds recorded since comparable statistics were first collected in 1961.

Data for the 1980-1990 period show the number of frauds registered a steady increase between 1980 and 1986, followed by successive decreases between 1987 and 1989. Although the number of frauds reported for 1990 increased 7% over 1989, the 1990 figure was only marginally higher than the 1986 figure.

In 1990, Saskatchewan reported the highest provincial fraud rate (587 per 100,000 population). In fact, all four western provinces reported 1990 fraud rates in excess of the national average (491). Nova Scotia (548) and Ontario (532) were the only additional provinces to exceed the national average. Newfoundland experienced the lowest rate.

Highlights

- Historically, the majority of frauds reported each year involved cheque fraud. However, credit card fraud increased by 33% in 1990 and by 115% between 1980 and 1990.

- Frauds exhibited a relatively high clearance rate when compared to other property crimes. Three-quarters of all fraud offences were solved by the police, while approximately one-quarter of all break-and-enters, thefts, and robberies were cleared by the police.

- The average economic loss from fraud offences was $3,123 in 1990, compared to $2,528 for robbery, $2,042 for break-and-enter, $1,885 for theft, and $564 for mischief.

- Accused persons aged 18 to 25 years accounted for 37% of all persons charged with fraud, while those aged 26 to 35 years accounted for a further 35%.

Juristat Service Bulletin: Fraud in Canada, 1990, Vol. 12, No. 5 (85-002, $3.60) is now available. See "How to Order Publications".

For further information on this release, contact the Canadian Centre for Justice Statistics (613-951-9023).

Trends in Fraud
1980 – 1990

Year	Cheque Fraud		Credit Card Fraud		Other Fraud[1]		Total Fraud	
	No.	% Change From Previous Year	No.	% Change From Previous Year	No.	% Change From Previous Year	No.	% Change From Previous Year
1980	67,025	+8	8,310	+27	26,920	+17	102,255	+12
1981	70,707	+5	10,840	+30	30,780	+14	112,327	+10
1982	72,027	+2	14,540	+34	31,830	+3	118,397	+5
1983	70,047	-3	16,258	+12	32,065	+1	118,370	+0
1984	74,541	+6	16,268	+0	31,966	+0	122,775	+4
1985	74,472	+0	15,430	-5	33,238	+4	123,140	+0
1986	78,957	+6	15,243	-1	36,359	+9	130,359	+6
1987	74,095	-6	14,702	-4	37,345	+3	126,142	-3
1988	72,967	-2	13,286	-10	38,519	+3	124,772	-1
1989	72,670	+0	13,457	+1	36,491	-5	122,670	-2
1990	74,069	+2	17,885	+33	38,795	+6	130,749	+7
% change 1980 - 1990	...	+11	...	+115	...	+44	...	+22

[1] *Includes other categories of fraud such as criminal breach of trust, false pretences, forgery, destroying or falsifying books and documents, trade-mark forgery, unauthorized use of computers, mail fraud, insurance fraud, fraudulent manipulation of stock exchange, etc.*
... *Figures not appropriate or not applicable.*

Source: Current Uniform Crime Reporting Survey.

DATA AVAILABILITY ANNOUNCEMENTS

Tobacco Products

February 1992

Canadian tobacco product firms produced 3.72 billion cigarettes in February 1992, a 12.6% decrease from the 4.26 billion cigarettes manufactured during the same period in 1991. Production for January to February 1992 totalled 7.28 billion cigarettes, down 8.5% from 7.95 billion cigarettes for the corresponding period in 1991.

Domestic sales in February 1992 totalled 3.38 billion cigarettes, a decrease of 18.3% from the 4.14 billion cigarettes sold in February 1991. Year-to-date sales for 1992 totalled 5.83 billion cigarettes, down 17.3% from the 1991 cumulative amount of 7.05 billion cigarettes.

Available on CANSIM: matrix 46.

The February 1992 issue of *Production and Disposition of Tobacco Products* (32-022, $5/$50) will be available shortly. See "How to Order Publications".

For further information, contact Peter Zylstra (613-951-3511), Industry Division. ■

Deliveries of Major Grains

January 1992

Producer deliveries of major grains by prairie farmers showed an increase from January 1991, except in the cases of durum wheat, barley, and rye – where marketings decreased. Deliveries for January 1991 and January 1992 were as follows (in thousand tonnes):

	1991	1992
Wheat (excluding durum)	1 579.7	2 188.6
Durum wheat	440.8	221.9
Total wheat	**2 020.5**	**2 410.5**
Oats	47.8	53.9
Barley	610.3	515.2
Rye	34.0	22.5
Flaxseed	32.3	52.2
Canola	207.1	235.1
Total	**2 952.0**	**3 289.4**

Available on CANSIM: matrices 976-981.

The January 1992 issue of *Cereals and Oilseeds Review* (22-007, $13.80/$138) is scheduled for release in April. See "How to Order Publications".

For further detailed information on this release, contact Alain Y. Bertrand (613-951-3859), Agriculture Division. ■

Stocks of Frozen Poultry Products

March 1, 1992

Preliminary figures on cold storage of frozen poultry products at March 1, 1992, are now available. Revised figures are also now available for February 1, 1992.

Available on CANSIM: matrices 5675-5677.

To order *Production and Stocks of Eggs and Poultry* ($115/year), contact Guy Gervais (613-951-2453).

For more detailed information on this release, contact Benoit Lévesque (613-951-2550), Livestock and Animal Products Section, Agriculture Division. ■

PUBLICATIONS RELEASED

Aviation Statistics Centre Service Bulletin, March 1992. Vol. 24, No. 3.
Catalogue number 51-004
(Canada: $9.30/$93; United States: US$11.20/US$112; Other Countries: US$13/US$130).

Building Permits, December 1991.
Catalogue number 64-001
(Canada: $22.10/$221; United States: US$26.50/US$265; Other Countries: US$30.90/US$309).

Exports by Commodity, December 1991.
Catologue number 65-004
(Canada: $55.10/$551; United States: US$66.10/US$661; Other Countries: US$77.10/US$771).

Imports by Country, January-December 1991.
Catologue number 65-006
(Canada: $82.75/$331; United States: US$99.25/US$397; Other Countries: US$115.75/US$463).

Touriscope: International Travel – Advance Information, January 1992.
Catalogue number 66-001P
(Canada: $6.10/$61; United States: US$7.30/US$73; Other Countries: US$8.50/US$85).

The Labour Force, February 1992.
Catalogue number 71-001
(Canada: $17.90/$179; United States: US$21.50/US$215; Other Countries: US$25.10/US$251).

Juristat Service Bulletin: Fraud in Canada, 1990. Vol. 12, No.5.
Catalogue number 85-002
(Canada: $3.60/$90; United States: US$4.30/US$108; Other Countries: US$5/US$126).

The paper used in this publication meets the minimum requirements of American National Standard for Information Sciences – Permanence of Paper for Printed Library Materials, ANSI Z39.48 – 1984.

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The Daily

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The Daily

Statistics Canada

Wednesday, March 18, 1992 — For release at 8:30 a.m.

MAJOR RELEASES

MAJOR RELEASES

Household Facilities by Income and Other Characteristics

1991

About 47.3% of households with income under $10,000 had microwaves and 38.7% had video cassette recorders (VCRs) in 1991. By contrast, 87.8% of households with income of $70,000 and over owned microwaves and 87.6% owned VCRs.

In 1990, average household income was $45,251, a decrease of 1.5% from 1989 after adjusting for inflation as measured by changes in the consumer price index. This was a reversal in the trend of increasing income in previous years.

The 1991 issue of *Household Facilities by Income and Other Characteristics* is the latest report to provide data on dwelling characteristics and household goods by 1990 household income class.

Highlights

- Average household income ranged from $23,211 for one-person households (23.9% of households) to $51,914 for single-family households (71.2%) and $56,034 for multi-unit households (4.9%).

- While 18.6% of households had a home computer, almost 37.8% in the $70,000 and over income group had one.

- Compact disc (CD) players, one of the newest home entertainment items surveyed, were owned by 20.9% of households. In the under $10,000 group, 9.3% had a CD player compared to 37.7% in the $70,000 and over group.

- About 11.6% of households in the under $10,000 group owned more than one vehicle, while 67.2% in the $70,000 and over group owned two or more vehicles. Some 22.2% of all households had a van or truck in 1991; ownership ranged from 11.1% in the under $10,000 group to 27.1% in the $70,000 and over group.

- The proportion of renters who spent 30% or more of their income on rent was 28.0% in 1991. The 1991 rate was little changed from 1990 (27.2%) but was substantially higher than in 1982 (22.0%).

This report presents variations in household items and dwelling characteristics by income, province, rural/urban classification, age of head of household, and household type. Tables are based on household facilities and equipment data as of the survey date (May 1991) and on income data for 1990.

Household Facilities by Income and Other Characteristics, 1991 (13-218, $35) is now available. See "How to Order Publications".

A microdata tape containing 1990 household income and 1991 facilities and equipment data, along with dwelling and socio-demographic characteristics of the household will be available this summer at a cost of $1,000. This tape has been reviewed to ensure that it does not contain information that would allow identification of specific households, families or individuals and can be ordered by contacting the Household Surveys Division.

For more information about these data or the availability of special request tabulations, contact the Income and Housing Surveys Section (613-951-9775), Household Surveys Division. ■

Single Industry Towns: Communities Dependent on Fishing, Mining or Wood Products

1981 and 1986

The Spring 1992 edition of *Perspectives on Labour and Income* (released on March 3) features an article entitled "Are Single Industry Towns Diversifying? A Look at Fishing, Mining and Wood-based Communities." The study examines labour force and industry changes that have taken place since 1971 in 172 single industry communities, specifically those dependent on fishing, mining or wood products.

Highlights

- In 63% of the 38 fishing communities studied, both the total labour force and the labour force in fishing either remained stable or grew over the 1981-86 period, and dependency on this single sector may have increased.

- Two-thirds of the 54 mining communities had a smaller total labour force in 1986 than in 1981. The labour force in mining also dropped in 32 of these towns, and in 20 cases it was below 30% of the total labour force.

- Among the 18 mining communities that saw a stable or an increased labour force over the period, nine had less than 30% of their labour force in mining in 1986 and have potentially diversified.

- Of the 80 wood-based communities examined, 30% had a stable or slightly higher total labour force in 1986 than in 1981, but a smaller labour force in wood-based industries. In 17 of these towns, the labour force in the wood-based sector accounted for less than 30% of the total labour force. This may represent the most significant change towards diversification among the three types of communities studied.

The Spring 1992 issue of *Perspectives on Labour and Income* (75-001E, $13.25/$53) is now available. See "How to Order Publications".

For further information, contact Heather Clemenson (819-994-1991) or Doreen Duchesne (613-951-6893), Labour and Household Surveys Analysis Division.

Distribution of Labour Force by Industry
1981 and 1986

	Canada		Single sector communities: Fishing		Mining		Wood-based	
	1981	1986	1981	1986	1981	1986	1981	1986
All industries	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**
Fishing and fish processing	0.8	0.8	44.0	43.8	0.3	0.3	0.5	0.6
Mining and refining	3.1	2.5	0.8	0.5	38.7	31.4	1.5	2.0
Wood-based	3.8	3.5	0.7	0.7	3.5	4.3	33.4	29.6
Other primary[1]	3.9	3.8	0.4	0.3	0.3	0.5	0.8	1.2
Manufacturing[2]	13.3	12.2	3.6	2.9	2.8	2.8	2.7	2.6
Construction	6.1	5.6	3.7	3.3	4.9	4.1	4.7	3.6
Transportation, communication and other utilities	7.6	7.3	4.7	4.8	5.2	5.6	5.8	6.5
Trade	16.0	16.0	12.2	11.4	11.4	12.1	13.1	13.2
Finance, insurance and real estate	5.1	5.1	1.3	1.4	2.7	2.5	2.9	2.8
Community, business and personal services	27.7	30.2	17.7	18.0	21.3	25.2	23.8	25.8
Public administration	7.2	7.2	5.1	6.9	4.3	5.4	4.8	4.8
Other[3]	5.4	5.9	6.0	6.1	4.7	5.9	6.1	7.2

[1] *Consists of agriculture, hunting and trapping*
[2] *Excludes industries included in the three primary sectors*
[3] *Includes persons that could not be coded into an industry group*

Sources: 1981 and 1986 Censuses of Canada

■

PUBLICATIONS RELEASED

Household Facilities by Income and Other Characteristics, 1991.
Catalogue number 13-218
(Canada: $35; United States: US$42; Other Countries: US$49).

Monthly Survey of Manufacturing, January 1992.
Catalogue number 31-001
(Canada: $17.30/$173; United States: US$20.80/US$208; Other Countries: US$24.20/US$242).

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The Daily

Statistics Canada

Thursday, March 19, 1992 | **For release at 8:30 a.m.**

MAJOR RELEASES

(continued on page 2)

Canadian Economic Observer
March 1992

The March issue of *Canadian Economic Observer*, Statistics Canada's flagship publication for economic statistics, is now available.

This edition contains a monthly summary of the economy, major economic events in February, and a feature article on recent trends in firm size and employment. A statistical summary contains a wide range of tables and graphs on the principal economic indicators for Canada, the provinces and major industrial nations.

Canadian Economic Observer (11-010, $22/$220) can now be ordered from Publication Sales (613-951-7277).

For more information, call Francine Roy (613-951-3627), Current Analysis Section.

DATA AVAILABILITY ANNOUNCEMENTS

PUBLICATIONS RELEASED

MAJOR RELEASES

Preliminary Statement of Canadian International Trade

January 1992

Following decreases of about $100 million in both November and December, total exports were up $621 million in January 1992, reaching $12.2 billion, their highest level since last August.

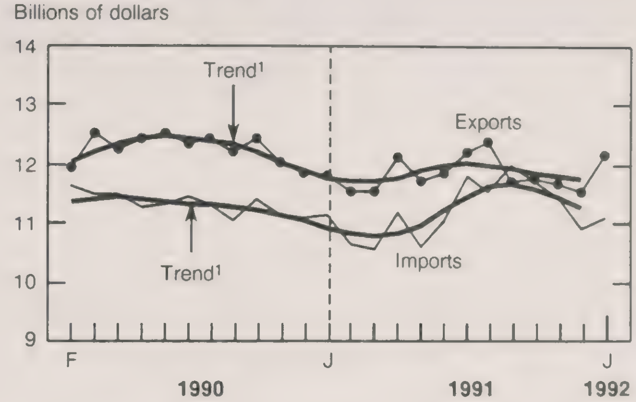
Much of the upward movement stemmed from increased exports of those commodities which tend to display erratic month-to-month behaviour. Automotive products, for instance, were up $216 million, aircraft and other transportation equipment rose $193 million, and agricultural and fishing products were up $93 million. Among the more stable commodities, increases were noted for forestry products and industrial goods. Moderating the overall increase in exports were declines for energy products, machinery and equipment excluding aircraft, and for miscellaneous consumer goods. Exports to most major trading partners increased in January, the largest being a $390 million hike in exports to the United States.

Imports rose $173 million to $11.1 billion. The increase in imports came mostly from those commodities which exhibit relatively stable monthly movements. All three major components of the industrial goods and materials grouping rose in January. Import levels were also higher for forestry products, machinery and equipment excluding aircraft, and miscellaneous consumer goods. Aircraft and other transportation equipment, as well as automotive products, both of which are considered more volatile, increased slightly in January. In contrast, agricultural and fishing products declined, as did energy products. Imports were up from all trading partners with the exception of the European Economic Community. Increases of about $50 million each were recorded for the remaining countries, including the United States ($52 million).

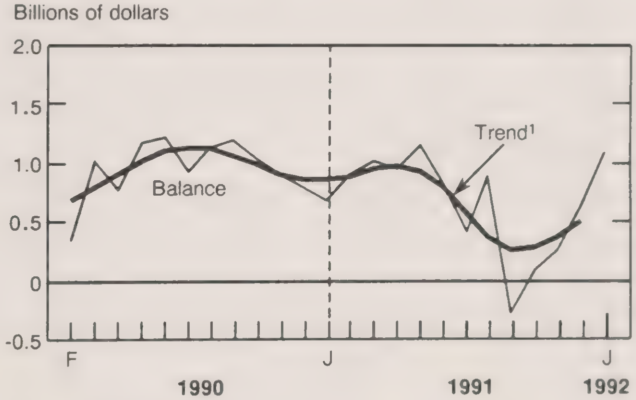
The stronger rise in exports compared to imports generated an increase in the trade balance from $636 million to $1.1 billion, the largest trade surplus since May 1991. The trade balance has been rising since October, but until this month, the increases had been primarily due to declining imports.

Available on CANSIM: matrices 3620-3629, 3651, 3685-3713, 3718, 3719, 3887-3913.

Merchandise Trade
Seasonally Adjusted
Balance of Payments Basis



Merchandise Trade Balance
Seasonally Adjusted
Balance of Payments Basis



[1] *The short-term trend represents a weighted average of the data.*

Current account data, which incorporate merchandise trade statistics as well as data concerning trade in services and capital account movements, are available on a quarterly basis in *Canada's Balance of International Payments* (67-001).

For further information on international trade statistics (detailed tables, charts and a more complete analysis), *Preliminary Statement of Canadian International Trade* (65-001P, $10/$100) is now available. For more timely receipt of the data, a fax service is available on the morning of release (10-002, $250). See "How to Order Publications".

For more detailed information on statistics, concepts and definitions, the January 1992 issue of *Summary of Canadian International Trade* (65-001, $18.20/$182) will be available the first week of April, or contact Gordon Blaney (613-951-9647), Trade Information Unit, or Marlene Sterparn (613-951-1711) (for analysis information), or Denis Pilon (613-951-4808) (for price index information), Trade Measures and Analysis Section, International Trade Division. ■

Sales of Natural Gas

January 1992 (Preliminary Data)

Sales of natural gas (including direct sales) in Canada during January 1992 totalled 6 829 million cubic metres, a 6.1% decrease from the level recorded the previous year.

On the basis of rate structure information, sales in January 1992 were broken down as follows, with the percentage changes from January 1991 in brackets: residential sales, 2 125 million cubic metres (-11.5%); commercial sales, 1 682 million cubic metres (-12.5%); and industrial sales (including direct sales), 3 022 million cubic metres (+2.6%).

The January 1992 issue of *Gas Utilities* (55-002, $12.70/$127) will be available the third week of April. See "How to Order Publications".

For more detailed information on this release, contact Gary Smalldridge (613-951-3567), Energy Section, Industry Division.

Sales of Natural Gas – Preliminary Data
January 1992

	Rate structure				
	Residential	Commercial	Industrial	Direct	Total
	(thousands of cubic metres)				
New Brunswick	–	–	–	–	–
Quebec	98 785	232 673	348 425	3 416	683 299
Ontario	1 114 545	753 637	942 157	186 396	2 996 735
Manitoba	118 260	91 605	45 261	515	255 641
Saskatchewan	132 902	92 181	5 140	149 576	379 799
Alberta	425 203	333 669	1 022 983	-	1 781 855
British Columbia	235 752	178 020	146 401	171 609	731 782
January 1992 – Canada	**2 125 447**	**1 681 785**	**2 510 367**	**511 512**	**6 829 111**
January 1991 – Canada	2 402 675	1 922 908	2 569 721	376 931	7 272 235
% change	-11.5	-12.5	2.6		-6.1

Note: Revised figures will be available in Gas Utilities (Catalogue 55-002) and on CANSIM.
– Nil or zero

Construction Union Wage Rate Index

February 1992

The Canada Total Union Wage Rate Index (including supplements) for construction trades (1986 = 100) remained in February 1992 at January's revised level of 127.3. On a year-over-year basis, the composite index increased 6.0% from 120.1 to 127.3.

The accompanying table shows wage rates for bricklayers, plasterers and cement finishers for selected cities.

Available on CANSIM: matrices 956, 958 and 2033 to 2038.

The first quarter 1992 issue of *Construction Price Statistics* (62-007, $18/$72) will be available in June. See "How to Order Publications".

For further information on this release, contact the Information and Current Analysis Unit (613-951-9607), Prices Division.

Construction Union Wage Rates[1]

February 1992

	Trades					
	Bricklayer		Plasterer		Cement Finisher	
	B	B + S	B	B + S	B	B + S
	(in dollars)					
St. John's	18.06	21.40	18.06	21.40	18.06	21.40
Halifax	21.40	24.64	17.66	19.23	17.50	18.91
Saint John	19.00	23.15	19.00	23.15	18.01	21.75
Montreal	22.02	26.61	21.20	25.70	20.70	25.14
Ottawa	24.94	29.50	22.25	26.87	22.25	26.87
Toronto	26.13	31.74	23.55	29.09	23.55	29.09
Thunder Bay	24.20	29.56	21.43	26.75	21.45	26.75
Winnipeg	20.35	23.19	20.35	22.72	18.05	19.39
Regina	..	..	..	..	..	..
Edmonton	19.75	23.57	21.45	24.59	21.44	24.83
Vancouver	23.59	30.05	25.16	29.74	21.69	28.13

1 Rates are available for other trades and other cities.
.. Figures not available.
B = Basic rate.
B + S = Basic rate and selected pay supplements: vacation pay, statutory holiday pay, employer's contribution to health and welfare and pension plans.

DATA AVAILABILITY ANNOUNCEMENTS

Export and Import Price Indexes

January 1992

Current and fixed-weighted export and import price indexes (1986 = 100) on a balance of payments basis are now available. Price indexes are listed from January 1986 to January 1992 for the five commodity sections and 62/61 major commodity groups.

Customs-based current and fixed-weighted U.S. price indexes (1986 = 100) from January 1986 to January 1992 are also available. Included with the U.S. commodity indexes are the 10 "All Countries" and "U.S. only" SITC section indexes.

Available on CANSIM: matrices 3620-3629, 3651 and 3685.

The January 1992 issue of *Summary of Canadian International Trade* (65-001, $18.20/$182) will be available the first week of April. See "How to Order Publications".

For further information on this release, contact Denis Pilon (613-951-4808), Price Index Unit, International Trade Division. ■

Oil Pipeline Transport

December 1991

Highlights

- In December, net receipts of crude oil and refined petroleum products into Canadian pipelines increased to 15 457 779 cubic metres (m^3), up 1.0% from the same period last year. Year-to-date receipts were at 173 526 228 m^3 in December, up 0.4% from 1990.

- Pipeline exports of crude oil increased 16.1% compared to December 1990, while pipeline imports rose 15.4% for the same period. On a cumulative basis, exports in 1991 were up 17.2% from 1990 levels, while imports were up 29.6%.

- Deliveries of crude oil by pipeline to Canadian refineries in December 1991 declined 4.8% from 1990, while deliveries of liquid petroleum gases and refined petroleum products decreased 21.9%.

Available on CANSIM: matrix 181.

The December 1991 issue of *Oil Pipeline Transport* (55-001, $10/$100) will be available the third week of March. See "How to Order Publications".

For more detailed information on this release, contact G. O'Connor (613-951-3562), Energy Section, Industry Division. ■

Railway Carloadings

Seven-day Period Ending March 7, 1992

Highlights

- Revenue freight loaded by railways in Canada during the period totalled 4.7 million tonnes, an increase of 11.8% over the same period last year.

- Piggyback traffic decreased 10.2% from the same period last year. The number of cars loaded decreased 4.8% during the same period.

- The tonnage of revenue freight loaded to date this year increased 6.4% from the previous year.

Note: Piggyback traffic includes trailers and containers on flat cars. Piggyback traffic numbers are included in total carload traffic. All 1991 figures and 1992 cumulative data have been revised.

For more detailed information on this release, contact Angus MacLean (613-951-2484), Surface Transport Unit, Transportation Division. ■

Steel Primary Forms

Week Ending March 14, 1992

Preliminary estimates indicate that Canadian steel primary forms production for the week ending March 14, 1992, totalled 272 676 tonnes, an increase of 2.9% from the preceding week's total of 265 084 tonnes and up 2.2% from the year-earlier level of 266 691 tonnes. The cumulative total in 1992 was 2 740 236 tonnes, an increase of 0.06% from 2 738 645 tonnes for the same period in 1991.

For more detailed information on this release, contact Greg Milsom (613-951-9827), Industry Division. ■

Selected Financial Indexes

February 1992

February 1992 figures are now available for the Selected Financial Indexes.

Available on CANSIM: matrix 2031.

The first quarter 1992 issue of *Construction Price Statistics* (62-007, $18/$72) will be available in June. See "How to Order Publications".

For more detailed information on this release, contact the Information and Current Analysis Unit (613-951-9607), Prices Division. ■

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Canadian Economic Observer, March 1992.
Catalogue number 11-010
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Monthly Production of Soft Drinks, February 1992.
Catalogue number 32-001
(Canada: $2.70/$27; United States: US$3.20/US$32; Other Countries: US$3.80/US$38).

Production and Disposition of Tobacco Products, February 1992.
Catalogue number 32-022
(Canada: $5/$50; United States: US$6/US$60; Other Countries: US$7/US$70).

Primary Iron and Steel, January 1992.
Catalogue number 41-001
(Canada: $5/$50; United States: US$6/US$60; Other Countries: US$7/US$70).

Steel Wire and Specified Wire Products, January 1992.
Catalogue number 41-006
(Canada: $5/$50; United States: US$6/US$60; Other Countries: US$7/US$70).

Passenger Bus and Urban Transit Statistics, December 1991.
Catalogue number 53-003
(Canada: $7.10/$70; United States: US$8.50/US$85; Other Countries: US$9.90/US$99).

Consumer Price Index, February 1992.
Catalogue number 62-001
(Canada: $9.30/$93; United States: US$11.20/$112; Other Countries: US$13/$130).
Available at 7:00 a.m. on March 20, 1992.

Industry Price Indexes, January 1992.
Catalogue number 62-011
(Canada: $18.20/$182; United States: US$21.80/US$218; Other Countries: US$25.50/US$255).

Preliminary Statement of Canadian International Trade, January 1992.
Catalogue number 65-001P
(Canada: $10/$100; United States: US$12/US$120; Other Countries: US$14/US$140).

Government Expenditures on Culture, 1989-90.
Catalogue number 87-206
(Canada: $17; United States: US$20; Other Countries: US$24).

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The Daily

Statistics Canada

Friday, March 20, 1992

For release at 8:30 a.m.

MAJOR RELEASES

DATA AVAILABILITY ANNOUNCEMENT

Statistics Canada Statistique Canada

Canada

MAJOR RELEASES

Consumer Price Index
February 1992

National Highlights

All-items

The All-items Consumer Price Index (CPI) for Canada rose 1.7% between February 1991 and February 1992, reaching a level of 127.1 (1986 = 100) in the latest month. This 12-month rise was similar to the 1.6% rise observed between January 1991 and January 1992.

On a month-to-month basis, the All-items index for Canada edged up by 0.1% between January and February. This followed an increase of 0.5% observed in January. The 2.2% increase in the Clothing index contributed predominantly to the overall upward pressure. Other noticeable contributors to the upward thrust resulted from increases in the Recreation, Reading and Education index (0.6%), in the Housing index (0.1%) and in the Food index (0.2%). At the same time, a substantial proportion of the above increases was dampened by a drop of 1.1% in the Transportation index.

In seasonally adjusted terms, the All-items index moved up by 0.2% following a marginal 0.1% rise in January and no change in December 1991.

The compound annual rate of increase, based on the seasonally adjusted index levels over the latest three-month period (November 1991 to February 1992) was 0.9%, down from the 1.3% rise observed for January.

Food

The Food index rose by 0.2% in February following an increase of 0.8% in January. The latest rise resulted from increases of 0.1% posted by each of the indexes for Food Purchased from Stores and that for Food Purchased from Restaurants. (The discrepancy between the change in the total and the change in the components is due entirely to rounding effects.)

The 0.1% rise in the index for Food Purchased from Stores resulted from a large number of offsetting price movements. Higher prices were found for fresh vegetables (notably for tomatoes and cucumbers), for fresh fruit (particularly for bananas and grapefruit), for beef, dairy products, bakery products and concentrated fruit juices. A large proportion of the increases was offset by lower prices mainly for carbonated beverages, pork, chicken, cured meat, prepared and ready cooked meat, eggs, fish, pasta products, cereal grain products, sugar and coffee. The price drops on many of these products resulted, in part, from price wars occurring in grocery stores in some of the eastern provinces and in some parts of Québec and Ontario.

Over the 12-month period, February 1991 to February 1992, the Food index declined by 0.8%, following a drop of 1.0% reported for January. The latest drop was mainly attributable to a 2.3% fall in the index for Food Purchased from Stores, as the index for Food Purchased from Restaurants rose by 2.4%. The 12-month changes in the index for Food Purchased from Stores have declined continuously since October 1991.

All-items Excluding Food

On a month-to-month basis, the All-items excluding Food index edged up 0.1% in February after rising by 0.4% in January. The latest rise was explained by small increases in the Recreation, Reading and Education index (0.6%), the Housing index (0.1%) and in the Tobacco Products and Alcoholic Beverages index (0.2%). The 2.2% advance in the Clothing index was counterbalanced by a decline of 1.1% in the Transportation index.

The latest 2.2% advance in the Clothing index followed a rise of 0.4% in January, but these were preceded by four months of continuous declines extending from September to December of 1991. In February, the Women's Wear index rose by 2.9%, while the Men's Wear index climbed less rapidly by 1.7%. In addition, the Girls' Wear and Boys' Wear indexes rose by 1.6% and 1.7%, respectively. The latest increases were traceable to a large number of promotional prices and prices on seasonal items returning to their regular levels.

The 0.6% increase in the Recreation, Reading and Education index was attributable mainly to a rise of 0.7% in the Recreation index. Much of the increase in the Recreation index was explained by a 9.2% average rise in quotations for packaged holiday tours. February marks the start of the high season for such types of vacation trips. Other less noticeable price increases were noted for sporting and athletic equipment and photographic goods. Some offsetting effects resulted from lower prices for selected home

entertainment equipment and a drop in membership fees and dues associated with fitness centres. The Reading index rose by 0.3% following subscription increases noted for two daily newspapers and several weekly and monthly magazines.

The 0.1% rise in the Housing index reflected a large number of offsetting price movements. Higher charges were posted for rented accommodation and for services related to child care, basic telephone and water. Higher prices were also observed for household textiles, selected furniture and appliances, and horticultural goods. Offsetting these advances, to a large extent, were declines in owned accommodation charges largely due to lower mortgage interest costs and a further drop in new house prices. Other price declines were noted for fuel oil and piped gas, pet food, detergent and soap, household chemical specialties and paper products. Some further declines in traveller accommodation charges were observed. In addition, long distance telephone charges to some countries of Western Europe fell.

The drop of 1.1% in the Transportation index exerted a major dampening effect on the overall performance of the All-items excluding Food index. The Private Transportation and the Public Transportation indexes fell by 1.1% and 0.8%, respectively. The fall in the former was due to a 5.2% drop in gasoline prices, continuing the trend in falling prices noted since October. In February 1992, gasoline prices were 8.5% below their levels a year ago. A drop of 2.3% in air fares explained the latest fall in the Public Transportation index. Lower excursion fares in Canada and to some European destinations and a decline in domestic "seat-sale" prices caused the overall fall in air fares.

A rise of 0.2% in the Tobacco Products and Alcoholic Beverages index and a drop of 0.2% in the Health and Personal Care index contributed marginally to the overall change. The increase in the former was caused by a 0.4% rise in the prices of alcoholic beverages. The price of alcoholic beverages purchased in stores rose mainly in New Brunswick and Quebec. The 0.2% decline in the Health and Personal Care index resulted mainly from a drop of 0.7% in selected personal care supplies.

Over the 12-month period, February 1991 to February 1992, the All-items excluding Food index increased by 2.2%, slightly above the 2.1% rise reported for January.

All-items Excluding Food and Energy

In February, the All-items excluding Food and Energy index increased by 0.4%, up from the 0.2% rise observed in January. Over the 12-month February 1991 to February 1992 period, the index climbed by 2.8%, marginally lower than the 2.9% increase registered in January.

The Consumer Price Index and Major Components (Not Seasonally Adjusted), Canada
(1986 = 100)

	Indexes			Percentage change February 1992 from	
	February 1992	January 1992	February 1991	January 1992	February 1991
All-items	**127.1**	**127.0**	**125.0**	**0.1**	**1.7**
Food	119.9	119.7	120.9	0.2	-0.8
Housing	126.0	125.9	123.9	0.1	1.7
Clothing	130.4	127.6	127.7	2.2	2.1
Transportation	119.1	120.4	120.2	-1.1	-0.9
Health and personal care	129.2	129.4	127.6	-0.2	1.3
Recreation, reading and education	131.4	130.6	129.2	0.6	1.7
Tobacco products and alcoholic beverages	166.9	166.6	144.3	0.2	15.7
All-items excluding food	128.7	128.6	125.9	0.1	2.2
All-items excluding food and energy	129.6	129.1	126.1	0.4	2.8
Goods	123.0	123.0	121.6	0.0	1.2
Services	132.0	131.8	129.0	0.2	2.3
Purchasing power of the consumer dollar expressed in cents, compared to 1986	78.7	78.7	80.0		
All-items (1981 = 100)	168.3				

Goods and Services

The Goods index remained unchanged in February while the Services index climbed by 0.2%. This contrasted with the Goods index rising by 0.8% and the Services index by 0.2% in January. In February, the stability noted in the Goods index resulted from a 2.0% rise in the index for Semi-durable Goods while the Non-durable Goods index fell by 0.6% and the Durable Goods index remained unchanged. Between February 1991 and February 1992, the Goods index rose 1.2% while the Services index was up 2.3%. These advances compared to increases of 0.7% and 2.6% registered by the Goods and the Services indexes, respectively, between January 1991 and January 1992.

City Highlights

Between January and February, changes in the All-items indexes for cities for which CPIs are published varied from a decline of 0.1% in both Winnipeg and Edmonton to an increase of 0.8% in St. John's. In both Winnipeg and Edmonton, greater than average declines were registered in the Transportation and Health and Personal Care indexes. In addition, Winnipeg reported a small drop in its Housing index. In St. John's, higher than average increases were posted in the Food and Clothing indexes.

Between February 1991 and February 1992, increases in city CPIs ranged from a low of 0.4% in Charlottetown/Summerside to a high of 2.6% in Montreal.

Main Contributors to Monthly Changes in the All-items Index, By City

St. John's

Advances in prices for women's wear, fresh produce, dairy products and soft drinks were among the main contributors to the 0.8% rise in the All-items index. Increased charges for household furnishings and equipment and higher recreational expenses also contributed to the overall rise. Between February 1991 and February 1992, the All-items index rose 1.5%.

Charlottetown/Summerside

Higher clothing prices were the dominant factor in the 0.2% rise in the All-items index. Other notable contributors were higher prices for fresh vegetables and soft drinks, and increased charges for personal care supplies. Further upward pressure resulted from higher charges for cablevision services and increased prices for packaged holiday trips. The Housing index fell slightly as decreased charges for owned accommodation, electricity and long-distance telephone calls more than offset higher charges for fuel oil and rented accommodation. Since February 1991, the All-items index has risen 0.4%.

Halifax

The All-items index rose 0.4%, with most of the advance associated with a sharp rise in the Clothing index. Increased charges for rented accommodation, higher household operating expenses and increased prices for packaged holiday trips were also recorded. The Food index fell slightly, reflecting lower prices for sugar, pork, cured and prepared meats, cereal and bakery products and eggs. Since February 1991, the All-items index has risen 0.6%.

Saint John

The 0.3% rise in the All-items index was largely attributable to higher prices for clothing and, to a lesser extent, to higher prices for food. The rise in the latter reflected higher prices for fresh produce, bakery products and chicken. Further upward pressure resulted from higher prices for personal care supplies and packaged holiday trips. A considerable moderating effect was exerted by the Housing index, where declines in electricity charges, owned accommodation costs and household furnishings and equipment prices were recorded. Since February 1991, the All-items index has risen 1.1%.

Quebec City

Higher food prices, particularly for fresh produce and beef, and a rise in clothing prices explained most of the 0.2% rise in the All-items index. The Housing index advanced slightly, as increased charges for basic telephone services and higher prices for household textiles more than offset declines in furniture prices and decreased charges for long-distance telephone calls. Lower prices for gasoline had a major dampening effect. Since February 1991, the All-items index has risen 2.3%.

Montreal

No overall change was recorded in the All-items index, as declines in three of the major component indexes offset advances in the remaining four. Most of the upward pressure came from higher prices for clothing and food, the latter due mainly to price increases for fresh produce, restaurant meals and bakery products. The downward pressure came mainly from the Transportation index, and was largely the result of lower prices for gasoline. The Housing index fell slightly, reflecting decreased charges for owned accommodation, fuel oil and long-distance telephone calls. Since February 1991, the All-items index has risen 2.6%.

Ottawa

The All-items index remained unchanged overall. Higher prices for clothing exerted a major upward thrust, as did price increases for alcoholic beverages. A major offset resulted from lower food prices, mainly reflecting price decreases for dairy products, soft drinks, cereal and bakery products, beef, cured and prepared meats and chicken. Price declines for gasoline, air fares, personal care supplies and non-prescribed medicines were also recorded. The Housing index registered no change due to several offsetting price movements. Since February 1991, the All-items index has risen 1.4%.

Toronto

Higher clothing prices, increased charges for packaged holiday trips and higher prices for alcoholic beverages were among the main contributors to the 0.2% rise in the All-items index. Within the Housing index, price increases were recorded for rented accommodation, water, child care, household textiles and basic telephone services. These advances were completely offset by decreased charges for owned and traveller accommodation and lower charges for long-distance telephone calls. A considerable dampening effect was exerted by lower prices for gasoline, air fares and personal care supplies. The Food index fell marginally. Since February 1991, the All-items index has risen 1.3%.

Thunder Bay

Increased housing charges, particularly for rented and owned accommodation and for household furnishings and equipment, explained a large part of the 0.2% rise in the All-items index. Higher clothing prices and increased recreational expenses also exerted a considerable upward impact. The Food index rose marginally, reflecting several offsetting price movements. Dampening these advances were lower prices for served alcoholic beverages, gasoline and air travel. Since February 1991, the All-items index has risen 2.2%.

Winnipeg

The All-items index fell 0.1%, reflecting declines in three of the seven major component indexes. The greatest downward pressure came from the Transportation index where lower prices for gasoline and decreased air fares were recorded. Other notable declines were registered for personal care supplies, long-distance telephone calls and for owned accommodation. A major upward influence resulted from higher clothing prices and increased charges for packaged holiday trips. Prices for beer purchased from stores advanced as well. The Food index also rose, reflecting higher prices for fresh vegetables, bakery products, beef, pork and dairy products. Since February 1991, the All-items index has risen 1.2%.

Regina

The All-items index registered a marginal 0.1% increase, with the largest upward influence originating in the Clothing index. Price increases for household furnishings and equipment and increased charges for rented accommodation also exerted a notable upward impact. Higher food prices were recorded, particularly for fresh vegetables, bakery products, dairy products, prepared meats and chicken. A drop in gasoline prices had a major dampening effect. Since February 1991, the All-items index has risen 1.6%.

Saskatoon

The All-items index rose slightly (0.1%), as a rise in the Clothing index exerted a major upward influence. Other notable advances were observed in the prices of household furnishings and equipment, and in overall food prices, particularly for fresh vegetables, beef and bakery products. A notable dampening effect was exerted by the Transportation index, as lower prices for gasoline were recorded. Since February 1991, the All-items index has risen 0.5%.

Edmonton

The All-items index fell 0.1%, largely due to lower prices for gasoline and decreased air fares. Higher food prices exerted a considerable upward influence, most notably for beef, fresh vegetables, bakery products, cured and prepared meats, dairy products and chicken. Price advances for packaged holiday trips and alcoholic beverages added further upward pressure. The Housing index remained unchanged overall as several offsetting price movements were observed. Since February 1991, the All-items index has risen 2.3%.

Calgary

Advances in the Clothing and Food indexes, the latter reflecting higher prices for beef, fresh vegetables, chicken and soft drinks, explained a large part of the 0.4% rise in the All-items index. Higher prices for alcoholic beverages and household textiles were recorded, along with increased charges for rented, owned and traveller accommodation. Further upward pressure came from higher prices for packaged holiday trips, recreational equipment and personal care supplies. Moderating these advances was a fall in gasoline prices and air fares. Since February 1991, the All-items index has risen 2.3%.

Vancouver

Advances in the Food, Clothing and Housing indexes accounted for most of the 0.2% rise in the All-items index. Within Food, higher prices were recorded for fresh produce, beef, bakery products, restaurant meals and dairy products. The rise in the Housing index reflected increased charges for child care, rented and owned accommodation, furniture and water. Moderating these advances were declines in three major component indexes, with the greatest downward impact caused by lower prices for gasoline. Since February 1991, the All-items index has risen 1.9%.

Victoria

Higher clothing prices and increased housing charges (particularly for rented and owned accommodation, child care and water) were among the main contributors to the 0.4% rise in the All-items index. Other notable price increases were observed for fresh produce, bakery products and restaurant meals, as well as for personal care supplies and services. Higher prices for packaged holiday trips, recreational equipment and newspapers added further upward pressure. The overall rise was dampened by decreased charges for gasoline, air fares and served alcoholic beverages. Since February 1991, the All-items index has risen 1.4%.

Whitehorse

The 0.2% rise in the All-items index was mainly due to increased recreational expenses and higher prices for food and clothing. Within Recreation, price increases were recorded for home entertainment equipment and cablevision services, while the Food index reflected higher prices for poultry, fresh vegetables, pork, bakery products and dairy products. Moderating these advances were decreased air fares and lower prices for served alcoholic beverages. The Housing index fell marginally, as lower prices for fuel oil, long-distance telephone calls and household textiles more than offset price increases for electricity and furniture. Since February 1991, the All-items index has risen 1.2%.

Yellowknife

Advances in the Clothing and Food indexes accounted for most of the 0.2% rise in the All-items index. Within Food, most of the increase was due to higher prices for fresh produce, beef, and cereal and bakery products. Price increases for served alcoholic beverages, personal care supplies and non-prescribed medicines were also recorded. The Housing index rose slightly, as higher prices for household furnishings and equipment more than offset lower prices for fuel oil and decreased charges for long-distance telephone service. Partially offsetting these advances were declines in air fares, and lower prices for recreational and home entertainment equipment. Since February 1991, the All-items index has risen 1.9%.

Available on CANSIM: matrices 2201-2230.

The February 1992 issue of the *Consumer Price Index* (62-001, $9.30/$93) is now available. See "How to Order Publications."

For more detailed information on this release, contact Sandra Shadlock (613-951-9606), Prices Division.

Consumer Price Indexes for Urban Centres

The indexes in this table measure within each city the percentage change in consumer prices from the base period to subsequent time periods. They cannot be used to compare levels of prices between cities.[1]

	All-items	Food	Housing	Clothing	Transportation	Health and Personal care	Recreation Reading and Education	Tobacco Products and Alcoholic Beverages
St.John's								
February 1992 index	121.6	115.2	118.1	131.0	116.3	126.3	130.6	139.9
% change from January 1992	0.8	1.4	0.3	4.4	0.0	0.0	1.0	0.0
% change from February 1991	1.5	-2.9	0.9	6.4	-2.0	2.9	3.5	12.0
Charlottetown/Summerside								
February 1992 index	126.0	123.5	119.7	122.1	116.6	133.0	131.3	186.3
% change from January 1992	0.2	0.2	-0.1	3.7	-0.1	0.5	0.2	-0.2
% change from February 1991	0.4	-1.5	-1.3	0.8	-3.2	2.2	2.5	17.8
Halifax								
February 1992 index	125.7	128.4	119.5	127.3	116.6	126.9	127.6	172.2
% change from January 1992	0.4	-0.1	0.2	5.3	-0.2	0.2	0.4	-0.1
% change from February 1991	0.6	-1.5	0.3	1.6	-2.3	-0.8	3.4	9.5
Saint John								
February 1992 index	125.0	123.5	119.6	127.4	117.5	127.5	126.1	181.0
% change from January 1992	0.3	0.7	-0.6	4.8	0.0	0.7	0.6	-0.2
% change from February 1991	1.1	-1.0	-0.4	1.4	-0.8	0.7	1.7	17.4
Quebec City								
February 1992 index	126.8	118.5	126.0	134.4	115.3	130.6	132.5	166.2
% change from January 1992	0.2	1.1	0.1	0.9	-0.8	0.5	0.0	-0.1
% change from February 1991	2.3	-0.6	2.3	2.1	-0.3	2.6	3.9	16.9
Montreal								
February 1992 index	128.5	119.9	128.4	134.7	116.4	130.1	136.1	170.8
% change from January 1992	0.0	0.3	-0.1	1.1	-1.2	-0.3	0.1	0.1
% change from February 1991	2.6	-0.6	2.2	2.5	-0.9	1.6	4.1	19.2
Ottawa								
February 1992 index	126.7	117.0	125.7	129.8	121.9	132.8	130.9	163.1
% change from January 1992	0.0	-1.2	0.0	1.7	-0.2	-1.1	0.2	0.8
% change from February 1991	1.4	-1.8	1.9	2.0	-0.8	0.3	1.0	15.1
Toronto								
February 1992 index	128.9	120.5	130.3	130.4	120.2	133.5	133.1	161.9
% change from January 1992	0.2	-0.1	0.0	2.5	-1.1	-0.4	1.3	0.3
% change from February 1991	1.3	-2.3	1.5	1.7	-0.8	1.5	1.0	15.9
Thunder Bay								
February 1992 index	126.1	118.5	124.1	130.1	121.2	125.7	130.5	167.6
% change from January 1992	0.2	0.1	0.6	1.4	-0.3	0.6	1.0	-1.6
% change from February 1991	2.2	1.2	3.1	2.6	-2.3	1.6	1.5	15.6
Winnipeg								
February 1992 index	125.6	123.1	123.4	129.9	117.1	127.2	130.1	162.1
% change from January 1992	-0.1	0.3	-0.1	1.4	-1.4	-0.8	0.5	0.5
% change from February 1991	1.2	0.3	2.7	2.5	-4.6	0.2	0.9	11.6
Regina								
February 1992 index	125.4	125.5	117.6	129.7	122.6	139.0	129.4	160.6
% change from January 1992	0.1	0.3	0.3	2.4	-2.0	-0.3	0.4	0.6
% change from February 1991	1.6	0.4	0.9	2.9	-1.0	1.0	2.6	12.7

Consumer Price Indexes for Urban Centres – Concluded

The indexes in this table measure within each city the percentage change in consumer prices from the base period to subsequent time periods. They cannot be used to compare levels of prices between cities.[1]

	All-items	Food	Housing	Clothing	Transportation	Health and Personal care	Recreation Reading and Education	Tobacco Products and Alcoholic Beverages
Saskatoon								
February 1992 index	124.6	124.9	118.4	128.7	117.6	150.8	126.9	149.7
% change from January 1992	0.1	0.5	0.3	2.5	-1.8	0.1	0.0	-0.4
% change from February 1991	0.5	0.4	0.3	2.9	-4.6	1.0	1.4	8.8
Edmonton								
February 1992 index	125.3	120.7	122.0	129.0	116.0	127.2	130.5	178.6
% change from January 1992	-0.1	1.3	0.0	3.3	-2.9	-0.5	0.2	0.4
% change from February 1991	2.3	1.4	1.9	2.6	0.4	1.0	1.7	14.6
Calgary								
February 1992 index	125.7	121.4	121.9	129.6	115.3	125.7	130.3	178.0
% change from January 1992	0.4	0.9	0.2	2.8	-0.8	0.6	0.3	0.7
% change from February 1991	2.3	0.7	2.2	2.0	0.6	1.9	1.4	12.7
Vancouver								
February 1992 index	125.6	125.5	119.9	124.3	126.9	122.1	129.0	156.3
% change from January 1992	0.2	1.0	0.4	2.0	-1.6	-0.7	-0.1	0.4
% change from February 1991	1.9	2.0	1.0	2.7	0.8	0.2	1.7	11.0
Victoria								
February 1992 index	125.1	124.0	118.2	125.9	127.5	123.6	129.8	156.5
% change from January 1992	0.4	0.6	0.3	2.5	-0.2	1.4	0.2	-0.1
% change from February 1991	1.4	1.6	0.5	3.4	-0.5	1.7	-0.2	10.4
Whitehorse								
February 1992 index	122.6	118.1	122.2	125.6	111.7	128.5	125.3	148.5
% change from January 1992	0.2	0.5	-0.1	0.9	-0.3	-0.2	1.4	-0.3
% change from February 1991	1.2	0.9	1.7	-0.7	-3.3	2.3	1.5	8.6
Yellowknife								
February 1992 index	124.1	117.9	119.8	130.7	116.3	121.0	125.0	161.1
% change from January 1992	0.2	0.9	0.1	1.9	-0.4	0.8	-0.6	0.3
% change from February 1991	1.9	1.2	1.4	2.2	-2.6	3.9	0.8	9.7

[1] *For inter-city indexes of retail price differentials, refer to Table 23 of the July-September 1991 issue of Consumer Prices and Price Indexes (62-010, $17.25/$69.00).*

Field Crop Reporting Series No. 2: March Intentions of Principal Field Crop Areas, Canada
1992

The 1992 area estimates reported here represent Canadian farmers' seeding intentions as of the beginning of March. The comparative 1991 data are based on the 1991 National Farm Survey and other sample surveys. The 1991 Census of Agriculture area data will be published in June.

Wheat

Canadian farmers intend to seed a record 31.3 million acres of spring wheat (excluding durum) in 1992, 4% above the 1991 area. A potential for lower U.S. 1992 Hard Red Winter Wheat production, low 1991-92 carryover, strengthening prices, and good delivery opportunities may be factors underlying current plans. The planned increase is largley confined to Hard Red Spring Wheat. The area of the second largest category, Prairie Spring Wheat, is expected to be relatively unchanged, as poor yields in Manitoba last year will likely result in a 22% decrease in Prairie Spring Wheat plantings in that province. Durum wheat plantings are expected to decline by 16% to 4.2 million acres.

Coarse Grains

The total area intended for barley, grain corn, oats and rye in 1992 is expected to be similar to 1991 or 18.4 million acres. The area intended for barley is 11.3 million acres, 4% lower than last year. Grain corn area should remain relatively unchanged at 2.6 million acres. Farmers intend to increase the area of oats by 18%.

Oilseeds

The total area intended to be seeded to oilseeds in 1992 is 3% below 1991, at 10.4 million acres. Canola area is expected to be similar to last year at 8.1 million acres. The area of soybeans is expected to fall 5% to 1.36 million acres, largely as a result of increased winter wheat plantings. Canola and soybean plantings are pressured by weak prices and the large world supplies that are expected. Flaxseed plantings will drop 25% to only 985 thousand acres, the lowest area since 1976. A burdensome carryover and low prices have made flaxseed an unattractive crop for the 1992 season.

Special Crops

The area of the five major western specialty crops is expected to increase by 15% to 2.1 million acres. The intended lentil area is 730 thousand acres, 23% above last year's record area. The area of dry peas is expected to be 610 thousand acres, up 24% from 1991. The area intended for mustard seed is up 21%, while canary seed and sunflower seed areas will be down 11% and 10%, respectively.

Summerfallow

Western farmers intend to leave 3% fewer acres in fallow in 1992. The total area of summerfallow is expected to be 19.4 million acres, the lowest since 1940. Increased wheat plantings and adequate spring moisture in most regions have contributed to the decrease in the amount of land farmers intend to leave fallow.

Data Quality

The estimates of seeding intentions are based on a telephone survey of 10,000 farm operators during the period of February 24 to February 28, 1992. The areas that will be seeded in the spring of 1992 may differ from these intended areas because of subsequent events. Changes in market outlook, expected prices and spring weather conditions, as well as these seeding intentions estimates themselves, may alter prospective cropping patterns.

The estimates of actual seed areas will be released on June 30. The next crop report, *Stocks of Canadian Grain at March 31,* will be released on April 29.

Field Crop Reporting Series No. 2: March Intentions of Principal Field Crop Area, Canada, 1992 (22-002, $12/$80) is now available. See "How to Order Publications".

For additional information, contact Crops Section, Agriculture Division (613-951-8717). ■

DATA AVAILABILITY ANNOUNCEMENT

Telephone Statistics

January 1992

Canada's 13 major telephone systems reported monthly revenues of $1,104.1 million in January 1992, down 0.4% from January 1991.

Operating expenses were $835.1 million, an increase of 1.9% from January 1991. Net operating revenue was $269.0 million, a decrease of 7.2% from January 1991.

Available on CANSIM: matrix 355.

The January 1992 issue of *Telephone Statistics* (56-002, $8.30/$83) is scheduled for release the week of March 30. See "How to Order Publications".

For more detailed information on this release, contact J.R. Slattery (613-951-2205), Services, Science and Technology Division. ■

PUBLICATIONS RELEASED

Field Crop Reporting Series No. 2: March Intentions of Principal Field Crop Area, Canada, 1992.
Catalogue number 22-002
(Canada: $12/$80; United States: US$14/US$96; Other Countries: US$16/US$112).

Employment, Earnings and Hours, December 1991.
Catalogue number 72-002
(Canada: $38.50/$385; United States: US$46.20/US$462; Other Countries: US$53.90/US$539).

The paper used in this publication meets the minimum requirements of American National Standard for Information Sciences – Permanence of Paper for Printed Library Materials, ANSI Z39.48 – 1984.

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MAJOR RELEASE DATES

Week of March 23-27, 1992

(Release dates are subject to change)

Anticipated date(s) of release	Title	Reference period
March		
23	Retail Trade	January 1992
24	Wholesale Trade	January 1992
24	Department Store Sales and Stocks	January 1992
25	Canada's International Transactions in Securities	January 1992
25	Unemployment Insurance Statistics	January 1992
27	Industrial Product Price Index	February 1992
27	Raw Materials Price Index	February 1992
27	Sales of Refined Petroleum Products	February 1992

Catalogue 11–001E (Français 11–001F) ISSN 0827–0465

The Daily

Statistics Canada

Monday, March 23, 1992 **For release at 8:30 a.m.**

MAJOR RELEASES

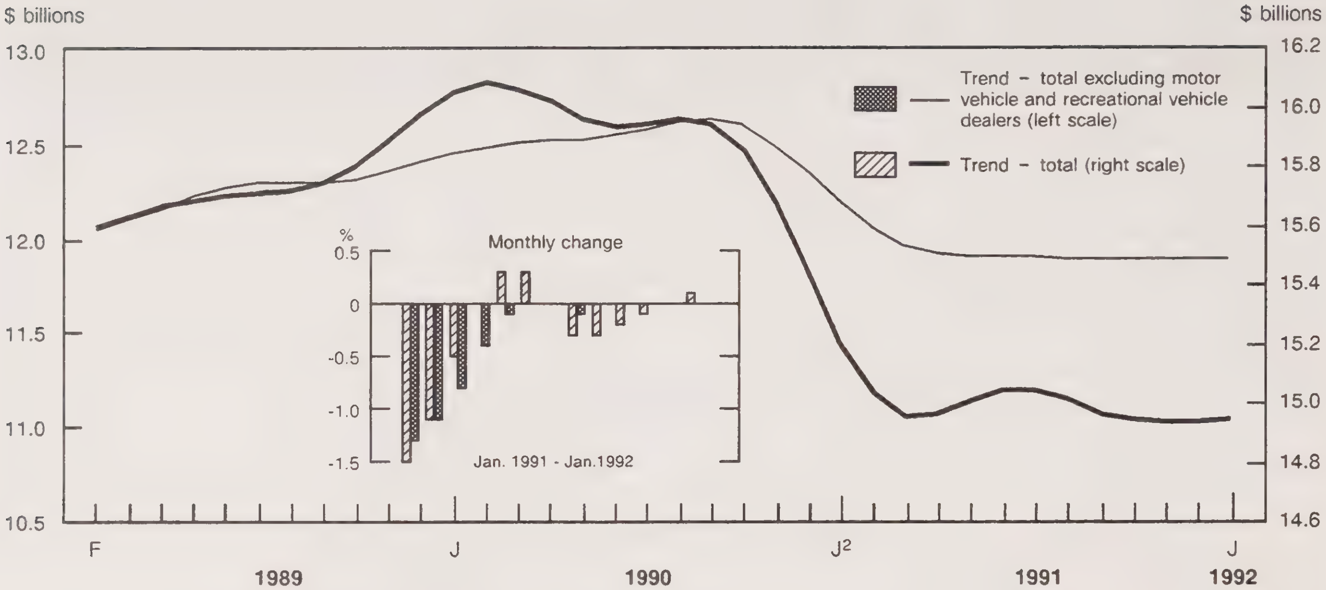
DATA AVAILABILITY ANNOUNCEMENTS

PUBLICATIONS RELEASED

REGIONAL REFERENCE CENTRES

MAJOR RELEASES

Retail Sales Trends[1] – Canada



1 Trends represent smoothed seasonally adjusted data.
2 Prior to 1991, data includes indirect taxes.

Retail Trade

January 1992

Highlights

Seasonally Adjusted Monthly Sales in Current Dollars

- Preliminary estimates indicate that retail sales remained unchanged in January at $15.0 billion. Excluding motor vehicle and recreational vehicle dealers, retail sales declined 0.5% in January, following no growth in December and a gain of 0.3% in November.

- In January, offsetting movements resulted in the unchanged level. In order of dollar impact, higher sales were reported by motor vehicle and recreational vehicle dealers (+2.0%), liquor, wine and beer stores (+8.0%) and gasoline service stations (+3.2%). The most significant drops to counterbalance these gains were reported by general merchandise stores (-3.3%), "other clothing stores" (-1.9%) and women's clothing stores (-12.0%).

- The gain in sales reported by motor vehicle and recreational vehicle dealers in January followed a decline of -1.3% in December. "Other retail stores", which includes liquor, wine and beer stores, posted a sales increase in January after a drop of similar magnitude in December (-4.9%). Higher sales by gasoline service stations followed five monthly declines. General merchandise store sales declined in January after three monthly gains. The decline in sales by "other clothing stores" and women's clothing stores both followed two monthly gains.

- Eight provinces posted sales increases, ranging from +5.5% in Prince Edward Island to +0.3% in Manitoba. Sales declined in British Columbia (-1.0%) and in Ontario (-0.3%). Sales advanced in the Yukon (+1.3%) but fell in the Northwest Territories (-1.2%).

Trends

- As illustrated in the chart, after declining sharply from March 1990 to March 1991, rising slightly between April and June and decreasing up to November, the trend for total retail trade has been increasing slightly. Retail sales excluding recreational and motor vehicle dealers have remained virtually unchanged since last June.

Available on CANSIM: matrices 2399 (seasonally adjusted), 2400 (not seasonally adjusted), 2398 (department store type merchandise totals for the provinces and territories), and 2299, 2401-2417 (quarterly trade group estimates for Canada, the provinces and territories).

The January 1992 issue of *Retail Trade* (63-005, $18.20/$182) will be available the first week of April. See "How to Order Publications".

For more detailed information on this release, contact John Svab (613-951-3549) or Sonia Demers (613-951-3551), Retail Trade Section, Industry Division. □

Retail Sales, by Trade Group and by Region

January 1992

Trade group	Unadjusted Jan. 1991	Unadjusted Dec. 1991[r]	Unadjusted Jan. 1992[p]	Unadjusted Jan. 1992/ 1991*	Seasonally Adjusted Jan. 1991	Seasonally Adjusted Oct. 1991[r]	Seasonally Adjusted Nov. 1991[r]	Seasonally Adjusted Dec. 1991[r]	Seasonally Adjusted Jan. 1992[p]	Seasonally Adjusted Jan. 1992/ Dec. 1991	Seasonally Adjusted Jan. 1992/ 1991*
	millions of $			%	millions of $					%	%
Canada											
Supermarkets and grocery stores	3,390	3,674	3,546	4.6	3,551	3,583	3,587	3,613	3,593	-0.5	1.2
All other food stores	259	363	255	-1.8	296	293	297	303	296	-2.5	-0.2
Drug and patent medicine stores	703	981	783	11.5	720	767	810	784	791	0.9	9.9
Shoe stores	94	176	95	0.6	124	122	121	127	125	-2.0	0.4
Men's clothing stores	94	274	95	1.7	128	130	133	138	135	-2.0	5.9
Women's clothing stores	199	506	218	9.5	256	304	315	339	298	-12.0	16.5
Other clothing stores	210	525	225	7.0	271	305	308	308	303	-1.9	11.7
Household furniture and appliance stores	438	839	543	24.0	488	607	624	623	611	-2.0	25.2
Household furnishings stores	111	211	147	32.0	143	186	177	171	185	8.0	29.8
Motor vehicle and recreational vehicle dealers	2,315	2,419	2,439	5.4	2,979	2,940	3,101	3,061	3,123	2.0	4.8
Gasoline service stations	1,228	1,092	1,061	-13.6	1,325	1,139	1,100	1,084	1,119	3.2	-15.6
Automotive parts, accessories and services	784	933	731	-6.8	944	896	876	867	874	0.8	-7.4
General merchandise stores	1,190	2,925	1,239	4.1	1,637	1,725	1,742	1,770	1,712	-3.3	4.6
Other semi-durable goods stores	361	773	381	5.7	499	501	512	507	519	2.4	4.1
Other durable goods stores	293	831	305	4.1	378	413	409	419	402	-4.0	6.4
All other retail stores	581	1,211	648	11.6	816	879	877	834	871	4.4	6.7
Total, all stores	**12,249**	**17,732**	**12,711**	**3.8**	**14,554**	**14,790**	**14,990**	**14,950**	**14,957**	**- -**	**2.8**
Total excluding motor vehicle and recreational vehicle dealers	**9,935**	**15,313**	**10,272**	**3.4**	**11,575**	**11,849**	**11,888**	**11,889**	**11,834**	**-0.5**	**2.2**
Department store type merchandise	3,693	8,040	4,031	9.2	4,643	5,059	5,151	5,188	5,081	-2.0	9.4
Regions											
Newfoundland	225	355	238	5.7	284	284	293	291	296	1.9	4.2
Prince Edward Island	48	74	53	12.1	60	59	61	63	66	5.5	10.0
Nova Scotia	391	586	419	7.3	472	479	482	483	495	2.4	4.9
New Brunswick	317	449	323	2.0	388	377	382	379	389	2.7	0.2
Quebec	2,920	4,114	3,078	5.4	3,565	3,648	3,708	3,695	3,732	1.0	4.7
Ontario	4,550	6,687	4,640	2.0	5,377	5,436	5,496	5,474	5,457	-0.3	1.5
Manitoba	444	623	447	0.6	527	502	516	515	517	0.3	-2.0
Saskatchewan	373	518	387	3.5	439	422	434	444	447	0.8	1.8
Alberta	1,325	1,877	1,375	3.7	1,551	1,527	1,567	1,574	1,599	1.6	3.1
British Columbia	1,622	2,395	1,715	5.8	1,883	1,980	1,976	2,003	1,983	-1.0	5.3
Yukon	11	17	12	4.6	15	14	15	15	15	1.3	3.0
Northwest Territories	25	36	25	-0.8	30	30	30	30	29	-1.2	-1.5

* *In comparing January 1992 with January 1991 data, readers are reminded that January 1991 figures were unusually low because of the introduction of the Goods and Services Tax.*

r *Revised.*

p *Preliminary.*

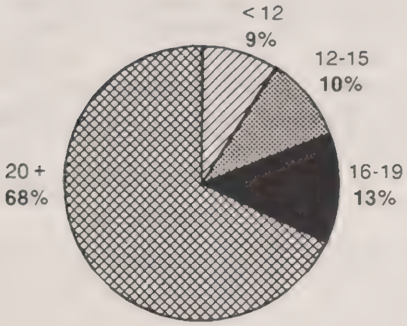
-- *Amount too small to be expressed.*

■

Teenage Victims of Violent Crime

Teenagers are at greater risk of becoming victims of violent crime than are other age groups. An analysis of data for the 1988 to 1991 period from 13 police departments found that 23% of all violent crime victims were teenagers between 12 and 19 years of age, double their representation in the 1990 Canadian population (11%).

Violent Crime Victims by Age Group*, Thirteen Police Departments, 1988-1991



** Excludes unknown age (1%).*
Source: Incident-based Uniform Crime Reporting Survey, Canadian Centre for Justice Statistics.

Highlights:

- Both teenagers and children (less than 12 years of age) comprised a larger proportion of victims of sexual assault than did adults (20 years of age and older). Considering that sexual assault accounted for 13% of the violent offences, of every 10 reported sexual assault victims, four were teenagers and four were children.
- Although the majority of those accused of violent crimes were adults, this was less often the case when victims were younger. For instance, 23% of those accused of crimes against younger teen victims were themselves 12 to 15 years of age and a further 23% were 16 to 19 years of age. One-third of those accused of violent crimes against older teens were themselves 16 to 19 years of age.
- Between 1981 and 1990, 9% of homicide victims were teenagers, which is slightly lower than their 11% proportion in the population. Thus, although teenagers were over-represented among victims of violent crime, it was less often fatal violence.
- Although personal reasons (such as arguments) were the most frequently reported motives for committing all homicides, one-third of younger teen victims (aged 12 to 15) and one-quarter of older teen victims (aged 16 to 19) were killed during the commission of another offence – in particular, sexual assault.
- The majority of homicides involving child and adult victims occurred in the home of the victim, while fewer than one-half of homicides involving teenage victims occurred in the home of the victim. One-third of the homicides against older teenage victims and more than one-quarter of those against younger teenage victims occurred in public places.

Juristat Service Bulletin: Teenage Victims of Violent Crime, Vol. 12, No. 6 (85-002, $3.60/$90) is now available. See "How to Order Publications".

For further information on this release, contact the Canadian Centre for Justice Statistics (613-951-9023). ■

DATA AVAILABILITY ANNOUNCEMENTS

Quarterly Demographic Statistics for Canada, the Provinces and Territories

October-December 1991

Preliminary post-censal estimates of population for Canada, the provinces and territories at January 1, 1992, are now available. These estimates are presented below along with those for January 1, 1991 and January 1, 1990.

Note: These estimates are based on 1986 Census counts. The 1991 Census counts are scheduled for release on April 28, 1992. Estimates of population from June 1, 1989 to May 31, 1990 have been finalized. Those from June 1, 1990 to October 1, 1991 have been updated.

Available on CANSIM: matrices 1 (quarterly estimates); 2, 3 and 397 (immigration); 6516 (emigration); 4, 5 and 6 (births, deaths and marriages); 5731 and 6982 (interprovincial migration including Family Allowances); and 6981 (Revenue Canada); 6507-6511 and 6515.

These estimates will appear in *Quarterly Demographic Statistics* (91-002, $7.50/$30), which will be forthcoming in the next few weeks, and in *Postcensal Annual Estimates of Population by Marital Status, Age, Sex and Components of Growth for Canada, Provinces and Territories* (91-210, $29), which will be available in the Fall of 1992.

For more detailed information, please contact your nearest regional reference centre or the relevant division. For vital statistics (births, deaths, marriages), contact Nelson Nault (613-951-1746), Canadian Center for Health Information. For other demographic estimates, contact Lise Champagne (613-951-2320), Demography Division.

Quarterly Demographic Statistics

October-December 1991

	Population January 1			Annual growth rate for years ending December 31	
	1992 PP	1991PR	1990PD	1991	1990
	(numbers)			(%)	
Canada	**27,243,000**	**26,840,900**	**26,452,100**	**1.5**	**1.5**
Newfoundland	574,200	571,800	571,000	0.4	0.1
Prince Edward Island	129,800	130,300	130,200	-0.4	0.1
Nova Scotia	906,100	898,700	892,200	0.8	0.7
New Brunswick	726,700	724,800	720,300	0.3	0.6
Quebec	6,895,400	6,812,800	6,737,100	1.2	1.1
Ontario	10,018,900	9,846,100	9,683,700	1.7	1.7
Manitoba	1,094,200	1,089,800	1,086,200	0.4	0.3
Saskatchewan	992,300	992,500	999,100	-0.0	-0.7
Alberta	2,549,500	2,502,200	2,451,500	1.9	2.1
British Columbia	3,273,000	3,191,300	3,101,700	2.5	2.9
Yukon	27,400	26,500	25,900	3.5	2.4
Northwest Territories	55,600	54,200	53,200	2.5	1.8

PP *Preliminary post-censal estimates.*
PR *Updated post-censal estimates.*
PD *Final post-censal estimates.*

Note: Figures have been rounded independently to the nearest hundred.

■

Electric Lamps

February 1992

Canadian light bulb and tube manufacturers sold 27,102,139 light bulbs and tubes in February 1992, an increase of 15.6% from the 23,454,496 units sold a year earlier.

Year-to-date sales for 1992 amounted to 54,911,912 light bulbs and tubes, up 24.6% from the 44,064,592 sold during the same period in 1991.

The February 1992 issue of *Electric Lamps* (43-009, $5/$50) will be available at a later date. See "How to Order Publications"

For more detailed information on this release, contact Laurie Vincent (613-951-3523), Industry Division. ■

Mineral Wool Including Fibrous Glass Insulation

February 1992

Manufacturers shipped 2 394 040 square metres of R12 factor (RSI 2.1) mineral wool batts in February 1992, up 31.7% from the 1 818 281 square metres shipped a year earlier, but down 14.0% from the 2 785 277 square metres shipped the previous month.

Year-to-date shipments to the end of February 1992 totalled 5 179 317 square metres, an increase of 32.0% from the same period in 1991.

Available on CANSIM: matrices 40 and 122 (series 32 and 33).

The 1992 February issue of *Mineral Wool including Fibrous Glass Insulation* (44-004, $5/$50) will be available at a later date.

For more detailed information on this release, contact Roland Joubert (613-951-3527), Industry Division. ■

Passenger Bus and Urban Transit Statistics

January 1992

In January 1992, a total of 73 Canadian urban transit systems with gross annual total operating revenues of $1 million or more (subsidies included) carried 116.8 million fare passengers, an increase of 0.1% from the previous month but a decrease of 8.2% from January 1991. Operating revenues totalled $112.1 million, up 7.3% from December 1991 and up 2.4% from January 1991.

During the same period, 22 passenger bus carriers earning $1 million or more annually from inter-city and rural bus operations carried 1.1 million fare passengers, down 11.7% from the previous month and down 6.3% compared to January 1991. Operating revenues from the same services totalled $20.4 million, an 18.7% decrease from December 1991 and a 7.4% decrease from January 1991.

All 1991 figures have been revised.

Available On CANSIM: matrices 351 and 352.

The January 1992 issue of *Passenger Bus and Urban Transit Statistics* (53-003, $7.10/$71) will be available the first week of April. See "How to Order Publications".

For further information on this release, contact Angus MacLean (613-951-2484), Transportation Division. ■

Production, Shipments and Stocks on Hand of Sawmills East of the Rockies

January 1992

Production of lumber in sawmills east of the Rockies increased 14.7% to 1 735 007 cubic metres in January 1992, up from 1 512 203 cubic metres after revisions in January 1991.

Stocks on hand at the end of January 1992 totalled 2 868 298 cubic metres, a decrease of 1.6% compared to 2 913 866 cubic metres in January 1991.

Available on CANSIM: matrices 53 (except series 1.2, 2.2 and 3.2) and 122 (series 2).

The January 1992 issue of *Production, Shipments and Stocks on Hand of Sawmills East of the Rockies* (35-002, $10/$100) will be available at a later date. See "How to Order Publications".

For more detailed information on this release, contact Jacques Lepage (613-951-3516), Industry Division. ■

Production, Shipments and Stocks on Hand of Sawmills in British Columbia

January 1992

Sawmills in British Columbia produced 2 619 600 cubic metres of lumber and ties in January 1992, an increase of 15.3% from the 2 272 700 cubic metres produced in January 1991.

Available on CANSIM: matrix 53 (series 1.2, 2.2 and 3.2).

The January 1992 issue of *Production, Shipments and Stocks on Hand of Sawmills in British Columbia* (35-003, $7.10/$71) will be available at a later date. See "How to Order Publications".

For more detailed information on this release, contact Jock Dobie (604-666-2671), Statistics Canada, Pacific Region, Sinclair Centre, 757 West Hastings Street, Vancouver, B.C. V6C 3C9. ■

Construction Type Plywood

January 1992

Canadian firms produced 137 764 cubic metres of construction type plywood during January 1992, an increase of 20.3% from the 114 511 cubic metres produced during January 1991.

Available on CANSIM: matrix 122 (level 1).

The January 1992 issue of *Construction Type Plywood* (35-001, $5/$50) will be available at a later date. See "How to Order Publications".

For more detailed information on this release, contact Jock Dobie (604-666-2671), Pacific Region, Statistics Canada, Sinclair Centre, 757 West Hastings Street, Vancouver, B.C. V6C 3C9. ■

Pack of Processed Corn

1991

The data on pack of processed corn for 1991 are now available.

Pack of Processed Corn (32-236, $13) will be released at a later date.

For further information, contact Peter Zylstra (613-951-3511), Industry Division. ■

Pack of Processed Carrots

1991

The data on pack of processed carrots for 1991 are now available.

Pack of Processed Carrots (32-239, $13) will be released at a later date.

For further information, contact Peter Zylstra (613-951-3511), Industry Division. ■

PUBLICATIONS RELEASED

Canada's Mineral Production, 1991.
Catalogue number 26-202
(Canada: $22; United States: US$26;
Other Countries: US$31).

Refined Petroleum Products, December 1991.
Catalogue number 45-004
(Canada: $18.20/$182; United States: US$21.80/
US$112; Other Countries: US$25.50/US$255).

Oil Pipeline Transport, December 1991.
Catalogue number 55-001
(Canada: $10/$100; United States: US$12/US$120;
Other Countries: US$14/US$140).

Juristat Service Bulletin: Teenage Victims of Violent Crime, Vol. 12, No. 6.
Catologue number 85-002
(Canada: $3.60/$90; United States: US$4.30/US$108;
Other Countries: US$5/US$126).

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The Daily

Statistics Canada

Tuesday, March 24, 1992 **For release at 8:30 a.m.**

MAJOR RELEASES

DATA AVAILABILITY ANNOUNCEMENTS

PUBLICATIONS RELEASED

MAJOR RELEASES

Wholesale Trade
January 1992

Highlights

Seasonally Adjusted Sales

- Preliminary estimates indicate that wholesale merchants' sales were $15.2 billion in January, up slightly (0.1%) from the previous month. This represented the third consecutive sales increase; however, it was at a slower rate than in recent months.

- While six of the nine trade groups reported higher sales in January, the three groups reporting lower sales limited the overall increase. Leading the gains were strong sales by suppliers of lumber and building materials, up 9.0% from December. Following two months of higher sales, wholesalers of other machinery, equipment and supplies reported a 4.1% drop. This group traditionally accounts for approximately one-fifth of total sales.

- Regionally, in terms of dollar impact, the most notable sales increases were recorded in Alberta (+6.3%), Nova Scotia (+6.2%) and New Brunswick (+8.8%). Elsewhere, the largest sales decline was recorded in Quebec (-2.0%).

> ***Note to Users***
>
> *When comparing January 1992 with January 1991 data, readers are reminded that the January 1991 figures were unusually low because of the introduction of the Goods and Services Tax.*

Seasonally Adjusted Inventories

- In January, wholesale merchants' inventories were $24.4 billion, up 0.6% from the previous month.

- The inventories-to-sales ratio at the end of January was 1.60:1, up slightly from the 1.59:1 recorded the month before.

Available on CANSIM: matrices 649 (sales, seasonally adjusted), 648 (sales, not seasonally adjusted), 61 (inventories, seasonally adjusted) and 59 (inventories, not seasonally adjusted).

The January issue of *Wholesale Trade* (63-008, $14.40/$144) will be available the second week of April. See "How to Order Publications".

For more information on this release, contact Larry Murphy (613-951-9683) or Gilles Berniquez (613-951-3540), Industry Division. □

Chart 1

Wholesale Merchants' Sales

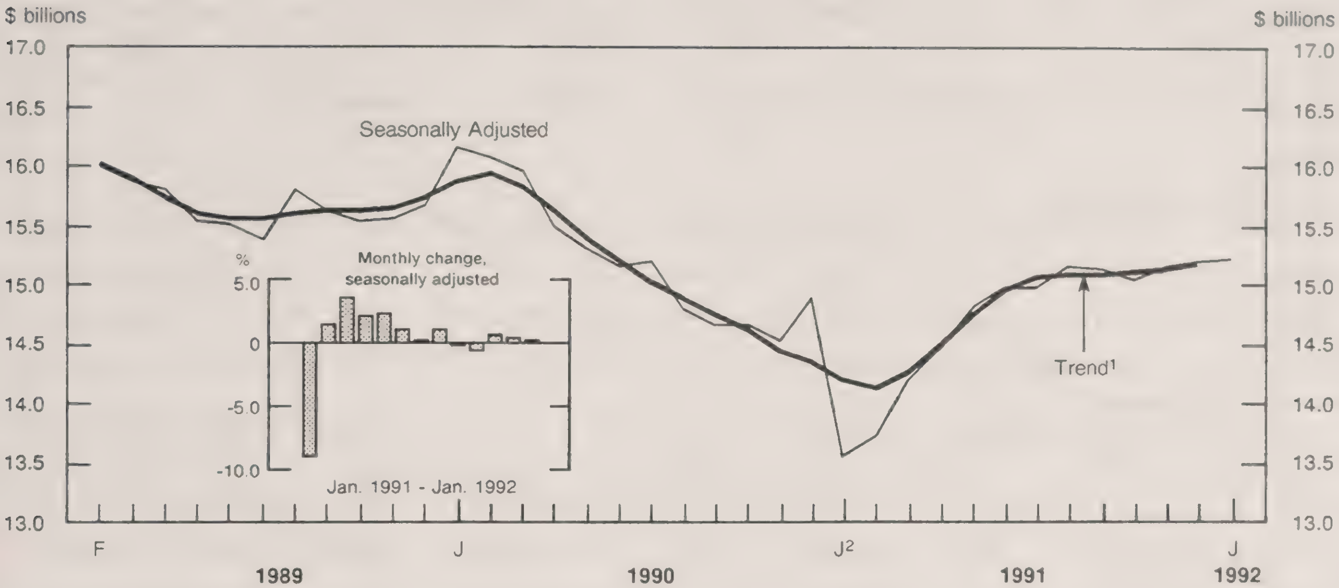
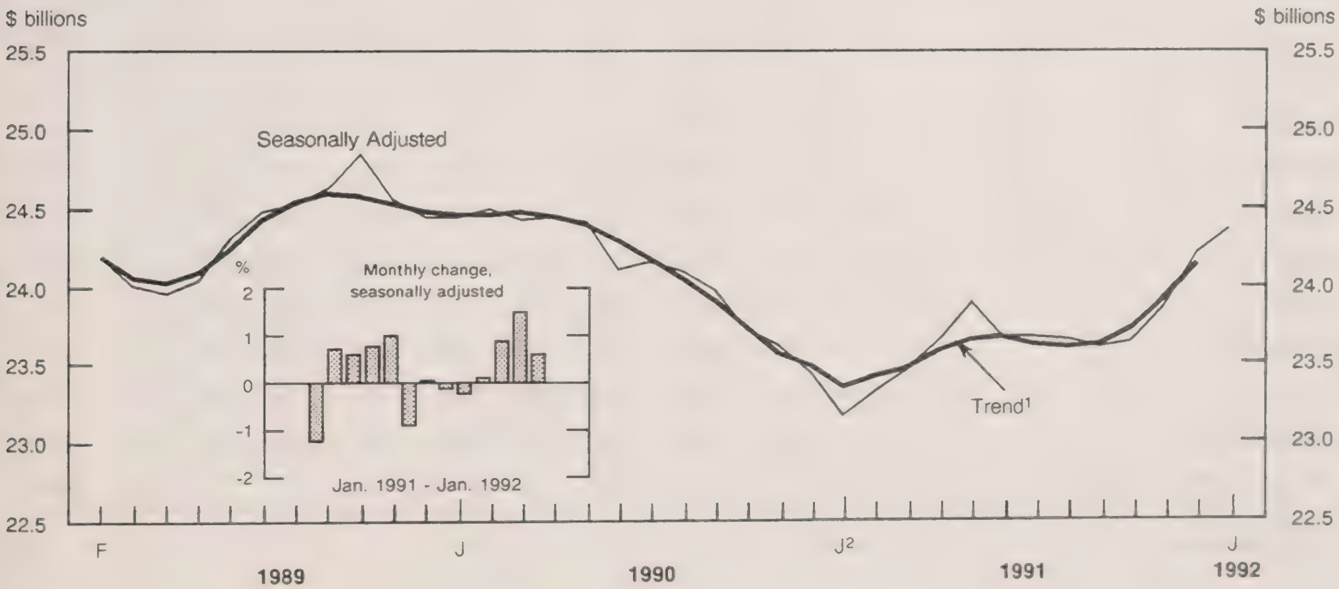


Chart 2

Wholesale Merchants' Inventories



1 *The short-term trend represents a weighted average of data.*
2 *Prior to 1991, data includes indirect taxes.*

Wholesale Merchants' Sales, by Trade Group and Region

January 1992

Trade group	Unadjusted				Seasonally adjusted						
	Jan. 1991	Dec. 1991[r]	Jan. 1992[p]	Jan. 1992/ 1991	Jan. 1991	Oct. 1991[r]	Nov. 1991[r]	Dec. 1991[r]	Jan. 1992[p]	Jan. 1992/ Dec. 1991	Jan. 1992/ 1991
	millions of $			%	millions of $					%	%
Canada											
Food, beverage, drug and tobacco products	3,277	3,830	3,669	12.0	3,506	3,845	3,881	3,887	3,925	1.0	11.9
Apparel and dry goods	252	214	316	25.1	284	376	384	365	369	1.1	30.0
Household goods	405	511	451	11.3	476	549	553	519	547	5.5	15.0
Motor vehicles, parts and accessories	1,399	1,376	1,410	0.8	1,637	1,735	1,702	1,687	1,679	-0.5	2.6
Metals, hardware, plumbing and heating equipment and supplies	880	891	997	13.3	926	1,071	1,078	1,071	1,095	2.2	18.2
Lumber and building materials	863	915	982	13.8	1,185	1,366	1,390	1,271	1,386	9.0	16.9
Farm machinery, equipment and supplies	169	275	218	29.5	251	306	301	321	333	3.6	32.6
Other machinery, equipment and supplies	2,826	3,690	3,220	14.0	2,922	3,336	3,394	3,556	3,411	-4.1	16.7
Other products	2,091	2,422	2,175	4.0	2,343	2,455	2,459	2,525	2,473	-2.1	5.5
Total, all trades	**12,162**	**14,126**	**13,439**	**10.5**	**13,531**	**15,040**	**15,142**	**15,202**	**15,218**	**0.1**	**12.5**
Regions											
Newfoundland	133	163	145	9.2	149	165	168	170	165	-3.2	10.8
Prince Edward Island	26	39	37	38.7	29	38	39	38	41	7.6	41.3
Nova Scotia	260	319	289	11.1	311	361	367	335	356	6.2	14.5
New Brunswick	196	215	205	4.8	224	242	247	223	242	8.8	8.1
Quebec	3,102	3,376	3,241	4.5	3,396	3,727	3,744	3,716	3,642	-2.0	7.2
Ontario	5,020	5,914	5,684	13.2	5,567	6,197	6,271	6,380	6,356	-0.4	14.2
Manitoba	368	442	423	14.8	421	502	511	493	498	1.0	18.3
Saskatchewan	370	452	399	7.7	417	496	498	490	482	-1.6	15.8
Alberta	1,174	1,310	1,277	8.8	1,352	1,387	1,376	1,379	1,466	6.3	8.4
British Columbia	1,501	1,881	1,723	14.8	1,651	1,906	1,903	1,958	1,950	-0.4	18.1
Yukon and Northwest Territories	12	17	17	43.5	14	18	19	20	21	4.2	47.4

[r] *Revised figure.*
[p] *Preliminary figure.*

Wholesale Merchants' Inventories, by Trade Group

January 1992

Trade group	Unadjusted				Seasonally adjusted						
	Jan. 1991	Dec. 1991r	Jan. 1992p	Jan. 1992/ 1991	Jan. 1991	Oct. 1991r	Nov. 1991r	Dec. 1991r	Jan. 1992p	Jan. 1992/ Dec. 1991	Jan. 1992/ 1991
	millions of $			%	millions of $					%	%
Canada											
Food, beverage, drug and tobacco products	2,482	2,734	2,730	10.0	2,497	2,719	2,755	2,744	2,775	1.1	11.1
Apparel and dry goods	705	753	841	19.3	727	778	777	828	867	4.7	19.4
Household goods	922	1,128	1,119	21.4	922	1,140	1,116	1,128	1,119	-0.8	21.4
Motor vehicles, parts and accessories	3,536	3,491	3,591	1.6	3,606	3,448	3,537	3,554	3,617	1.8	0.3
Metals, hardware, plumbing and heating equipment and supplies	1,696	1,958	1,995	17.7	1,731	2,022	2,063	2,066	2,088	1.1	20.7
Lumber and building materials	2,216	2,150	2,261	2.0	2,308	2,261	2,256	2,269	2,324	2.4	0.7
Farm machinery, equipment and supplies	1,405	1,380	1,382	-1.7	1,423	1,363	1,354	1,390	1,386	-0.3	-2.6
Other machinery, equipment and supplies	6,735	6,966	6,899	2.4	6,887	6,916	7,060	7,181	7,094	-1.2	3.0
Other products	3,030	2,958	3,048	0.6	3,060	2,986	2,932	3,054	3,083	1.0	0.8
Total, all trades	**22,728**	**23,516**	**23,866**	**5.0**	**23,160**	**23,634**	**23,850**	**24,214**	**24,354**	**0.6**	**5.2**

r *Revised figure.*
p *Preliminary figure.*

■

Department Store Sales and Stocks

January 1992

Highlights

Seasonally Adjusted Data

- Department store sales (including concessions) totalled $1,041 million in January 1992, a 4.0% decrease from the previous month's revised total of $1,084 million.
- The 4.0% decrease for January 1992 was a continuation of the fluctuating sales levels experienced throughout 1991.
- Department store stocks at selling value totalled $5,326 million at the end of January, an increase of 0.4% from the revised December 1991 value of $5,302 million.

Available on CANSIM: matrices 112 (series 5 and 6) and 113.

The January 1992 issue of *Department Store Sales and Stocks* (63-002, $13/$130) will be available the third week of June.

For further information, contact Dave Roeske (613-951-3559), Retail Trade Section, Industry Division.

Department Store Sales, Canada (including concessions)

	Unadjusted			Seasonally Adjusted				
	Jan. 1991	Dec. 1991	Jan. 1992	Jan. 1991	Oct. 1991[r]	Nov. 1991[r]	Dec. 1991[r]	Jan. 1992[p]
	millions of $			millions of $				
Total Sales	676	2,014	689	1,016	1,059	1,067	1,084	1,041
Total Stocks	3,826	4,856	4,443	4,553	5,140	5,204	5,302	5,326
Stock-to-Sales Ratio	5.7	2.4	6.4	4.5	4.9	4.9	4.9	5.1

[p] *Preliminary.*
[r] *Revised.*

■

DATA AVAILABILITY ANNOUNCEMENTS

Corrugated Boxes and Wrappers

February 1992

Canadian domestic shipments of corrugated boxes and wrappers totalled 152 830 thousand square metres in February 1992, an increase of 1.1% from the 151 145[r] (revised) thousand square metres shipped a year earlier.

January to February 1992 domestic shipments totalled 302 017 thousand square metres, a decrease of 0.7% from the 304 205[r] thousand square metres for the same period in 1991.

The February 1992 issue of *Corrugated Boxes and Wrappers* (36-004, $5/$50) will be available at a later date.

For more detailed information on this release, contact Sandra Bohatyretz (613-951-3531), Industry Division.

Fur Production

1990-91

The value of pelts during the 1990-91 season was $41,806,190, down 19.9 % from the previous season. Wildlife pelts brought in $15,183,850 or 36.3% of the total. Fur farm production accounted for $26,622,340, down from $30,007,725 the previous year.

Available on CANSIM: matrices 5692-5699, 9511-9515.

The 1989-1990 issue of *Fur Production* (23-207, $34) will be available shortly. See "How to Order Publications".

For further information, contact P. Meszaros (613-951-2505), Agriculture Division.

PUBLICATIONS RELEASED

Exports by Country, January-December 1991.
Catologue number 65-003
(Canada: $82.75/$331; United States: US$99.25/US$397; Other Countries: US$115.75/US$463).

Public Libraries, 1989-90.
Catologue number 87-205
(Canada: $30; United States: US$36; Other Countries: US$42).

Performing Arts, 1989-90.
Catologue number 87-209
(Canada: $30; United States: US$36; Other Countries: US$42).

The paper used in this publication meets the minimum requirements of American National Standard for Information Sciences – Permanence of Paper for Printed Library Materials, ANSI Z39.48 – 1984.
∞

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Senior Editor: Greg Thomson (613-951-1116)
Editor: Tim Prichard (613-951-1103)

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The Daily

Statistics Canada

Wednesday, March 25, 1992 **For release at 8:30 a.m.**

MAJOR RELEASES

DATA AVAILABILITY ANNOUNCEMENTS

PUBLICATIONS RELEASED 7

MAJOR RELEASES

Unemployment Insurance Statistics
January 1992

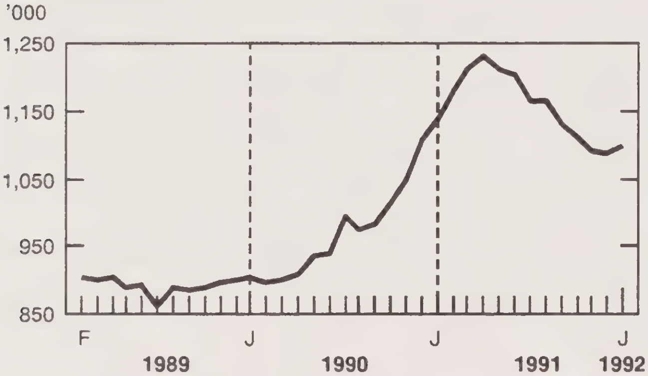
Highlights

Seasonally Adjusted Data

- For the week ended January 18, 1992, the preliminary estimate of the number of beneficiaries[1] who received regular unemployment insurance benefits stood at 1,098,000, up 1.3% from a month earlier.

Beneficiaries Receiving Regular Unemployment Insurance Benefits, Canada

Seasonally adjusted



- Between December 1991 and January 1992, the number of beneficiaries receiving regular benefits increased 3.7% in the Northwest Territories, 3.0% in Ontario, 2.0% in New Brunswick, 1.8% in Quebec and 1.6% in Alberta. The number decreased 1.7% in Nova Scotia and 1.1% in Alberta. There was little change in the other provinces and territory.

- In January 1992, total unemployment insurance disbursements[2], adjusted for seasonal variations and the number of working days, decreased 3.0% to $1,515 million. The number of benefit weeks increased 0.5% to 6.0 million.

Data Not Adjusted for Seasonal Variation

- In January 1992, the number of beneficiaries[1] (including all persons qualifying for regular and special unemployment insurance benefits) was 1,533,000, up 0.8% from the same month a year ago. Over the same period, the number of male beneficiaries remained virtually unchanged (-0.1%) at 919,000 and the number of female beneficiaries advanced 2.0% to 613,000.

> **Note to Users**
>
> *Sub-provincial beneficiaries data are available on request; for example, tables which show the number of beneficiaries by metropolitan area and by sex and type of benefit. In addition, tabulations based on aggregations of postal codes can be produced for areas of specific interest to users.*

- In the following census metropolitan areas the year-over-year percentage change in the number of beneficiaries was or exceeded 5%:

	Beneficiaries January 1992	% Change January 1992/1991
Sudbury	7,950	16%
Saskatoon	8,780	10%
Saint-John (N.B.)	6,810	9%
Edmonton	33,610	8%
Chicoutimi-Jonquière	12,960	7%
Halifax	15,560	6%
Calgary	29,210	5%
Victoria	10,350	-20%
Windsor	10,960	-19%
London	13,120	-13%
Kitchener	15,120	-13%
Hamilton	22,730	-9%
Vancouver	69,750	-5%

- Unemployment insurance benefit payments during January 1992 were $2,048 million[2], up 14.5%

---

[1] *The number of beneficiaries represents a count of persons who qualified for unemployment insurance benefits during a specific week of the reference month.*

[2] *Disbursements, number of benefit weeks, and number of claims received relate to a complete calendar month, and these data are usually final estimates when released. It should be noted that these estimates are affected by the number of working days available during the reference month to process claims and to pay benefits. If short-term comparisons are made, it is not uncommon to observe different trends between these data and the number of beneficiaries. Since January 1991, benefit payments shown include monies paid to institutions for training courses.*

from January 1991. For the same period, the average weekly payment increased 5.4% to $257.59 and the number of benefit weeks advanced 6.5% to 7.8 million.

- A total of 461,000 claims[2] (applications) for unemployment insurance benefits were received in January 1992. This represents an increase of 1.9% from the same month a year earlier.

Available on CANSIM: matrices 26 (series 1.6), 5700-5717, 5735, 5736.

The January 1992 issue of *Unemployment Insurance Statistics* (73-001, $14.70/$147) will be available in April and contains data for November and December 1991 and January 1992. See "How to Order Publications".

The seasonally adjusted data are revised annually when final data for a calendar year become available. The amount of benefits paid and the number of weeks released today show the revised data.

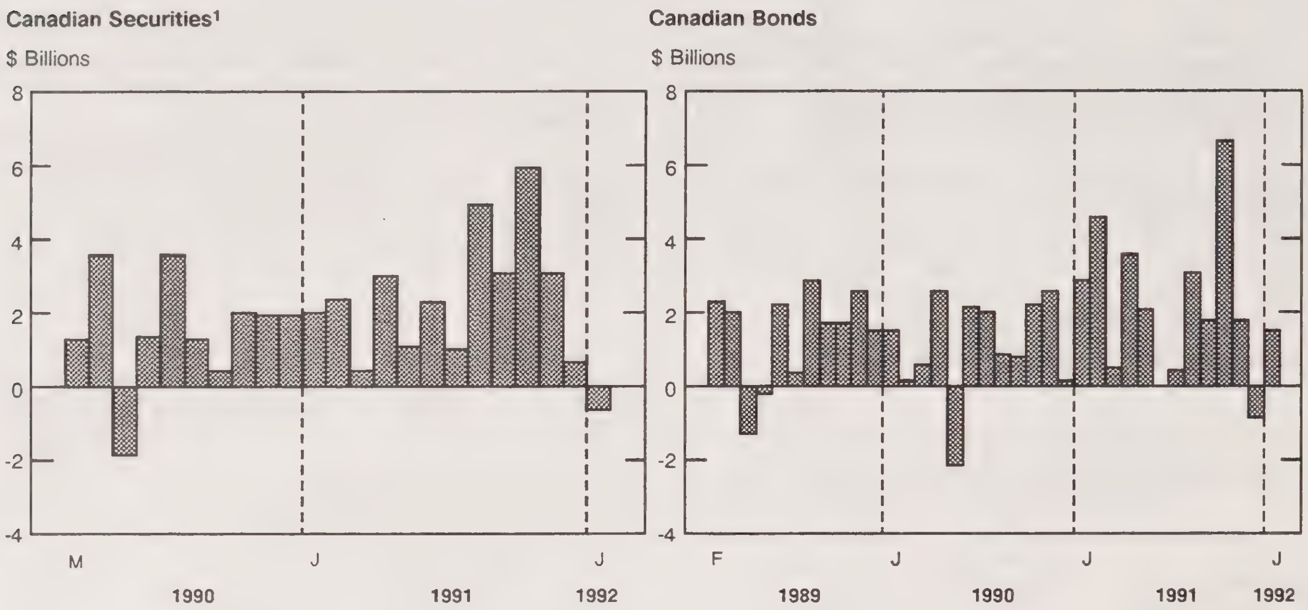
For more information, please call Carole Lacroix (613-951-4039) or André Picard (613-951-4045), Labour Division or fax (613-951-4087).

Unemployment Insurance Statistics

	January 1992	December 1991	November 1991	January 1991	% change Jan. 1992/ Dec. 1991
	Seasonally adjusted				
Benefits					
Amount paid ($000)	1,515,011	1,562,644	1,586,585	1,324,283	-3.0
Weeks of benefit (000)	5,958	5,929	5,855	5,695	0.5
Beneficiaries – Regular benefit (000)	**1,098p**	**1,085p**	**1,088r**	**1,136**	**1.3**
					% change Jan. 1992/ Jan. 1991
	Unadjusted				
Benefits					
Amount paid ($000)	2,047,639	1,412,509	1,316,505	1,788,018	14.5
Weeks of benefit (000)	7,797	5,282	5,059	7,319	6.5
Average weekly benefit ($)	257.59	253.93	248.25	244.29	5.4
Claims received (000)	**461**	**369**	**411**	**453**	**1.9**
Beneficiaries (000)					
Total	1,533p	1,361p	1,240r	1,521	0.8
Regular benefits	1,277p	1,108p	995r	1,332	-4.1

p *Preliminary figures*
r *Revised figures*

Canada's International Transactions in Securities
(Net sales to non-residents + / net purchases from non-residents –)



[1] Comprises bonds, stocks and money market paper.

Canada's International Transactions in Securities
January 1992

Canadian Securities

Non-residents reduced their holdings of Canadian securities by $0.7 billion in January 1992, the first reduction in over 18 months. A massive foreign disinvestment of $2.2 billion in the Canadian money market overpowered a net investment of $1.5 billion in Canadian bonds, all of which were net new issues.

Non-residents reduced their holdings of Canadian money market paper by a record $2.2 billion in January following a net investment of $2.8 billion over the previous two months. During the month, 90% of the net disinvestment occurred in Government of Canada treasury bills, which had accumulated about 60% of the net investment in the prior two-month period. Geographically, all non-residents except those from the European Economic Community (EEC) reduced their holdings of Canadian money market paper, most notably a net disinvestment by U.S. residents of $1.0 billion.

Non-residents resumed their net investment in Canadian bonds in January 1992 ($1.5 billion) following an unusual net disinvestment of $0.9 billion in December. The net investment in the current month resulted solely from new issues ($3.7 billion) and was partly offset by a net disinvestment of $1.2 billion in the secondary market and $1.0 billion of bond retirements.

New bond sales to non-residents, at $3.7 billion in January 1992, were double that of the previous month but similar to the monthly average for 1991. Two-thirds of the total new bond sales to non-residents in the current month were two large U.S. dollar issues: a provincial government issue in the U.S market and a provincial enterprise issue in the Euro-market. Placements in Canadian dollars, which represented over half of all new issues in 1991, were under 10% in the current month. Retirements fell sharply to $1.0 billion in January 1992, two-thirds of which were corporate issues.

In the secondary market, non-residents were heavy net sellers of $1.2 billion of Canadian bonds in January 1992, mainly federal issues. This occurred in a climate of rising Canadian and U.S. long-term interest rates and a declining Canadian dollar vis-à-vis the U.S. dollar. Heavy net selling of $2.4 billion of Canadian bonds by European residents was somewhat offset by net buying by U.S. residents ($0.8 billion) and Asian residents ($0.4 billion).

Net foreign investment in Canadian stocks was virtually nil in January 1992 following a small net investment in December. The gross value of trading with non-residents was unchanged at $2.7 billion in January. Canadian stock prices, as measured by the TSE 300 Index, recorded a healthy 4.0% gain in the first half of January, only to decline in the latter half to close 2.4% higher for the month.

Foreign Securities

Canadian residents continued their net buying of foreign securities in January, adding a further $0.9 billion to their holdings. Resident net investment of $0.6 billion in foreign stocks during January was primarily in U.S. equities, and a net investment of $0.3 billion in foreign bonds consisted largely of U.S. government bonds.

The January issue of *Canada's International Transactions in Securities* (67-002, $15.80/$158) will be available in April. See "How to Order Publications".

For further information in this release, contact Barry Mersereau (613-951-9052), Balance of Payments Division.

Canada's International Transactions in Securities

Period	Canadian Securities							Foreign Securities		
	Bonds				Money market paper (net)	Stocks (net)	**Total Canadian securities**	Bonds (net)	Stocks (net)	**Total foreign securities**
	Outstanding bonds (net)	New issues	Retire-ments	Total bonds						
						$ millions				
1991										
Jan.	-89	3,451	-536	2,825	-428	-418	1,980	257	-169	88
Feb.	664	5,208	-1,284	4,588	-1,794	-450	2,343	-426	-328	-754
Mar.	-1,550	4,382	-2,308	525	76	-153	448	-48	-11	-59
Apr.	689	3,925	-1,024	3,590	-493	-123	2,974	-596	-421	-1,017
May	-208	2,993	-720	2,064	-790	-236	1,038	-350	-674	-1,023
June	-2,386	3,478	-1,102	-9	2,341	-44	2,288	74	-986	-912
July	-107	2,620	-2,091	423	405	186	1,014	-475	186	-290
Aug.	1,082	2,898	-919	3,061	1,751	115	4,927	426	-508	-82
Sept.	979	3,544	-2,715	1,808	1,135	134	3,077	-533	-61	-595
Oct.	708	6,699	-777	6,629	-608	-60	5,961	1,078	-452	626
Nov.	-586	4,231	-1,885	1,759	1,356	-65	3,050	-238	-733	-971
Dec.	1,440	1,817	-4,121	-864	1,477	13	626	-239	-383	-621
1992										
Jan.	-1,189	3,683	-990	1,503	-2,166	–	-663	-344	-572	-916
Year										
1990	3,043	23,431	-13,028	13,447	5,528	-1,754	17,221	-69	-1,117	-1,185
1991	641	45,245	-19,482	26,404	4,428	-1,085	29,747	-1,045	-4,806	-5,851

Note: *A minus sign indicates the purchase of securities from non-residents, i.e., an outflow of capital from Canada.*
– *Less than $500,000.*

■

DATA AVAILABILITY ANNOUNCEMENTS

Railway Carloadings

14-day Period Ending March 14, 1992

Highlights

- Revenue freight loaded by railways in Canada during the period totalled 4.9 million tonnes, an increase of 12.5% over the same period last year.
- Piggyback traffic increased 4.6% from the same period last year. The number of cars loaded increased 6.5% during the same period.
- The tonnage of revenue freight loaded to date this year increased 7.0% from the previous year.

Note: Piggyback traffic includes trailers and containers on flat cars. Piggyback traffic numbers are included in total carload traffic. All 1991 figures and 1992 cumulative data have been revised.

For more detailed information on this release, contact Angus MacLean (613-951-2484), Surface Transport Unit, Transportation Division. ■

Canadian Civil Aviation Statistics

January 1992

Preliminary monthly operational data for January 1992 are now available. Data reported by Canadian Level I air carriers on scheduled services show that domestic passenger-kilometres increased by 6.9% over January 1991, but international passenger-kilometres decreased by 6.3% from January 1991.

Available on CANSIM: matrix 385.

Preliminary civil aviation data for January 1992 will be available in the April issue of *Aviation Statistics Centre Service Bulletin* (51-004, $9.30/$93). See "How to Order Publications".

For more information on this release, contact Bradley Snider (819-997-6195), Aviation Statistics Centre, Transportation Division. ■

Local Government Long-term Debt

February 1992

Estimates of the accumulated long-term debt of local governments in Canada, except Ontario, at the end of February 1992 are now available.

For further information on this release, contact Marlene Vollmer (613-951-1830), Public Institutions Division, Statistics Canada.

For more information or to make general inquiries on Public Institutions Division products or services, contact Donald Dubreuil (613-951-0767). ■

The Daily

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Senior Editor: Greg Thomson (613-951-1116)
Editor: Tim Prichard (613-951-1103)

PUBLICATIONS RELEASED

Capacity Utilization Rates in Canadian Manufacturing Industries, Fourth Quarter 1991.
Catalogue number 31-003
(Canada: $11/$44; United States: US$13.25/US$53; Other Countries: US$15.50/US$62).

Pack of Processed Corn, 1991.
Catalogue number 32-236
(Canada: $13; United States: US$16; Other Countries: US$18).

Pack of Processed Carrots, 1991.
Catalogue number 32-239
(Canada: $13; United States: US$16; Other Countries: US$18).

Construction Type Plywood, January 1992.
Catalogue number 35-001
(Canada: $5/$50; United States: US$6/US$60; Other Countries: US$7/US$70).

Production and Shipments of Blow-Moulded Plastic Bottles, Quarter Ended December 31, 1991.
Catalogue number 47-006
(Canada: $6.75/$27; United States: US$8/US$32; Other Countries: US$9.50/US$38).

Canada's International Transactions in Securities, December 1991.
Catalogue number 67-002
(Canada: $15.80/$158; United States: US$19/US$190; Other Countries: US$21.10/US$221).

The paper used in this publication meets the minimum requirements of American National Standard for Information Sciences – Permanence of Paper for Printed Library Materials, ANSI Z39.48 – 1984.

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The Daily

Statistics Canada

Thursday, March 26, 1992 — For release at 8:30 a.m.

Canada-European Economic Community Trade Reconciliation

Statistics Canada, the United States and the European Economic Community (EEC) have reached a trilateral agreement reconciling 1989 figures on North American-EEC trade. The adjustments do not represent revisions to any officially published import and export totals. Rather, they reflect best estimates of the sources of discrepancy in figures produced by the countries.

The totals agreed upon set Canadian exports to the EEC at $12.1 billion and imports from the EEC at $15.0 billion, for a Canadian trade deficit of almost $2.9 billion. Prior to the reconciliation, Canadian figures showed a 1989 deficit of $3.0 billion, while the European figures showed a Canadian deficit of $1.1 billion.

The largest source of discrepancy between the Canadian and European figures arose because the European figures listed some $983 million worth of goods exported to Canada via the United States simply as U.S.-bound goods. A $286 million adjustment to the European figures was also necessary to reflect trans-shipments through the EEC of goods that were not of EEC origin.

The reconciliation exercises conducted by Statistics Canada with the United States, Japan and the European Economic Community are part of a continuing process of improving Canada's trade data.

For further information on this release, contact the International Trade Division (613-951-9733).

MAJOR RELEASE

Crime Trends in Canada

1962-1990

This report examines crime trends over the past three decades at the national and regional levels. The incidence of crime in 1990 and crime patterns during the 1980s are also explored.

Highlights

- In 1990, over three million incidents were reported to police. Of these incidents, 9% were violent crimes and 49% were crimes against property.

- National Criminal Code offence rates increased substantially during the 1960s, moderated during the 1970s, and levelled-off somewhat during the 1980s.

- Generally, over the past three decades, crime rates have been consistently higher in western Canada and lower in the East.

- During the 1980s, violent crime rates increased 52%, whereas property crime rates remained virtually unchanged.

- Over the past three decades, non-sexual assaults have consistently represented the majority of violent offences (77% in 1990). Theft has accounted for over one-half of all property offences (58% in 1990).

- A preliminary investigation of demographic, economic and crime data suggests that higher numbers of young persons in a population and higher levels of unemployment are associated with higher levels of crime.

Juristat Service Bulletin: Crime Trends in Canada, 1962-1990, Vol. 12, No. 7 (85-002, $3.60/$90) is now available. See "How to Order Publications".

For further information on this release, please contact Information and Client Services, Canadian Centre for Justice Statistics (613-951-9023). ■

DATA AVAILABILITY ANNOUNCEMENT

Stocks of Frozen Meat Products
March 1, 1992

Total frozen meat in cold storage as of March 1 amounted to 32 260 tonnes compared to 31 990 tonnes the previous month and 28 130 tonnes a year earlier.

Available on CANSIM: matrices 87 and 9517-9525.

To order *Stocks of Frozen Meat Products* ($11.50/$115), contact Guy Gervais (613-951-2453).

For more information on this release, contact Russell Kowaluk (613-951-2508), Agriculture Division. ■

The Daily

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Senior Editor: Greg Thomson (613-951-1116)
Editor: Tim Prichard (613-951-1103)

PUBLICATIONS RELEASED

Corrugated Boxes and Wrappers, February 1992.
Catalogue number 36-004
(Canada: $5/$50; United States: US$6/US$60; Other Countries: US$7/US$70).

Mineral Wool Including Fibrous Glass Insulation, February 1992.
Catalogue number 44-004
(Canada: $5/$50; United States: US$6/US$60; Other Countries: US$7/US$70).

Road Motor Vehicles: Registrations, 1990.
Catalogue number 53-219
(Canada: $17; United States: US$20; Other Countries: US$24).

Shipping in Canada, 1990.
Catalogue number 54-205
(Canada: $41; United States: US$49; Other Countries: US$57).

Juristat Service Bulletin: Crime Trends in Canada, 1962-1990. Vol. 12, No. 7.
Catalogue number 85-002
(Canada: $3.60/$90; United States: US$4.30/US$108; Other Countries: US$5/US$126).

Heritage Institutions, 1989-90.
Catalogue number 87-207
(Canada: $30; United States: US$36; Other Countries: US$42).

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∞

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Catalogue 11–001E (Français 11–001F) ISSN 0827–0465

The Daily

Statistics Canada

Friday, March 27, 1992 **For release at 8:30 a.m.**

MAJOR RELEASES

DATA AVAILABILITY ANNOUNCEMENTS

MAJOR RELEASES

Correctional Services in Canada
1990-91

Highlights

- In 1990-91, custodial admissions to provincial facilities increased by 4% from the previous year to reach 207,817. This trend was evident in all jurisdictions except British Columbia, where a decrease of 5% in admissions was reported.

- Non-sentenced admissions (remand and temporary detention) showed a 10% increase over the previous year's level of 84,797. Newfoundland and Labrador (-12%) and Manitoba (-12%) were the only two jurisdictions to report a decrease in their admissions in 1990-91.

- On average, 24,470 inmates were serving a custodial sentence during 1990-91. Provincial inmates accounted for 54% (13,181) of the total count, while federal inmates represented the remaining 46% (11,289).

- Persons receiving a term of probation in 1990-91 increased 12% over the previous year (58,844). New Brunswick was the only jurisdiction to show a decrease (-5%). The average number of inmates on probation increased 14% over the previous year (72,893); all jurisdictions followed this trend.

- The number of inmates granted parole by the National Parole Board and the three provincial boards (Quebec, Ontario and British Columbia) during 1990-91 was 8,033. This was a slight increase (+0.6%) over the previous year.

- Total operating expenditures on adult correctional services amounted to $1.8 billion in 1990-91, an increase in constant 1990-91 dollars of 6% ($97.0 million) over the previous year.

Available on CANSIM: tables 00180701, 00180703 to 00180706.

Juristat Service Bulletin: *Correctional Services in Canada: Highlights for 1990-91*, Vol. 12, No. 8 (85-002, $3.60/$90) is now available. See "How to Order Publications".

For further information on this release, contact the Canadian Centre for Justice Statistics (613-951-9023). ■

Industrial Product Price Index
February 1992

According to preliminary figures, the Industrial Product Price Index (IPPI, 1986 = 100) increased 0.8% to 108.2 in February 1992 from January's revised level of 107.3. This was the largest increase since September 1990, and it followed a 0.1% increase in January 1992. Sixteen out of the 21 major groups of products registered increases in their indexes, while three decreased and two remained unchanged.

While price increases were widespread, the largest single influence in February was the 2.6% increase in the value of the U.S. dollar and its impact on prices of exports that are denominated in U.S. currency; the indexes most affected were those for autos, trucks and other transport equipment (1.7%), paper and paper products (1.2%) and lumber, sawmill and other wood products (4.1%). Other significant price increases were registered in the indexes for primary metal products (2.6%) and meat, fish and dairy products (1.3%). With a decline of 1.3% this month, the petroleum and coal products index registered the only significant decrease; the indexes for beverages and tobacco and tobacco products both edged down 0.1%.

In February 1992, the IPPI was 2.2% lower than a year ago but up from the previous months; the year-to-year change had declined throughout 1991 until December when it stood at -3.4%, a level that was maintained in January 1992. Over the last 12 months, the declines were mainly in the petroleum and coal products (-20.9%), primary metal products (-7.0%), paper and paper products (-10.8%) and chemical and chemical products (-4.5%) indexes.

Of the indexes showing positive year-to-year change, autos, trucks and other transport equipment (3.7%) and lumber, sawmill and other wood products (8.5%) had the largest effect on the overall movement. Although the year-to-year change for first-stage intermediate goods was still -9.5% in

February, it has taken an upward direction since October 1991 when it reached a low of -15.3%. This mainly reflected similar patterns in the primary metals and paper and paper products indexes. The 12-month change for finished goods generally decreased throughout 1991; the 0.5% positive change in February 1992 contrasts with the -0.3% yearly change registered in January. The 12-month change for the index excluding petroleum and coal products was -0.7% in February.

Highlights

- The lumber, sawmill and other wood products index showed an increase of 4.1% in February, due to higher prices for all major products: softwood lumber and ties (6.8%), softwood veneer and plywood (11.5%) and particleboard and waferboard (12.8%). Prices rose in all markets. Over the last 12 months, increases for softwood lumber and ties products (20.2%) were primarily responsible for the 8.5% increase in the lumber, sawmill and other wood products index.

- The primary metal products index increased by 2.6% in February. All components registered increases. The major contributors to the monthly change were the indexes for aluminum products (5.2%), copper ingots, refinery shapes (8.7%) and nickel ingots, refinery shapes (10.1%). Over the last 12 months, the primary metal products index has fallen 7.0%, with declines ranging from 13.3% for aluminum products to 2.7% for other non-ferrous metal products.

- The paper and paper products index increased 1.2%, due mainly to higher prices for sulphate woodpulp (3.8%) as well as for newsprint and other paper for printing (1.3%). Higher prices were registered on both domestic and export markets. On a year-to-year basis, the paper and paper products index was lower by 10.8%, due mainly to lower prices for pulp (-19.9%) and newsprint and other paper stock (-10.6%).

- The meat, fish and dairy products index increased by 1.3% in February. Higher prices were registered for fresh or frozen pork (4.6%), fresh or frozen beef and veal (3.5%) and dairy products (0.9%). Over the last 12 months, the meat, fish and dairy products index has declined 1.7%, due mainly to decreases in prices for pork (-15.9%) and beef and veal (-4.5%).

- According to initial estimates, the petroleum and coal products index fell 1.3% in February, due to lower prices for gasoline and fuel oil as well as for other refined petroleum products. On a year-to-year basis, the petroleum and coal products index declined 20.9%, due primarily to lower prices for gasoline and fuel oil.

Available on CANSIM: matrices 2000-2008.

The February 1992 issue of *Industry Price Indexes* (62-011, $18.20/$182) will be available near the end of April. See "How to Order Publications".

For further information on this release, contact the Information and Current Analysis Unit (613-951-9607), Prices Division. □

Industrial Product Price Indexes

(1986 = 100)

Index	Relative Importance[1]	Index February 1992 [2]	February 1992/ January 1992	February 1992/ February 1991
			% change	
Industrial Product Price Index – Total	**100.0**	**108.2**	**0.8**	**-2.2**
Total IPPI excluding petroleum and coal products[3]	**93.6**	**109.6**	**1.0**	**-0.7**
Intermediate goods	**60.4**	**106.5**	**0.9**	**-3.8**
First stage intermediate goods	13.4	103.4	2.2	-9.5
Second stage intermediate goods	47.0	107.4	0.7	-2.2
Finished goods	**39.6**	**110.8**	**0.6**	**0.5**
Finished foods and feeds	9.9	115.0	0.4	0.3
Capital equipment	10.4	110.5	0.8	2.4
All other finished goods	19.3	108.9	0.6	-0.3
Aggregation by commodities				
Meat, fish and dairy products	7.4	108.7	1.3	-1.7
Fruit, vegetable, feed, miscellaneous food products	6.3	113.4	0.0	1.2
Beverages	2.0	120.7	-0.1	1.8
Tobacco and tobacco products	0.7	146.6	-0.1	9.6
Rubber,leather, plastic fabric products	3.1	114.6	0.2	-1.2
Textile products	2.2	109.3	0.1	0.2
Knitted products and clothing	2.3	114.5	0.1	1.5
Lumber, sawmill, other wood products	4.9	111.0	4.1	8.5
Furniture and fixtures	1.7	117.8	0.0	-0.2
Paper and paper products	8.1	105.0	1.2	-10.8
Printing and publishing	2.7	127.1	0.1	1.5
Primary metal products	7.7	101.5	2.6	-7.0
Metal fabricated products	4.9	112.1	0.2	-0.1
Machinery and equipment	4.2	116.1	0.3	1.0
Autos, trucks, other transportation equipment	17.6	102.8	1.7	3.7
Electrical and communications products	5.1	111.0	0.3	-0.1
Non-metallic mineral products	2.6	110.3	0.1	-1.0
Petroleum and coal products[3]	6.4	88.8	-1.3	-20.9
Chemical, chemical products	7.2	113.0	0.2	-4.2
Miscellaneous manufactured products	2.5	111.4	0.3	0.2
Miscellaneous non-manufactured commodities	0.4	70.0	3.4	-12.9

1 *Weights are derived from the "make" matrix of the 1986 Input/Output table.*
2 *Indexes are preliminary.*
3 *This index is estimated for the current month.*

■

Raw Materials Price Index
February 1992

Preliminary estimates for the the Raw Materials Price Index (RMPI, 1986 = 100) showed a 1.7% increase to 100.8 in February. The 3.4% increase in the animal and animal products index and the 5.7% rise in the non-ferrous metals index were the most important contributors to the total increase. However, a 1.3% drop in the mineral fuels index moderated the overall increase. The RMPI excluding mineral fuels increased by 3.2% in February.

In February 1992, the RMPI was down 9.1% from February 1991. The decrease was due to lower levels for six of the seven components of the total index. The main changes were a 20.8% drop in mineral fuels prices and an 8.8% decrease in the non-ferrous metals index. The RMPI excluding the mineral fuels component was down 2.8% in February 1992 compared to February 1991.

Highlights

- The animal and animal products index was up 3.4% in February. This increase was largely the result of higher prices for hogs (13.6%) and cattle for slaughter (5.7%). The animal and animal products index was down 4.1% from the same period last year, due primarily to a 20.5% drop in hog prices and a 6.9% decrease in the prices of cattle for slaughter. However, the prices of fish were up 7.6% in February 1992 compared to the same period last year.

- The non-ferrous metals index was up 5.7% from January 1992. The main increases were an 8.2% jump in the prices of copper concentrates and a 10.2% rise in the prices of aluminum materials. However, the non-ferrous metals index was still 8.8% lower than a year ago. The main contributions to this lower level came from lower prices for aluminum materials (-17.2%), concentrates of copper (-6.5%) and radio-active concentrates (-20.6%).

- The wood price index rose 2.3% in February, mainly because the prices of logs and bolts were up 3.8%. However the prices of softwood pulpwood fell by 1.3%. On a year-to-year basis, the wood price index was up 3.2% because of a 4.7% increase in the prices of logs and bolts and despite a 1.1% decline in the prices of softwood pulpwood.

- The mineral fuels price index fell 1.3% in February due to lower prices for crude mineral oils (-1.6%). Natural gas prices were also down (-0.9%). The mineral fuels index was down 20.8% from February 1991, due primarily to a 22.3% drop in the prices of crude mineral oils.

Available on CANSIM: matrix 2009.

For further information on this release, contact the Information and Current Analysis Unit at (613-951-9607), Prices Division.

Raw Materials Price Index
(1986 = 100)

	Relative Importance	Index February 1992 [1]	February 1992/ January 1992	Feb. 1992/ Feb. 1991
			% Change	
Raw Materials total	**100**	**100.8**	**1.7**	**-9.1**
Mineral fuels	32	95.0	-1.3	-20.8
Vegetable products	10	90.0	2.0	-0.9
Animal and animal products	25	103.4	3.4	-4.1
Wood	13	127.1	2.3	3.2
Ferrous materials	4	91.4	2.1	-1.4
Non-ferrous metals	13	95.3	5.7	-8.8
Non-metallic minerals	3	99.2	-0.1	-5.5
Total excluding mineral fuels	68	103.6	3.2	-2.8

[1] *These indexes are preliminary.*

Sales of Refined Petroleum Products

February 1992

Highlights

Seasonally Adjusted Sales

- Preliminary estimates indicate that sales of refined petroleum products totalled 6.6 million cubic metres in February 1992, an increase of 0.3% from January 1992.

- This increase was attributable to increased sales of diesel fuel oil (2.4%), light fuel oil (1.6%) and heavy fuel oil (1.5%). Motor gasoline posted a sales decline of 0.2%.

Unadjusted Sales

- Total sales of refined petroleum products increased 4.3% from February 1991, to a level of 6.2 million cubic metres. All four main products registered increases: heavy fuel oil 28.3%, light fuel oil 7.9%, motor gasoline 3.5% and diesel fuel oil 0.5%.

- Cumulative sales of refined petroleum products for the first two months of 1992 amounted to 12.9 million cubic metres, up 3.9% from the corresponding period in 1991. Within this total, heavy fuel oil increased 25.8%, light fuel oil 5.7%, motor gasoline 2.9% and diesel fuel 0.7%.

Available on CANSIM: matrices 628-642 and 644-647.

The February 1992 issue of *Refined Petroleum Products* (45-004, $18.20/$182) will be available the third week of May. See "How to Order Publications".

For more detailed information on this release, contact Gérard O'Connor (613-951-3562), Energy Section, Industry Division.

Sales of Refined Petroleum Products
Adjusted for Seasonal Variation

	November 1991[r]	December 1991[r]	January 1992[r]	February 1992[p]	February 1992/ January 1992
	Adjusted for Seasonal Variation				
	(thousands of cubic metres)				%
Total, All Products	**6 499.5**	**6 529.2**	**6 585.5**	**6 605.1**	**0.3**
Main Products:					
Motor Gasoline	2 732.1	2 766.4	2 785.8	2 780.4	-0.2
Diesel Fuel Oil	1 310.1	1 302.6	1 300.4	1 331.2	2.4
Light Fuel Oil	450.6	498.9	519.0	527.3	1.6
Heavy Fuel Oil	671.7	662.8	718.6	729.4	1.5

	February 1991	February 1992[p]	Total: January-February 1991	Total: January-February 1992[p]	Cumulative 1992/1991
	Unadjusted for Seasonal Variation				
	(thousands of cubic metres)				%
Total, All Products	**5 973.1**	**6 230.0**	**12 433.2**	**12 919.2**	**3.9**
Main Products:					
Motor Gasoline	2 316.4	2 398.3	4 832.7	4 974.0	2.9
Diesel Fuel Oil	1 139.4	1 144.7	2 253.5	2 269.8	0.7
Light Fuel Oil	827.2	892.7	1 747.2	1 846.7	5.7
Heavy Fuel Oil	600.1	769.8	1 297.7	1 632.8	25.8

p *Preliminary.*
r *Revised.*

■

DATA AVAILABILITY ANNOUNCEMENTS

Steel Primary Forms

Week Ending March 21, 1992

Preliminary estimates indicate that Canadian steel primary forms production for the week ending March 21, 1992 totalled 276 527 tonnes, up 1.4% from the preceding week's total of 272 676 tonnes and up 5.9% from the year-earlier level of 260 997 tonnes. The cumulative total in 1992 was 3 016 763 tonnes, an increase of 0.6% from 2 999 642 tonnes for the same period in 1991.

For more detailed information on this release, contact Greg Milsom (613-951-9827), Industry Division. ■

Asphalt Roofing

February 1992

Shipments of asphalt shingles totalled 1 586 985 metric bundles in February 1992, an increase of 36.5% from the 1 162 359 metric bundles shipped a year earlier.

January to February 1992 shipments were 3 488 944 metric bundles, up 38.1% from 2 527 083 metric bundles shipped during the same period in 1991.

Available on CANSIM: matrices 32 and 122 (series 27 and 28).

The February 1992 issue of *Asphalt Roofing* (45-001, $5/$50) will be available at a later date.

For more detailed information on this release, contact Sandra Bohatyretz (613-951-3531), Industry Division. ■

Grain Marketing Situation Report

February 1992

The situation report for February 1992 is now available. This report presents up-to-date information on the Canadian and world grain supply and market situation.

For further detailed information on this release, contact Karen Gray (204-983-2856), Agriculture Division. ■

Processed Fruits And Vegetables

December 1991

Data on processed fruits and vegetables for December 1991 are now available.

Canned and Frozen Fruits and Vegetables (32-011, $5/$50) will be released at a later date.

For further information, contact Peter Zylstra (613-951-3511), Industry Division. ■

PUBLICATIONS RELEASED

Statistics Canada Publications List, 1992.
Catalogue number 11-209E
(Free)

Canadian Forestry Statistics, 1989.
Catalogue number 25-202
(Canada: $27; United States: US$32; Other Countries: US$38).

Juristat Service Bulletin – Correctional Services in Canada: Highlights for 1990-91. Vol. 12, No. 8.
Catalogue number 85-002
(Canada: $3.60/$90; United States: US$4.30/US$108; Other Countries: US$5/US$126).

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Editor: Tim Prichard (613-951-1103)

MAJOR RELEASE DATES

Week of March 30 to April 3

(Release dates are subject to change)

Anticipated date(s) of release	Title	Reference period
March		
30	Employment, Earnings and Hours	January 1992
31	Real Gross Domestic Product at Factor Cost by Industry	January 1992
31	Building Permits	January 1992
April		
2	Canadian Composite Leading Indicator	January 1992

Catalogue 11–001E (Français 11–001F) ISSN 0827–0465

The Daily

Statistics Canada

Monday, March 30, 1992 **For release at 8:30 a.m.**

MAJOR RELEASES

DATA AVAILABILITY ANNOUNCEMENTS

PUBLICATIONS RELEASED

MAJOR RELEASES

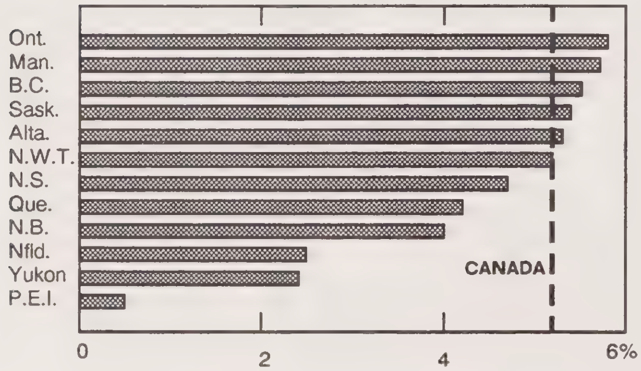
Employment, Earnings and Hours
January 1992
(Unadjusted data)

Industrial Aggregate Summary

In January, the preliminary estimate of average weekly earnings for all employees in the industrial aggregate[1] was $553.47, up 0.4% from December. Earnings increased 5.2%[2] ($27.17) compared to January 1991.

Canada industrial aggregate employment was estimated at 9,049,000, down 0.6% from the December 1991 level. On a year-over-year basis, employment decreased for the 25th consecutive month.

Percentage Change in Average Weekly Earnings January 1991 – January 1992



National Highlights

Average Weekly Earnings

- For the goods-producing industries, year-over-year growth in earnings for January 1992 was 4.9%, identical to the year-to-year growth observed for January 1991. Annual average weekly earnings for 1991 were estimated at $656.84, up 4.7% from 1990 annual average weekly earnings of $627.49.

- The estimate for average weekly earnings in the service-producing industries for January 1992 was $518.69, up 5.5% from January 1991. Finance and health and welfare contributed to the January 1992 increase in average weekly earnings. The increase in annual average weekly earnings was 6.4%, up from $475.74 in 1990 to $506.24 in 1991.

- In commercial services[3], the annual average earnings grew by 4.0% from 1990 to 1991, whereas the increase over the same period in non-commercial services was 7.1% This followed two years in which commercial services posted higher gains than non-commercial services. Health and welfare (+7.7%) and education (+6.0%) contributed to the strength in annual average earnings in non-commercial services in 1991, while food and accommodation (+2.4%) and services to business management (+2.3%) contributed to the lower annual average earnings growth in commercial services.

Number of Employees

- Employment in the goods-producing industries has declined for 26 consecutive months on a year-over-year basis, led by declines in both durable and non-durable goods manufacturing.

- In construction, employment dropped 8.2% from January 1991, continuing a generally declining trend evident since the beginning of 1990. The year-over-year declines were widespread with only the Northwest Territories, Newfoundland, Saskatchewan and British Columbia showing gains.

- On a year-over-year basis, the number of employees in the service-producing industries declined for the 19th consecutive month and was down 5.0% from January 1991.

---

1 *The industrial aggregate is the sum of all industries with the exception of agriculture, fishing and trapping, religious organizations, private households and military personnel.*

2 *Not adjusted for inflation.*

3 *Commercial services comprise amusement and recreation services, services to business management, personal services, accommodation and food services and miscellaneous services. Non-commercial services include education and health and welfare..*

- Wholesale trade (-8.3%) and retail trade (-9.2%) have shown year-over-year employment declines for 13 months and 19 months, respectively.

- Services to business management (-11.3%) and accommodation and food services (-11.1%) were the major contributors to the January employment decline in commercial services (-10.5%). Commercial services has shown year-over-year employment declines since February of 1990.

Hours and Hourly Earnings

- In January 1992, average weekly hours for employees paid by the hour[4] were estimated at 30.5, up from 30.4 a year earlier. On a year-over-year basis, the average weekly hours have been declining generally since November 1989.

- In the goods-producing industries, average weekly hours for hourly-paid employees were estimated at 37.8 for January 1992, compared to 37.5 in January 1991. This increase was due in part to increases in paid hours in the durable and non-durable goods manufacturing industries and in the forestry industry.

- In the service-producing industries, average weekly hours for hourly-paid employees were estimated at 27.4 for January 1991 and January 1992.

- The annual average of average weekly hours for people paid by the hour in 1991 was 37.8 in the goods-producing industries and 28.0 in the service-producing industries. The annual averages of average weekly hours have declined each year since 1988 for both goods- and service-producing industries.

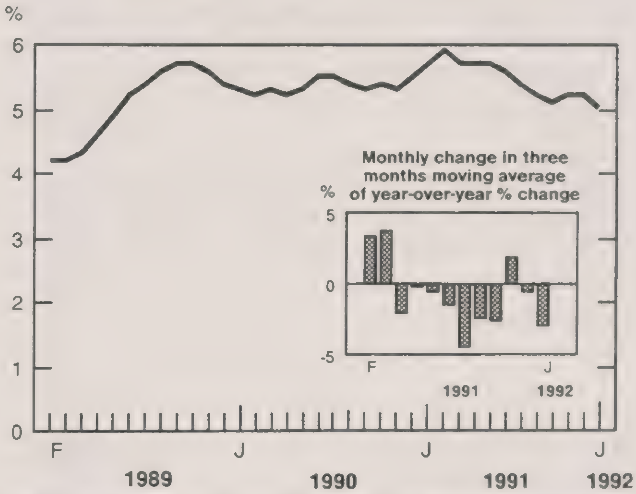
- Average hourly earnings for employees paid by the hour were estimated at $13.95 in January 1992, up 5.2% from a year earlier. Hourly earnings were estimated at $16.29 in the goods-producing and at $12.58 in the service-producing industries.

[4] *Employees paid by the hour account for approximately half of industrial aggregate employment.*

Provincial and Territorial Highlights

- In January, the Yukon (+13.4%), Prince Edward Island (+2.5%) and the Northwest Territories (+1.3%) showed year-over-year increases in employment. Of the remaining provinces, the largest decreases were noted in Alberta (-9.1%), Quebec (-7.2%), Nova Scotia (-6.1%) and Ontario (-5.3%).

Three-month Moving Average of the Year-over-year Percentage Change in Average Weekly Earnings
Industrial Aggregate – Canada



- In January, Ontario (+5.8%) and Manitoba (+5.7%) had the highest year-over-year growth in average weekly earnings.

Available on CANSIM: matrices 8003-9000 and 9584-9638.

Data are available from *Employment, Earnings and Hours* (72-002, $38.50/$385) and by special tabulation. See "How to Order Publications".

For further information on this release, the program, products and services, contact Sylvie Picard (613-951-4090) or fax (613-951-4087), Labour Division. □

Employment, Earnings and Hours

January 1992
(data not seasonally adjusted)

Industry Group - Canada (1970 S.I.C.)	Jan. 1992p	Dec. 1991r	Jan. 1991	Jan. 1992/1991	Jan.-Dec. 1991/1990	Jan.-Dec. 1990/1989
	Number of employees*					
	Thousands			Year-over-year % change		
Industrial aggregate	**9,049.0**	**9,104.9**	**9,582.0**	**-5.6**	**-6.8**	**-1.8**
Goods-producing industries	**1,999.2**	**2,021.6**	**2,163.0**	**-7.6**	**-12.3**	**-7.0**
Forestry	42.9	44.1	44.8	-4.3	-2.7	-11.7
Mines, quarries and oil wells	131.2	131.3	147.7	-11.2	-0.8	-2.4
Manufacturing	1,493.3	1,497.3	1,609.1	-7.2	-12.4	-7.3
Construction	331.9	348.9	361.4	-8.2	-16.3	-6.4
Service-producing industries	**7,049.8**	**7,083.4**	**7,418.9**	**-5.0**	**-5.1**	**0.0**
Transportation, communication & other utilities	806.8	814.5	817.6	-1.3	-3.8	0.8
Trade	1,591.2	1,651.0	1,747.2	-8.9	-10.4	-0.3
Finance, insurance & real estate	603.1	618.0	638.6	-5.6	-1.9	0.6
Community, business & personal services	3,352.0	3,303.6	3,523.9	-4.9	-4.5	-0.5
Public administration	696.6	696.3	691.6	0.7	1.4	1.3
Industrial aggregate - Provinces						
Newfoundland	130.7	133.3	132.0	-1.0	-5.1	-1.1
Prince Edward Island	35.2	36.4	34.4	2.5	1.1	1.9
Nova Scotia	266.0	267.4	283.3	-6.1	-5.0	-0.8
New Brunswick	206.9	212.3	212.1	-2.5	-0.9	-0.5
Quebec	2,151.0	2,151.5	2,316.7	-7.2	-7.2	-3.0
Ontario	3,667.5	3,686.1	3,872.3	-5.3	-8.5	-3.0
Manitoba	354.3	359.1	371.9	-4.7	-5.5	-0.4
Saskatchewan	282.4	285.3	289.4	-2.4	-3.9	-0.4
Alberta	866.6	874.8	953.1	-9.1	-6.0	0.7
British Columbia	1,058.7	1,068.8	1,088.6	-2.7	-4.2	1.6
Yukon	10.4	10.5	9.2	13.4	3.2	-7.0
Northwest Territories	19.3	19.4	19.1	1.3	-0.8	-2.6
	Average weekly earnings*					
	Dollars			Year-over-year % change		
Industrial aggregate	**553.47**	**551.22**	**526.30**	**5.2**	**5.5**	**5.3**
Goods-producing industries	676.14	663.53	644.80	4.9	4.7	5.7
Forestry	731.62	677.23	706.32	3.6	6.8	3.2
Mines, quarries and oil wells	948.42	933.80	903.70	4.9	5.3	5.4
Manufacturing	655.12	645.67	621.22	5.5	4.8	5.5
Construction	655.95	636.74	636.34	3.1	2.0	6.6
Service-producing industries	**518.69**	**519.17**	**491.75**	**5.5**	**6.4**	**5.8**
Transportation, communication & other utilities	705.09	703.53	675.52	4.4	6.5	4.2
Trade	395.47	394.78	379.50	4.2	3.9	4.8
Finance, insurance & real estate	574.84	564.35	547.88	4.9	4.2	1.5
Community, business & personal services	482.20	486.00	454.71	6.0	7.2	6.9
Public administration	711.22	715.74	694.98	2.3	4.0	7.5
Industrial aggregate - Provinces						
Newfoundland	516.26	512.05	503.71	2.5	5.5	4.0
Prince Edward Island	439.18	425.13	437.19	0.5	2.8	4.7
Nova Scotia	492.05	492.64	469.77	4.7	5.5	5.9
New Brunswick	500.05	494.26	480.90	4.0	5.7	4.7
Quebec	539.92	539.68	518.28	4.2	5.6	6.2
Ontario	577.85	575.71	546.30	5.8	5.5	5.3
Manitoba	494.71	491.36	467.95	5.7	4.2	4.0
Saskatchewan	486.42	486.57	461.69	5.4	5.7	4.7
Alberta	559.49	555.44	531.13	5.3	6.4	5.2
British Columbia	558.53	554.15	529.68	5.4	5.3	4.9
Yukon	659.73	660.87	644.02	2.4	5.5	4.5
Northwest Territories	767.05	765.26	729.05	5.2	6.2	6.3

p *preliminary estimates*
r *revised estimates*
* *for all employees*

■

Births in Canada
1990

A total of 405,486 live births were recorded in Canada in 1990, an increase of 3.2% over 1989. The total population of Canada was estimated at 26.58 million in 1990, an increase of 1.35% from the preceding year.

The crude birth rate (number of live births per 1,000 population) increased to 15.3 in 1990 from 15.0 in 1989. The total fertility rate (average number of children born to a woman during her reproductive years and based on the current year's age-specific fertility rate) increased to 1.86 in 1990 from 1.77 in 1989.

The number of live births and associated birth and fertility rates declined through the early 1980s and reached a low in 1987. Since then, the number and rates have increased appreciably; indeed, 1990 levels exceeded 1981 levels. Between 1987 and 1990, the number of live births increased by 9.7%, the crude birth rate by 6.3%, and the total fertility rate by 12.5%.

Provincial Rates

The 1990 crude birth rates (with 1989 figures in brackets) for the provinces and territories were as follows: Newfoundland 13.3 (13.6), Prince Edward Island 15.5 (14.9), Nova Scotia 14.4 (14.2), New Brunswick 13.6 (13.5), Quebec 14.5 (13.8), Ontario 15.5 (15.2), Manitoba 15.9 (16.0), Saskatchewan 16.1 (16.5), Alberta 17.4 (17.9), British Columbia 14.6 (14.3), the Yukon 21.4 (19.0) and the Northwest Territories 29.3 (27.7).

The crude birth rate increased between 1989 and 1990 for New Brunswick (0.7%), Nova Scotia (1.4%), Ontario (2%), British Columbia (2.1%), Prince Edward Island (3.4%), Quebec (5.1%), the Yukon (22.6%) and the Northwest Territories (6.1%). It decreased for Manitoba (0.6%), Newfoundland (2.2%), Saskatchewan (2.4%), and Alberta (2.8%).

The 1990 total fertility rates ranged from 1.53 for Newfoundland to 2.09 for Saskatchewan. The rate increased for all provinces except Newfoundland, Saskatchewan and Alberta between 1989 and 1990. The 1990 total fertility rates for the Yukon and the Northwest Territories were 2.33 and 3.14, respectively.

For further information about this release, contact Surinder Wadhera (613-951-1764) or Nelson Nault (613-951-2990), Canadian Centre for Health Information.

Total Live Births, Crude Birth Rate[1], Total Fertility Rate[2] in Canada
Selected Years, 1961-1990

Year	Total Live Births	Crude Birth Rate	Total Fertility Rate
1961	475,700	26.1	3.84
1971	362,187	16.8	2.18
1981	371,346	15.3	1.70
1982	373,082	15.1	1.69
1983	373,689	15.0	1.68
1984	377,031	15.0	1.68
1985	375,727	14.8	1.67
1986	372,906	14.7	1.65
1987	369,792	14.4	1.65
1988	376,794	14.5	1.69
1989	392,661	15.0	1.76
1990	405,486	15.3	1.86

1 *The crude birth rate is the number of live births per 1,000 population.*
2 *The total fertility rate is the number of children a woman can expect to have in her lifetime based on the age-specific fertility rates of a given year. Data for 1986 to 1990 also include Newfoundland.* ■

Canada's Men: A Profile of their Labour Market Experience

1988

Highlights

- In 1988, 7.8 million Canadian men aged 16 to 69 years were in the labour force at some time during the year. While 87% of men were employed and/or unemployed at some time during the year, 71% of women in the same age group spent at least part of 1988 in the labour force.

- While 86% of men who were employed at some time in 1988 held a paid-worker job, the comparable percentage for women was 92%.

- The average weekly earnings reported for union, paid-worker jobs exceeded those of non-union jobs for all but one major occupational group. The average weekly earnings for union, paid-worker jobs held by men was $611 or 33% higher than the $461 for non-union, paid-worker jobs.

- Of the men who worked at some time during the year, 6.6 million were satisfied with the number of weeks worked in the year; however, 13% or 1.0 million men would have preferred to work more weeks in 1988. This rate was highest (25%) for men aged 16 to 24.

- In 1988, some 1.4 million or 15% of men aged 16 to 69 experienced at least one period of unemployment, compared to 14% of women in the same age bracket.

Labour Market Activity Survey, Canada's Men: A Profile of their 1988 Labour Market Experience (71-206, $12), the latest publication from the Profile series to analyze data from the Labour Market Activity Survey, is now available. See "How to Order Publications".

For more detailed information on this release, contact Stephan Roller (613-951-4625), Household Surveys Division. ■

DATA AVAILABILITY ANNOUNCEMENTS

Rigid Insulating Board

February 1992

Shipments of rigid insulating board totalled 3 094 thousand square metres (12.7 mm basis) in February 1992, an increase of 54.5% compared to 2 002 thousand square metres (12.7 mm basis) in February 1991.

For January to February 1992, year-to-date shipments amounted to 4 577 thousand square metres (12.7 mm basis) compared to 3 829 thousand square metres (12.7 mm basis) for the same period in 1991, an increase of 19.5%.

Available on CANSIM: matrices 31 (series 1) and 122 (series 4- 7).

The February 1992 issue of *Rigid Insulating Board* (36-002, $5/$50) will be available at a later date.

For more detailed information on this release, contact Sandra Bohatyretz (613-951-3531), Industry Division. ■

Process Cheese and Instant Skim Milk Powder

February 1992

Production of process cheese in February 1992 totalled 5 714 091 kilograms, a 38.1% increase from January 1992 but a 14.3% decrease from February 1991. The 1992 year-to-date production totalled 9 852 835 kilograms, compared to the corresponding 1991 amount of 12 144 583^{r} (revised).

Total production of instant skim milk powder during the month was 387 744 kilograms, a 15.1% increase from January 1992 but a 1.9% decrease from February 1991. Cumulative year-to-date production totalled 724 609 kilograms, compared to the 754 597 kilograms reported for the corresponding period in 1991.

Available on CANSIM: matrix 188 (series 1.10).

The February 1992 issue of *Production and Inventories of Process Cheese and Instant Skim Milk Powder* (32-024, $5/$50) will be available at a later date.

For more detailed information on this release, contact Peter Zylstra (613-951-3511), Industry Division. ■

The Daily

Statistics Canada's Official Release Bulletin for Statistical Information

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PUBLICATIONS RELEASED

System of National Accounts: Provincial Economic Accounts, Annual Estimates 1986-1990.
Catalogue number 13-213
(Canada: $40; United States: US$48; Other Countries: US$56).

The Sugar Situation, February 1992.
Catalogue number 32-013
(Canada: $5/$50; United States: US$6/US$60; Other Countries: US$7/US$70).

Production, Shipments and Stocks on Hand of Sawmills East of the Rockies, January 1992.
Catalogue number 35-002
(Canada: $10/$100; United States: US$12/US$120; Other Countries: US$14/US$140).

Railway Carloadings, January 1992.
Catalogue number 52-001
(Canada: $8.30/$83; United States: US$10/US$100; Other Countries: US$11.60/US$116).

Labour Market Activity Survey, Canada's Men: A Profile of their 1988 Labour Market Experience.
Catalogue number 71-206
(Canada: $12; United States: US$14; Other Countries: US$17).

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The Daily

Statistics Canada

Tuesday, March 31, 1992 — For release at 8:30 a.m.

MAJOR RELEASES

DATA AVAILABILITY ANNOUNCEMENTS

MAJOR RELEASES

Real Gross Domestic Product at Factor Cost by Industry

(Seasonally Adjusted Data)
January 1992

Monthly Overview

Gross Domestic Product at Factor Cost inched forward 0.1% in January following a 0.5% drop in December and a flat November. Output in January was 1.3% above that of a year earlier but 0.7% below its recent peak in July 1991. In January, services output rose 0.1%, the fourth consecutive monthly gain, to a level 2.5% above January 1991. Goods production advanced 0.1% following declines in the previous three months, but was still 1.0% below its level of a year earlier.

Services-producing Industries

The growth in services slowed from 0.4% in October and 0.3% in November to 0.1% in each of December and January. Finance, insurance and real estate, and transportation and storage accounted for most of the dollar increases. Declines in community, business and personal services in the business sector and a drop in services in the non-business sector partly offset the gains.

January and December gains of 0.6% left finance, insurance and real estate output 6.9% above its January 1991 trough. A 1.3% advance in trust, other finance and real estate accounted for most of the dollar gains. An increase in RRSP contribution limits was accompanied by higher activity by investment companies, especially related to mutual funds. These gains, however, were partly offset by lower stock exchange and security broker activity. Advances by insurance companies and banks and credit unions also contributed to the gain, but these were partly offset by a further decline in royalties.

After declining 1.0% in December, transportation and storage advanced 0.7%. Transportation services rose 0.7% as gains in railway and water transport were only partly offset by declines led by air transport. Higher carloadings of wheat, coal and lumber paced rail transport to a 3.4% gain. Higher pipeline throughput of crude oil and increased storage by grain elevators contributed to the strength.

Retail trade advanced 0.4% in January. Motor vehicle dealers led the gain as nine of 18 store types recorded higher sales. Department stores and retailers of women's clothing posted the largest losses. Wholesale trade advanced 0.1% as gains by six of 11 store types were led by lumber dealers. Wholesalers of machinery and equipment and motor vehicles recorded the largest declines.

Community, business and personal services dropped 0.4% to its lowest level since November 1988. Personal and household services led the decline, falling 2.3%. Declines in health, amusement and accommodation and food services also contributed to the weakness. A 0.3% gain in business services, especially by business professionals, partly offset the losses.

Goods-producing Industries

The 0.1% advance in goods production in January followed average monthly declines of 0.9% in October, November and December. Manufacturing accounted for most of the dollar gains, but forestry (2.4%), utilities (0.2%) and agriculture (0.1%) also contributed to the strength. The largest dollar losses were recorded by construction and mining.

Manufacturing output rose 0.7% following declines of 2.0% in December, 0.6% in November and 1.4% in October. Output in January was 0.6% below its level of a year earlier. Producers of paper, transportation equipment and wood products accounted for most of the dollar gains in January as eight of 21 major groups recorded higher output. Producers of electrical and electronic equipment posted the largest loss.

Production of paper and allied products rebounded 5.8% following an 8.3% plunge in December. Pulp and paper production returned to more normal levels as output rose 7.0% after a record 9.7% decline in December.

Transportation equipment output jumped 2.8% following a marginal 0.3% gain in December. Stampings and engines led motor vehicle parts production, increasing 3.3%. Motor vehicle assemblers and manufacturers of aircraft and railroad rolling stock contributed to the strength.

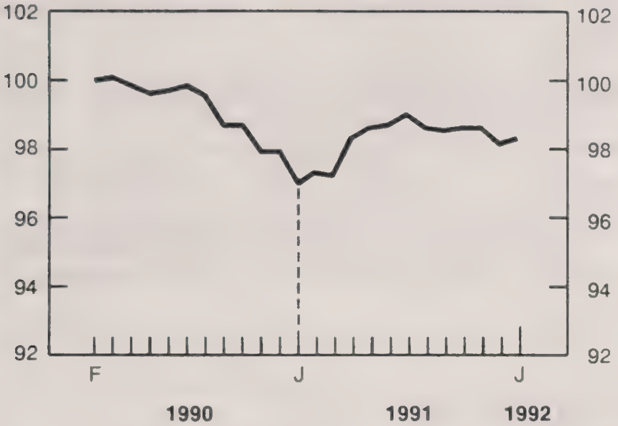
Production of wood products rose 4.8%. Sawmill operators accounted for most of the dollar gains, as they increased output 7.4% in response to improved conditions in international markets.

Gross Domestic Product

Seasonally adjusted at 1986 prices

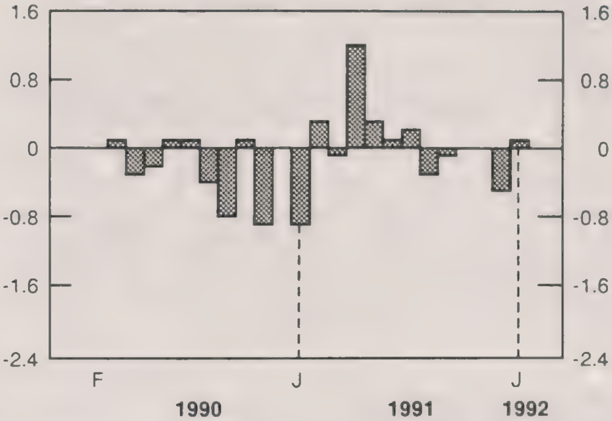
Total Economy

Index (January 1990 = 100)



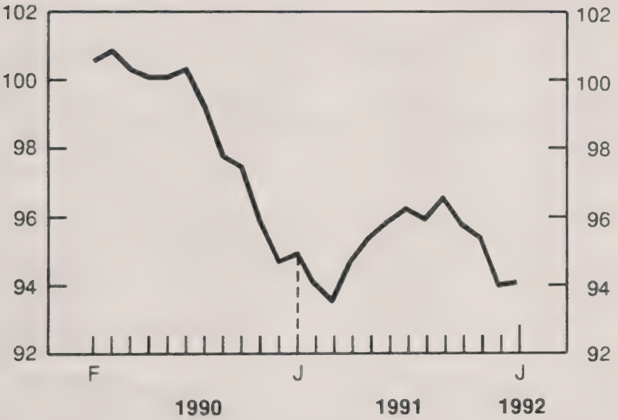
Total Economy

% change



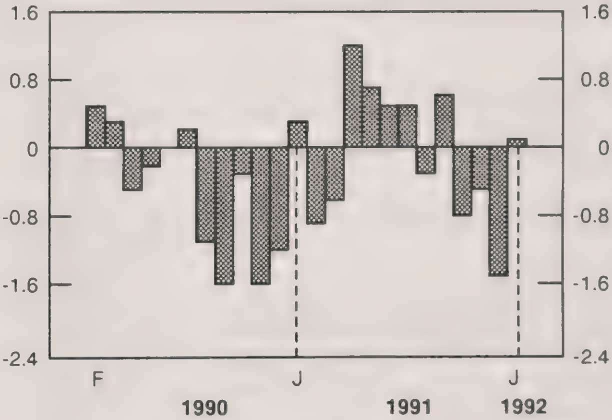
Goods

Index (January 1990 = 100)



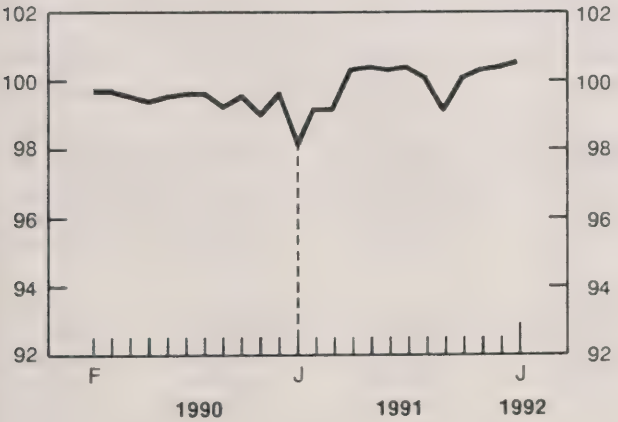
Goods

% change



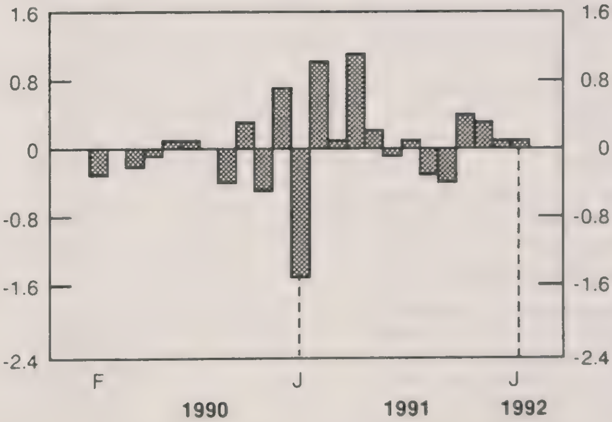
Services

Index (January 1990 = 100)



Services

% change



Producers of electrical and electronic products pared output 2.3%, the third consecutive monthly decline. Manufacturers of electronic equipment and office, store and business machines accounted for most of the dollar losses, reducing their output 4.4% and 2.5%, respectively.

Elsewhere in manufacturing, gains led by machinery and fabricated metals were partly offset by losses led by primary metals and non-metallic mineral products.

Construction output fell 0.7%, the fourth consecutive monthly decline. Lower activity on singles led residential construction down 2.6%. Higher activity on public works projects paced non-residential construction to a 1.8% gain. Engineering construction fell 0.7%, the fourth consecutive monthly decline.

Following a 0.9% drop in December, mining output dropped a further 1.1% to its lowest level since February 1990. Crude oil and natural gas accounted for most of the dollar decline, dropping 1.9%. Elsewhere, declines led by other metal mining were partly offset by increases led by potash and gold mining.

Available on CANSIM: matrices 4670-4674.

The January 1992 issue of *Gross Domestic Product by Industry* (15-001, $12.70/$127) is scheduled for release in April.

For further information, contact Lyle Sager (613-951-9164), Industry Measures and Analysis Division.

Real Gross Domestic Product at Factor Cost by Industry, at 1986 Prices by Month

(Seasonally Adjusted at Annual Rates)
($ millions)

	1991				1992
	January	October	November	December	January
Total Economy	**495,772.4**	**503,705.6**	**503,754.5**	**501,483.9**	**502,193.7**
Business Sector:	**404,961.8**	**412,446.2**	**412,208.3**	**409,917.4**	**410,740.5**
Goods:	**167,378.4**	**168,867.8**	**168,052.5**	**165,547.9**	**165,787.2**
Agriculture	11,568.6	11,488.3	11,526.7	11,513.5	11,521.2
Fishing and Trapping	896.8	845.0	818.5	855.8	824.4
Logging Industry	2,408.3	2,584.7	2,570.3	2,495.9	2,554.8
Mining Industries	20,220.6	19,782.5	19,778.2	19,599.0	19,389.6
Manufacturing Industries	84,144.4	85,241.2	84,726.8	83,048.4	83,658.0
Construction Industries	31,562.3	32,389.5	32,120.6	31,650.0	31,416.0
Other Utility Industries	16,577.4	16,536.6	16,511.4	16,385.3	16,423.2
Services:	**237,583.4**	**243,578.4**	**244,155.8**	**244,369.5**	**244,953.3**
Transportation and Storage	21,546.9	21,498.0	21,682.7	21,469.0	21,625.2
Communication Industries	18,878.1	19,595.8	19,493.8	19,531.0	19,542.0
Wholesale Trade	24,538.5	27,121.8	27,205.9	27,137.4	27,152.4
Retail Trade	28,392.2	29,086.1	29,424.6	29,465.5	29,569.2
Finance, Insurance and Real Estate	80,846.5	85,316.7	85,355.0	85,884.4	86,400.0
Community, Business and Personal Services	63,381.2	60,960.0	60,993.8	60,882.2	60,664.5
Non-business Sector:	**90,810.6**	**91,259.4**	**91,546.2**	**91,566.5**	**91,453.2**
Goods:	**937.4**	**912.2**	**931.4**	**929.0**	**919.2**
Services:	**89,873.2**	**90,347.2**	**90,614.8**	**90,637.5**	**90,534.0**
Government Service Industry	33,453.7	33,673.3	33,945.8	34,017.8	34,100.4
Community and Personal Services	53,065.6	53,400.3	53,445.9	53,426.7	53,295.6
Other Services	3,353.9	3,273.6	3,223.1	3,193.0	3,138.0
Other Aggregations:					
Goods-producing Industries	168,315.8	169,780.0	168,983.9	166,476.9	166,706.4
Services-producing Industries	327,456.6	333,925.6	334,770.6	335,007.0	335,487.3
Industrial Production	121,879.8	122,472.5	121,947.8	119,961.7	120,390.0
Non-durable Manufacturing	40,442.2	40,049.7	40,230.4	39,370.8	39,710.4
Durable Manufacturing	43,702.2	45,191.5	44,496.4	43,677.6	43,947.6

■

Building Permits

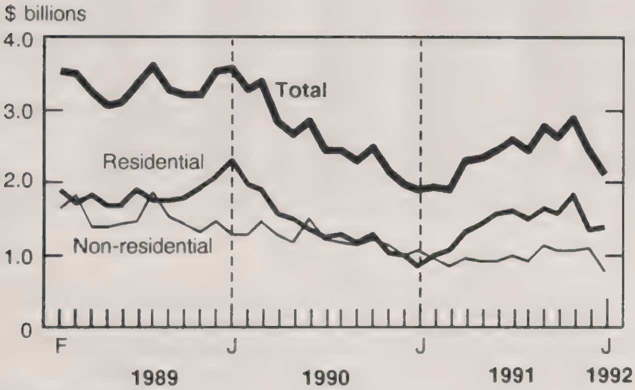
(Seasonally Adjusted Data)
January 1992

Summary

The preliminary value of building permits issued in Canada declined 12.1% in January to $2,128 million, down from $2,422 million in December 1991. This decline was entirely attributable to the non-residential sector.

Value of Building Permits Issued in Canada

Seasonally adjusted



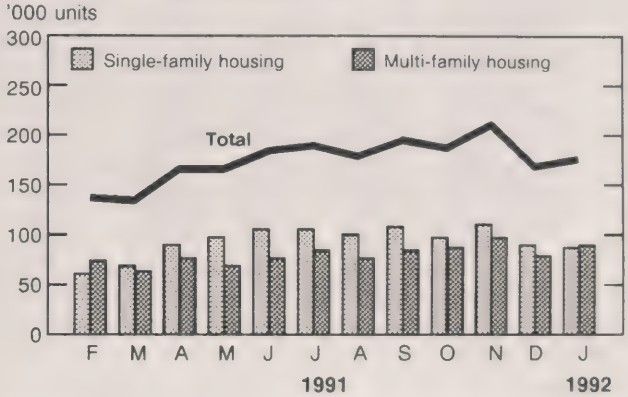
Note: Revised data for December, preliminary data for January.

Residential Sector

- The preliminary value of residential building permits increased 2.7% in January to $1,368 million, up from $1,332 million in December 1991.
- The value of building permits increased 2.0% in the single-family dwelling sector to $904 million and jumped 20.4% in the multi-family dwelling sector to $464 million.
- All regions except for Quebec (-15.3%) reported increases of at least 6.8% in the value of residential building permits in January.
- The preliminary total number of dwelling units authorized in January was up 5.1% to 176,000 units at an annual rate. The number of multiple-dwelling units (+14.8% to 90,000 units) exceeded the number of single-dwelling units (-3.4% to 86,000 units) for the first time since February 1991.

Dwelling Units Authorized in Canada

Seasonally adjusted at annual rates



Note: Revised data for December, preliminary data for January.

Advance Estimate of the Residential Sector for February 1992

- The advance estimate for February indicated that the value of residential building permits issued in Canada increased to $1,445 million, up 6.2% from the revised value[1] for January ($1,361 million).
- The advance estimate of dwelling units authorized in February showed a 1.9% increase to 178,000 units at annual rates, from the revised level of 175,000 units reported in January.

---

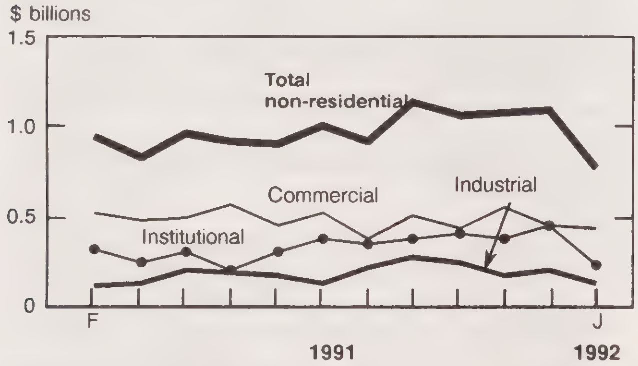
[1] *The addition of data due to the advance estimate for February results in the revision of seasonally adjusted figures for previous months, including January.*

Non-residential Sector

- The preliminary value of non-residential building permits was down 30.3% in January to a level of $760 million, from $1,090 million in December 1991. This was the largest decline reported since August 1982, when a drop of 34.8% was recorded in the value of non-residential projects.

- The institutional (-49.6% to $226 million) and industrial (-42.6% to $112 million) sectors were mainly responsible for the large decline reported in the total value of non-residential building permits. All regions contributed to the declines recorded in these two sectors, with the exception of institutional projects in Quebec (+47.6%). With regard to the commercial sector, the value of building permits decreased by 5.5% to a level of $422 million.

Value of Non-residential Permits Issued in Canada
Seasonally adjusted



Note: Revised data for December, preliminary data for January.

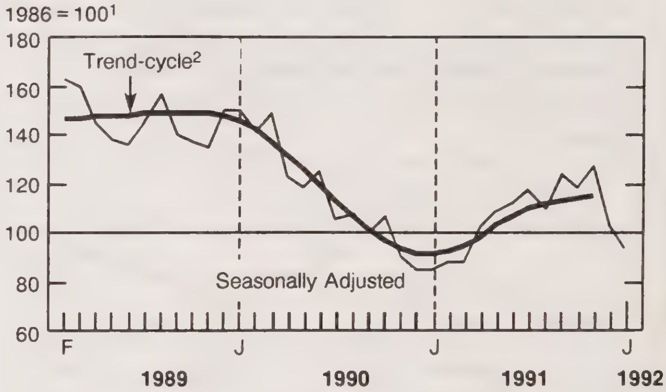
- All regions reported declines in the value of non-residential building permits in January.

Short-term Trend

- The short-term trend (excluding engineering projects) increased by a modest 0.4% in November 1991 to 114.2. After a fast progression at the beginning of 1991, the short-term trend seems to be stabilizing.

- The residential trend index increased 0.8% in November 1991 to 122.9, while the non-residential trend index reported its first decrease since April 1991 (-0.3%) to a level of 102.5.

Building Permits Indices



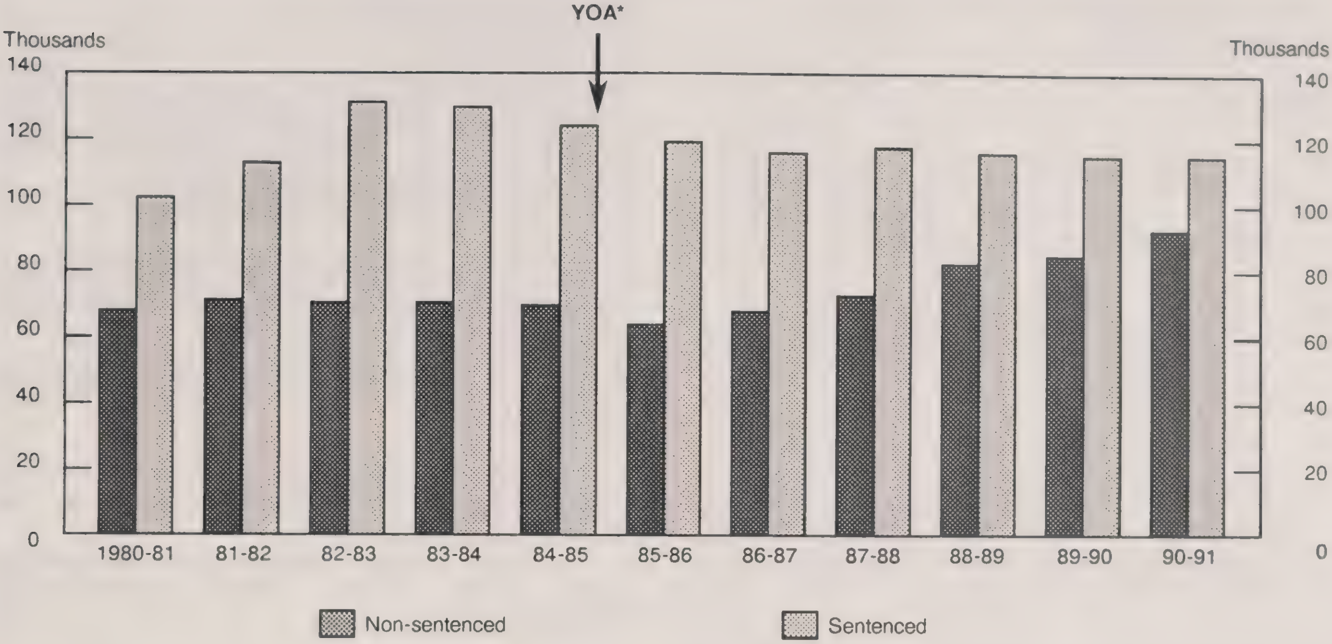
[1] *This series is deflated by using the construction input price index which includes cost of material and labor.*
[2] *The trend-cycle shows the seasonally-adjusted value of building permits without irregular influences which can obscure the short-term trend. In order to reduce the number of false signals in the construction activity series, the trend-cycle is published with a two-month lag.*

Available on CANSIM: matrices 80 (levels 3-7, 16-22), 129, 137, 443, 989-992, 994, 995 and 4073.

The January 1992 issue of *Building Permits* (64-001, $22.10/$221) is scheduled for release the third week of April.

For further information on statistics, contact Pierre Pichette (613-951-2585) or Marcel Poirier (613-951-2026). For analytical information, contact Paul Gratton (613-951-2025), Current Investment Indicators Section, Investment and Capital Stock Division. ■

Total Admissions to Provincial Custody, 1980-81 to 1990-91



* *The maximum age provisions of the Young Offenders Act (YOA) came into effect April 1, 1985.*

Trends in Custodial Counts and Admissions – Provinces and Territories

1980-81 to 1990-91

Highlights

- Total admissions to provincial and territorial custodial facilities increased 22% from 1980-81 to 1990-91. Both sentenced and non-sentenced admissions contributed to this increase. From 1980-81 to 1990-91, sentenced admissions increased by 12,120 (12%), while non-sentenced admissions increased at three times that rate (36%).

- From 1986-87 to 1990-91, the rate of admission to custody per 10,000 adults charged with violent crimes increased 27%. The admission rate for drug offences increased 33%, while the property offence admission rate increased 11%.

- Sentence length distributions have shifted. From 1985-86 to 1990-91, admissions to custody for terms of less than 14 days decreased 13%, while admissions to terms between three and six months increased 24%.

- Estimated institutional workload increased 9% from 1985-86 to 1990-91. This rise was largely attributable to increased sentence lengths.

- Admissions to custody for persons aged 18 to 24 years decreased 34% from 1982-83 to 1990-91. During the same period the number of admissions aged 25-39 years increased 25%.

Juristat Service Bulletin: Trends in Custodial Counts and Admissions – Provinces and Territories, Vol. 12, No. 9 (85-002, $3.60/$90) is now available. See "How to Order Publications".

For further information on this release, contact the Canadian Centre for Justice Statistics (613-951-9023). ■

DATA AVAILABILITY ANNOUNCEMENTS

University Finance Trend Analysis
1980-81 to 1989-90

Highlights

- Total gross university spending rose 110.7% or an average of 8.6% per year over the 10-year period. In 1989-90, this spending represented 18% of total spending on education.

- University expenditures expressed as a percentage of Gross Domestic Product (GDP) remained at around 1.4% during the 10-year period under review.

- University general operating expenditures on a full-time equivalent student basis rose by an average of 4.4% a year during the past decade, increasing to $10,039 in 1989-90. By comparison, the Consumer Price Index rose at an annual average rate of 5.5%.

- The provincial governments' contribution to general operating income increased much less sharply than tuition fees. From 1980-81 to 1989-90, provincial grants increased at an annual average rate of 7.6%, while tuition fees increased at an average annual rate of 10.9%.

- The proportion of sponsored research funds coming from the federal government has fallen by 5.8 percentage points since 1982-83, to 52.8% in 1989-90, while the provincial governments' share increased from 17.7% to 20.6% during the same period.

University Finance Trend Analysis, 1980-81 to 1989-90 (81-260, $39) is now available. See "How to Order Publications".

For further information, contact Anne Drolet (613-951-1509) or Bernard Bourgoin (613-951-1506), Finance Section, Education, Culture and Tourism Division. ■

Gypsum Products
February 1992

Manufacturers shipped 15 979 thousand square metres of plain gypsum wallboard in February 1992, up 25.1% from the 12 778 thousand square metres shipped in February 1991 but down 5.5% from the 16 916 thousand square metres shipped in January 1992.

Year-to-date shipments were 32 895 thousand square metres, a 23.9% increase from the January to February 1991 period.

Available on CANSIM: matrices 39 and 122 (series 11).

The February 1992 issue of *Gypsum Products* (44-003, $5/$50) will be available at a later date. See "How to Order Publications".

For more detailed information on this release, please contact Roland Joubert (613-951-3527), Industry Division. ■

Cement
February 1992

Canadian manufacturers shipped 328 051 tonnes of cement in February 1992, a 12.5% decrease from the 375 059 tonnes shipped a year earlier but a 10.8% increase from the 295 997 tonnes shipped in January 1992.

January to Febuary 1992 shipments totalled 624 048 tonnes, down 8.1% from the 679 341 tonnes shipped during the same period in 1991.

Available on CANSIM: matrices 92 and 122 (series 35).

The February 1992 issue of *Cement* (44-001, $5/$50) will be available at a later date.

For more detailed information on this release, contact Roland Joubert (613-951-3527), Industry Division. ■

Electric Power Statistics

January 1992

Net generation of electric energy in Canada in January 1992 increased to 50 071 gigawatt hours (GWh), up 0.3% from the corresponding month last year. Exports increased 69.5% to 2 389 GWh, but imports decreased from 750 GWh to 609 GWh.

Available on CANSIM: matrices 3987-3999.

The January 1992 issue of *Electric Power Statistics* (57-001, $10/$100) will be available the first week of April. See "How to Order Publications".

For more detailed information on this release, contact Dave Madsen (613-951-9823), Energy Section, Industry Division. ■

Statement of Farming Income and Expenses

1990

Final provincial estimates of 1990 farming income and expenses from the Farm Tax Data Base are now available. Detailed data by type and size of farms are also available.

For further information on these statistics or on concepts, definitions and methods used, contact Mario Ménard (613-951-2446), Farm Income and Prices Section, Agriculture Division.

Business Services

1987-1989

Data on business services for 1987-1989 are now available.

Business Services, 1987-89 (62-232, $30) will be released by the end of April.

For information concerning this publication, please contact Nancy Preston (613-951-0379), Services, Science and Technology Division. ■

The Daily

Statistics Canada's Official Release Bulletin for Statistical Information

Catalogue 11-001E. Price: Canada: $120.00 annually; United States: US$144.00 annually; Other Countries: US$168.00 annually

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Statistics Canada, 10-L, R.H. Coats Bldg., Ottawa K1A 0T6.

Senior Editor: Greg Thomson (613-951-1116)
Editor: Tim Prichard (613-951-1103)

PUBLICATIONS RELEASED

Passenger Bus and Urban Transit Statistics, January 1992.
Catalogue number 53-003
(Canada: $7.10/$71; United States: US$8.50/US$85; Other Countries: US$9.90/US$99).

Construction Price Statistics, Fourth Quarter 1991.
Catalogue number 62-007
(Canada: $18/$72; United States: US$21.50/US$86; Other Countries: US$25.25/US$101).

Community Colleges and Related Institutions: Postsecondary Enrolment and Graduates, 1989.
Catalogue number 81-222
(Canada: $27; United States: US$32; Other Countries: US$38).

University Finance Trend Analysis, 1980-81 to 1989-90.
Catalogue number 81-260
(Canada: $39; United States: US$47; Other Countries: US$55).

Juristat Service Bulletin: Trends in Custodial Counts and Admissions – Provinces and Territories. Vol. 12, No. 9.
Catalogue number 85-002
(Canada: $3.60/$90; United States: US$4.30/US$108; Other Countries: US$5/US$126).

Indicators of Science and Technology, 1990.
Catalogue number 88-002, Vol. 2, No. 4
(Canada: $18/$72; United States: US$21.50/US$86; Other Countries: US$25.25/US$101).

The paper used in this publication meets the minimum requirements of American National Standard for Information Sciences – Permanence of Paper for Printed Library Materials, ANSI Z39.48 – 1984.

MAJOR RELEASE DATES: APRIL 1992

(Release dates are subject to change)

Anticipated date(s) of release	Title	Reference period
April		
2	Canadian Composite Leading Indicator	January 1992
7	Estimates of Labour Income	January 1992
8	Help-wanted Index	March 1992
9	New Motor Vehicle Sales	February 1992
9	New Housing Price Index	February 1992
10	Labour Force Survey	March 1992
10	Travel Between Canada and Other Countries	February 1992
10	Department Store Sales by Province and Metropolitan Area	February 1992
10	Farm Product Price Index	February 1992
14	Monthly Survey of Manufacturing	February 1992
16	The Consumer Price Index	March 1992
16	Preliminary Statement of Canadian International Merchandise Trade	February 1992
16	Department Store Sales - Advance Release	March 1992
16	Sales of Natural Gas	February 1992
21	Retail Trade	February 1992
22	Wholesale Trade	February 1992
22	Department Store Sales and Stocks	February 1992
23	Canada's International Transactions in Securities	February 1992
27	Employment, Earnings and Hours	February 1992
28	Population and Dwelling Counts	1991 Census
29	Industrial Product Price Index	March 1992
29	Raw Materials Price Index	March 1992
29	Unemployment Insurance Statistics	February 1992
29	Field Crop Reporting Series: No. 3 – Stocks of Canadian Grain at March 31	
30	Real Gross Domestic Product at Factor Cost by Industry	February 1992
30	Sales of Refined Petroleum Products	March 1992
30	Building Permits	February 1992
30	Major Release Dates	May 1992

The May 1992 release schedule will be published on April 30, 1992. **Users note**: This schedule can be retrieved from **CANSIM** by the command **DATES**. Contact Greg Thomson (613-951-1116), Communications Division.